

[From our Extra of the 13th instant.]

## EASTERN NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH AND PONY.

The Eastern Pony, with dates from Washington up to the 5th instant, arrived in this city last Wednesday morning, after our regular issue had gone to press. We immediately published the following summary in an Extra, copies of which were distributed in the city, and others forwarded by regular mail to the settlements. Our issue then being necessarily very limited, we insert it here for the information of our subscribers generally.

A Washington dispatch, of the 1st of Feb., states that orders had been issued for the enrolment of all persons subject to militia duty in the District of Columbia. Two corps of artillery had arrived there the day before from Fort Hamilton. There were five companies of artillery already there, which, with infantry and marines, made 600 federal troops in Washington and vicinity.

Horatio King had been appointed Postmaster-General.

In the Massachusetts Legislature a motion to appoint commissioners to the Virginia Convention was twice voted down.

When the President's Message was taken up in the Senate, Mr. Latham, of California, made a Union speech, and stated that California was ready to give any satisfaction to the South, but if that was refused, the majority of the people on the Pacific would say to the South go in peace. In the language of the Senator from New York, they were ready to speak, vote or fight for Union, if that would maintain the liberty and equality of their Southern brethren in the Union; but if that difficult task could not be performed, the people of the coast would not imbrue their hands in the blood of their Southern brethren. He was willing to vote for the propositions of the Senators from Kentucky and Illinois, but he thought those of his friend from Minnesota the wisest plan.

The diplomatic bill somewhat amended and the executive and judicial appropriation bill also amended passed.

A discussion was started by Mr. Hindman in the House, on the proper time for the representative of a new State, to take his position in Congress. Mr. Conway, the representative of Kansas, had been elected before the State was admitted into the Union, and Mr. H. considered that election a nullity. The subject was dropped without any decision being arrived at.

Mr. Sherman, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to authorize the President to borrow \$25,000,000 previous to the 1st of July, for the purpose of redeeming treasury notes.

The balance of the session was consumed in discussing the crisis, during which Mr. Kellogg of Illinois, introduced a resolution, proposing amendments to the constitution in the manner indicated by that instrument. Some members were disposed to trace relationship between the President elect and Mr. Kellogg in the resolutions, but the latter gentleman disclaimed any assistance. The resolution was ordered printed. The House had a night session, but arrived at no result.

Gov. Yates, of Illinois, on the 2nd, appointed commissioners to the Washington convention. The Legislature in moving the appointment of the commissioners wished to be understood that they did not consider that any amendment to the federal constitution was necessary to secure to the South her rights, nor yet did they approve of the basis of settlement of difficulties, proposed by Virginia; but their appointment of commissioners was to be regarded as an expression of their willingness to unite with that State in an earnest effort to adjust "the present unhappy controversies, in the spirit in which the constitution was originally framed and consistent with its principles." The third resolution did not consider the Virginia-Washington convention just the thing, and thought that difficulties with sister States should be settled as provided in the 5th article of the constitution. Resolutions were adopted.

Lincoln, on his returning to Springfield, was cornered for a speech at Charleston, but declined. He met a committee of citizens from Cincinnati at the same place, accepted the tendered courtesies of their city, on his passage to Washington; but nothing on politics.

The Governor of Indiana had appointed commissioners to the Washington conventions.

The Senate of Michigan, on the 1st, voted

down a resolution to send commissioners to that convention. The Senate passed Fisk's resolution appealing to Southerners to stop their revolution, protesting against federal coercion, and resolving that when the Legislature adjourned on the 6th inst., it be to the 24th of April, to hear the responses of their sister States to their application to Congress to call a national convention.

At Baltimore, on the evening of the 1st, a town meeting of those in favor of restoring a Union of the States, was held, at which resolutions were passed denouncing Gov. Hicks for refusing to call a convention, denying his authority to send delegates to the city convention to elect delegates to the state convention, to give expression to the views of Maryland on the present crisis.

A Washington dispatch of the 2d says that the assistant treasurer at New Orleans had refused to give up the coin and bullion in the branch mint, to the amount of \$350,000, on the order of Secretary Dix; assigning as a reason for non-compliance that the branch mint had been taken possession of by the State of Louisiana. On receipt of this news, the President called an extraordinary session of the cabinet, and the whole subject was considered. Senators Slidell and Benjamin were sent for to know whether they were aware of that transaction, and the government telegraphed to the collector and treasurer to know the facts connected with the seizure.

A salute was fired at the national armory for the admission of Kansas into the Union.

Col. Lander had resigned his position as superintendent of the overland wagon road.

On the 2d an additional body of troops arrived at Washington, and the following morning's train brought artillery, arms and munitions of war.

An official copy of the Louisiana ordinance of secession had been received at the capitol, and the delegation from that State, with the exception of Mr. Bouigny would probably withdraw forthwith from Congress. The names of all the members of the House from the seceding States continued to be called when voting.

Vermont and New Hampshire had appointed commissioners to the Washington convention.

Ira Harris, of Albany, had been nominated by a caucus of Republicans to succeed W. H. Seward in the U. S. Senate. His principal opponents were Horace Greeley and Wm. M. Evarts.

A dispatch from Raleigh, N. C., of the 2d, says that volunteer companies were forming throughout the State to be ready for any emergency.

A Boston dispatch of the 2d says that a grand and enthusiastic meeting was held in Charlestown the preceding evening. Everett, Saltonstall, Dana, and Fotheringham were speakers. The first resolution adopted was, that the meeting concurred in the sentiment of the distinguished republican leader and premier of the incoming administration, W. H. Seward, viz: that the question of slavery was not now to be taken into account, that they now save the Union and then save all that was worth saving. Crittenden's resolutions were recommended as a "basis of settlement of the impending peril of the United States," and Mr. C. was requested to present them to the Senate of the United States as the voice of the Union-men of Bunker Hill. A call had been issued for a Mass Union meeting of the people of Massachusetts in Faneuil Hall.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Post, writing on the 2d February, in relation to an interview had that day between Mr. Sumner and the President, respecting the military aid offered by the legislature of Massachusetts for the defense of federal property and the enforcement of the laws, says:—Mr. Sumner asked what more can Massachusetts do for the Union? The President replied: Adopt the resolutions offered by Mr. Crittenden. Mr. Sumner rejoined that the public sentiment of Massachusetts makes that impossible, and I agree with that sentiment.

Ex-Governor Harris, of Rhode Island, is dead.

In the Senate, on the 2d, Mr. Chandler presented a petition from citizens of Michigan asking the Senate:—

First, To ascertain whether we have a government de facto:

Second, That if so, that measures be taken for the apprehension of all persons presenting themselves at the seat of government under the pretence of being commissioners from in-

dependent governments, on the charge of treason:

Third, That measures be taken to protect the archives of government:

Fourth, that the forts still in the possession of the Government at the South be promptly supplied with men:

Fifth, That a sufficient number of vessels be placed in Southern ports to protect commerce and collect the revenue.

A resolution was adopted in the Senate, providing for counting the votes for President and Vice-President, and notifying the persons elected.

The Post Route Bill, from the House, with amendments, was taken up in the Senate, ordered to be printed and postponed.

In the House, on the 2d, the bill authorizing the President at any time before the 1st of July, to borrow, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding \$25,000,000, was called up. During debate, amendments were offered, which Mr. Sherman, in approving, said he supposed that figure would be required to settle up the accounts of the present administration, as there was no money and little revenue, and they would be obliged to resort to the credit of the government. Mr. Hindman offered the provision that no part of the loan should be used to maintain forces to make war on States which may have seceded. Mr. Sherman opposed the amendment. Mr. Garnet, considering that the Morrill tariff bill provides for a loan of \$21,000,000, he considered the new bill was designed for war purposes. Mr. Phelps' amendment was finally rejected, and the bill passed as originally reported, 124 against 46. The opposition was from the Democratic side.

Mr. Corwin gave notice that he would move to close debate on the report of the committee of 33 on the following Thursday. Mr. Sickles suggested that a vote should not be taken till after they heard from the Union Convention. Mr. Corwin would be governed by circumstances.

A New York dispatch of the 4th reports important news from the Home Squadron on the 19th of January.

The commander-in-chief of the fleet received orders through Col. Pickens at Washington to send immediately to Florida the U. S. steam frigates Powhatan, Sabine, and the sailing corvette St. Louis. A sham boat battle was soon after improvised off Sacrificios. When the usual routine of action was gone through with, a critical examination of the position of the squadron demonstrated the fact that every ship was short of provisions, and that it would be madness to send them probably on a hostile mission in such a state.

The impression prevailed extensively, that the vessels would go to Havana for provisions, and obey the instructions of Mr. Toucey. Serious disaffections existed among some of the officers of the Powhatan when her destination became known to them. The first and third lieutenants and purser immediately tendered their resignations, but the captain, while conditionally accepting them, refused to allow their return to the steamer. The most intense excitement existed in the squadron, and it was found necessary to issue an order prohibiting all officers, sailors and marines from conveying political news or naval movements in their letters, as they would be opened and read.

The Times' Washington correspondent intimates that Fort Sumter had been reinforced by the steamer Brooklyn, which landed upwards of 300 troops at the Fort by means of row-boats with muffled oars. A rumor was current that Fort Sumter had been attacked. There had been no dispatches from Col. Anderson at the department for three days.

It was said that the Virginian commissioners to the convention would, the first thing, offer a resolution deprecating force towards seceding States. If that was voted down the Southern States would secede. Col. Hardie has resigned.

The dispatch from Washington of the 4th says, that the doors of the convention were closed to members of the press, and they were not to be admitted until a vote of the convention had been taken on the question of their admission, after their organization. The Virginia delegates went in for closed doors to the press and the public. A committee from Maryland were there to protest against the admission of the delegate from that State.

The Montgomery convention would meet and adjourn over till after the adjournment of the Virginia-Washington convention; which was considered a hopeful sign.

Jacob Thompson testified before the Congress Special Committee that various plans of the secessionists had been discussed in his presence, and sometimes in his house, by leading men and others of less prominence, which contemplated

First, The seizure of the capitol.

Second, Means to prevent counting the Presidential votes.

Third, Resistance to Mr. Lincoln's inauguration.

Mr. Thompson stated that he regarded these propositions as foolish and criminal, and believed they had lately been abandoned, and all efforts concentrated towards separate State action, which he justified and approved. His policy would lead to the same results by different means.

Facts showed that Government was unable to get any of its orders south, unless sent by special messenger. The dispatch sent by Secretary Dix to Hemphill Jones, special agent of the Treasury Department now at New Orleans, was stopped on the 29th at Montgomery, Alabama, by order of the Governor of that State, who took the message and forwarded it to the Governor of Louisiana, thus preventing the arrest of the notorious traitor Capt. Brushwood. The following is a copy of Genl. Dix's dispatch:

"WASHINGTON, 29th Jan.

"To Hemphill Jones:—

"Tell Lieut. Caldwell to arrest Capt. Brushwood, assume command of the cutter McClelland, and obey orders I gave through you. If Capt. Brushwood, after arrest, undertakes to interfere with the command of the cutter, Lieut. Caldwell will consider him a mutineer and treat him accordingly. If he attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot.

(Signed,) JNO. A. DIX,

Secretary of the Treasury."

Col. Hayne had delivered to the President the demand of South Carolina.

He demanded the surrender of the forts; first, on the ground of rights of eminent domain in sovereigns; and, secondly, on the ground of the right of the sovereigns to condemn to the public use any property necessary for its own protection and independence, by paying therefor a fair compensation. The document assumed the complete independence of South Carolina, and that assumption took with it the first proposition. Under the second head he argued that the position of the administration was absurd, if the forts were regarded as property only and the purpose was to protect. He considered the various ways of protecting property, and showed that a collision would not afford protection whether the fort was taken or not, and the property would be injured. This injury, he said, can be avoided and every dollar secured, as South Carolina pledged herself to pay its full value. The communication proceeded to consider the result of refusal to settle the question as one of property—one of dollars and cents. As the Government had based its whole action on the idea of protecting property, Col. Hayne contended that the question should be considered one involving property alone. As such it could be easily arranged. He said further, that he was instructed to assure the President that any attempt to reinforce would be considered a declaration of war. The cabinet was immediately in session over the document.

The anticipation was that the President would only reply to Col. Hayne, that he would send it to Congress accompanied by a special message. The Colonel was soon to leave for Charleston. He thought there would be no attack upon Fort Sumter till after the organization of the Southern Republic, unless an attempt was made to reinforce.

Captain Ingraham, of Costa notoriety, had tendered his resignation to Secretary Toucey, who declined receiving it, and begged the Capt. to reconsider. He agreed to withhold it, but was expected to insist upon its immediate acceptance.

A Washington dispatch says that the President had again countermanded the orders of General Scott, for additional troops there.

Insubordination among the volunteer troops at Pensacola, was reported.

The President elect had stated to a committee of the Central Republicans, that he had a great desire to appoint Senator Cameron to a place in his Cabinet, but it could only be effected by the Senator disproving certain charges of corruption made against him from Ohio and the Western States.

A St. Louis dispatch of the 3d says that