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Wednesday...December 19, 1860.

EASTERN NEWS BY MAIL.

At three o'clock on Saturday, the eastern mail arrived, by which we received a part of our exchanges, but not all; and why Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas papers are so often a week later than those from New York and other eastern cities in coming to hand, has not as yet been satisfactorily explained. There is something out of gear in the mail arrangements, or some person or persons connected with some post office through which the mail for this Territory passes and is overhauled, takes care, occasionally to keep newspapers back for some cause, or is culpably careless about forwarding them according to direction. There were only one or two western exchanges received this time, and those not of as late dates as papers received from New York, which were to the 24th ult.

The secession movements continued to be the most exciting subject to which the attention of the people was directed, both in the northern and southern States; and the right of withdrawing from, or going out of the Union, was being discussed by the public journals, and by the orators who were almost constantly haranguing the people, especially in the southern States, in relation to their alleged wrongs, and the modes of redress to be adopted. The secession movement had caused a great depression in mercantile business; money had, at latest dates, become very scarce, and getting more so every day, notwithstanding the exertions that had been, and were being made, by the banks, brokers, merchants and money changers generally, in all parts of the country, to keep things in motion, and prevent if possible, a complete stagnation of business, which many deemed inevitable.

The Charleston and other southern banks were holding out under great embarrassments, determined not to suspend specie payment till after the northern banks should have been compelled to yield to the pressure, but they had ceased to discount even to their own merchants.

On the 22d of November the Philadelphia, Washington City, Baltimore, Wheeling and Norfolk banks, and most of the institutions of the kind in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, suspended specie payments; and it was thought that the others which were trying to avoid suspension, would soon have to stop paying out gold and silver for the want of it. There had been no bank failures reported, and after they were forced to stop paying out specie, most of the banks still kept discounting for the accommodation of merchants and business men, with the hope and assurance, as expressed, that money matters would soon be more easy, which may and may not be the case, as it will depend on the position things will assume in relation to dissolution.

A dispatch from Boston on the 22d states that no serious results had attended the financial pressure, and remittances from the hottest part of the South continued to come in as usual; that the statement of repudiation by southern creditors was untrue, so far as that city was concerned; and should the emergency require it, the directors of all the Boston banks proposed to discount to the amount of five millions, which would speedily make money easy in that city.

On the 21st the officers of the banks of New York had a meeting, and entered into an arrangement to expand their loans and discounts by depositing, if so desired by any bank, the amount of its bills receivable, stocks, treasury notes, &c., with a committee of five persons appointed for that purpose, and receiving therefor certificates of deposit, bearing interest at seven per cent, to the amount of seventy-five per cent of the amount of said deposit, in denominations of five and ten thousand dollars, which were to be used as cash, and were to be received by creditor banks, for the space of thirty days; the amount of certificates thus issued not to exceed five millions of dollars. That arrangement, it was thought, would meet

the emergency, and relieve them and the mercantile community from what they considered only a temporary pressure.

The bank commissioners in Illinois had had a meeting, and issued a call upon twenty-two banks of that State for additional security, in amounts of from three to eight per cent of their circulation, to be paid within thirty days. The deficit was less than three hundred thousand dollars, and it was thought that the banks would promptly respond. The circulation of the other banks of the State, numbering nearly one hundred, was considered amply secured.

The President's Message was announced as being finished on the 19th. The reports of the departments were also completed and some of them were in the hands of the printer.

The republicans had a great celebration at Springfield, Ill., on the 20th of Nov., at which thousands were present from that and other States, all of whom were exceedingly jubilant over the election of Lincoln. Speeches were made by Senator Trumbull; Richard Yates, Governor elect Mr. Pratt, of Ohio, Judge Palmer and others. Similar jubilees had been held in many of the towns and cities of the north, at which the joyous feelings of the participants were expressed in various ways. They evidently seemed to think that the reign of peace had commenced, and that all their political troubles were at an end.

The ill-fated Territory of Kansas was the subject of many editorial effusions. The famine, the belligerent operations of some of its destitute, and as alleged, oppressed citizens, and the movements of the United States troops under Gen. Harney were topics for preachers, politicians, editors, letter writers and speculators, all of whom expected to make something out of "Bleeding Kansas." There was a Territorial relief convention held at Lawrence on the 14th of November. A Territorial central relief committee was appointed consisting of thirteen persons, and a committee of five with Hon. M. J. Parrott chairman, to draft an address to the people of the States, setting forth the condition of Kansas and asking aid, was also appointed.

The machinery organized and put in motion for supplying the destitute in that Territory was very ponderous, and may prevent the anticipated distress for want of food and clothing. That there is much destitution in Kansas cannot be questioned, but probably not one half as much as represented. Contracts had been made with the different railroad companies to transport goods and provisions, consigned to the chairman of the relief committee, marked "Kansas Relief Goods," at nominal rates.

An account of a new outbreak in Linn county was in circulation. A man named Russell Hinds, after a trial by the code of Judge Lynch, had been hung, and others ordered to leave the Territory forthwith. The cause of the outbreak is alleged to be attempts at kidnapping and threatening towards Free States men by Hinds and his associates.

The Montgomery affair, that so frightened Judge Williams and the upper Missourians, seems to have been somewhat exaggerated, though contradictory reports were in circulation, as to the number of Montgomery's forces, and the causes which impelled or incited them to action. It is evident that the President intends that the people in the Territories shall toe the mark, at all events, whether the citizens of the States observe the laws or not, as Gen. Harney has received strict orders to give the rebels "Jessie," and protect the officers of the land offices, and the public property said to be menaced, including Fort Scott. The whole affair will probably end in smoke.

Gov. Willer has been appointed minister to Mexico in place of Mr. McLane, resigned, but it was understood that the Administration intended to have little or nothing to do with the Government of that country in its present distracted state.

The secession panic had caused a diminution in the number of applications for patents, and the number issued weekly was decreasing.

The Treasury department had, on the 19th, been forced to extend the time of the loan thirty days. So far, only \$3,000,000 of the \$10,000,000 had been paid in, which was but a small excess over actual expenditures.

Col. Powell, of Alabama, was in Washington, negotiating with parties for fire-arms for that State. He met with much success, as northern manufacturers expected to reap a rich harvest out of the excitement. In Vir-

ginia the law limits the price to be paid for each arm.

The Richmond Dispatch had announced that Virginia could efficiently arm twenty-five thousand men. They had at least sixty bronze and rifled field pieces and howitzers. A contract had been made for 3000 shells and shrapnell in addition to those purchased with the the Parrott guns. Five hundred barrels of Dupont powder had been purchased and stored in magazines built for the purpose. The model of a new Virginia musket had been determined on. Other warlike preparations were also in progress.

Major Anderson had been ordered to Fort Moultrie to relieve Col. Gardiner; the latter was ordered to the department of Texas and San Antonio.

The faculty of Harvard college, Nov. 20th, suspended nine students of the sophomore class for terms of one to two years, for an attack on two freshmen, followed by some riotous demonstrations.

The great southern commercial convention, which adjourned at Vicksburg, Miss., on the 13th of May, 1859, to meet at Atlanta, Georgia, on Monday, November 12th had given up the ghost. Not a delegate attended.

It was announced that the Governor of Louisiana would convene the legislature of that State on the 10th of this month.

Advices from Texas announce that meetings are being held in that State, at which the governor is called upon to convene the legislature for the purpose of considering what method is proper to vindicate the rights and honor of Texas as a member of the confederacy.

Owing to the absence of Col. Ripley in Japan, Col. Craig had been ordered to enter at once upon the duties of Inspector of Arsenals and Armories.

Capt. Maynadier had been assigned to the charge of the ordnance bureau, in place of Col. Craig, who had been placed in the inspection service.

The North Carolina legislature met and organized on the 19th of November without any excitement.

The bill introduced into the legislature of Georgia appropriating \$1,000,000 to arm and equip that State passed both houses and became a law. Also both branches of the legislature had unanimously passed a bill to call a state convention.

On the 19th, at Chicago, nine of the persons recently engaged in the rescue of the slave girl Eliza, were indicted in the United States District Court, for violation of the fugitive slave law, including the Justice who issued the warrant for the arrest of the girl, for a breach of the peace, the United States Marshal, and the Deputy Sheriff who served the warrant.

It was reported that thirty-seven applications had been made to Mr. Lincoln for the Richmond post office.

It was understood at Washington that the Message would be presented to Congress on the second day of the session, and that advance copies would be sent north as far as Boston, and south as far as Richmond.

News from the plains had arrived at Independence, Nov. 13th. The Navajo expedition had been heard from, and in a recent skirmish near Fort Defiance there were losses on both sides. Cap. McLean becoming separated from his column, was surrounded by Indians, and, after killing four of them was himself shot down.

The Kiowas sent word to the Commandant at Pawnee Fork that they wanted to make peace; in answer, they were told that no peace could be made. There were about fifty soldiers at that post.

The steamer Tecumseh, from Cincinnati to New Orleans, sunk, November 17th, across the mouth of the Louisville and Portland canal. Five coal boats also sank at the entrance of the canal, obstructing its navigation for several days. The steamer Pacific, from Louisville to New Orleans, was burned at Uniontown on the 18th; eleven passengers were burned to death or lost, including Captain Law.

The ship Rocket, with a cargo of 20,000 bushels of wheat, from Chicago for Buffalo, collided with the bark Ocean Wave on the 19th, on Lake Huron, and sank in deep water. She was a total loss. The Ocean Wave slightly injured.

The Station House at Crestline, Ohio, was burned down, on Nov. 16th; loss about \$18,000.

A fire at Rutland, Vt. on the 18th, de-

stroyed a livery stable, a drug store and bowling saloon. Estimated loss, \$10,000.

Two blocks of framed buildings were destroyed by fire at New Orleans, on the night of the 18th; also the ship John M. Hood, freighted with cotton, for Liverpool, and the bark Evadne, having on board 3,000 barrels of lime, were burned the same night. The next day the ship Wild Cat, which had left that port for Boston, with a cargo of cotton, returned to port again on fire; but the flames were subsequently extinguished.

The steamer Emigrant, was burned at Dozier's landing on the 19th. Boat and cargo a total loss. The brig Angola, from Providence, R. I., for Wilmington, N. C., capsized and was blown ashore in going up the river on the same day.

A fire at Laconia, N. H., on the night of the 20th, destroyed thirty five buildings, including one hotel, the Post and Telegraph offices and two printing establishments. Nearly all the business part of the village was laid in ashes. Loss estimated at \$125,000. The same night, the machine shop of the Mannikeag cotton factory was consumed by fire. Loss heavy.

On the 22d, there was an extensive fire at Chicago, destroying property to the amount of about \$160,000.

A fire at Albany, Ga., on the 19th destroyed a carriage shop and two stores. Loss several thousand dollars.

The Huron flouring mill, at Oswego, was destroyed by fire on the 20th. Loss \$25,000.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's Message to the Senate and House of Representatives at the commencement of the second session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, received as stated elsewhere, is a very lengthy document, for which we had not space in this number. However, we shall issue an extra containing it, which will be forwarded by the next mail, that such as may have time and inclination to read the last effusion of the Chief Magistrate of the once powerful and mighty republic of the United States, but which now, according to his showing, is on the eve of dissolution and no power exists to prevent the threatened calamity, may do so.

After commencing in the usual manner by referring to the prosperous condition of the country "in all its material interests" till recently; he enters upon and devotes one half of the lengthy communication to the subject of existing difficulties, which threaten the dissolution of the nation. Much is said about the right and powers of the United States, and of the seceding States, and he finally comes to the conclusion, "that the power to make war upon a State was at variance with the spirit and intent of the constitution," and that if the United States had power to thus make war it would be unwise to exercise it under existing circumstances. He recommends an "explanatory amendment" to the constitution to avert the impending dissolution of the Union, if possible.

After descanting on the state of the Union lengthily, he concludes his remarks on that subject by referring to the foreign and domestic relations of the country at the time of his inauguration, which, he says, was involved in dangerous complications with several nations and, as he avers, "two of the Territories were in a state of revolution against the government."

The relations with foreign nations are next referred to in the message; then the history of Kansas and Utah is reviewed, and the manner in which they were subdued by his masterly policy set forth, but he seemed to regret the expense of the expedition to Utah. He announces that peace prevails here now, having been restored by the presence of the army, which had subsequently been withdrawn, excepting a small force to keep the Indians in check and protect emigrants passing to the Pacific from the Atlantic States.

The finances, the African slave trade, the tariff and other matters receives a passing notice, which terminates the last annual message of James Buchanan, the fifteenth President of the United States.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Friday last, Thos. Jones, of this city, while at work on the Weber Coal road, was badly injured by the premature ignition of a blast which he was putting into a rock. The wounds received, though severe, are considered not dangerous, and he may be expected to recover.