American and Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1861.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

The provisional government extemporized at Montgomery makes very little impression here. In the hands of Mr. Davis and Mr. Stephens it is not likely to do great harm, for although the former is generally supposed to be an extremist, and has at times announced very radical opinions, he left Washington expecting to return at no distant day, and will doubtless shape the policy he may direct looking to that ultimate consummation. Mr. Stephens' position is well understood by the country already, and his efforts at reconciliation will be surely exerted without stint, in the new position to which these revolutionary events have called him. In fixing one year as the time for the first experiment, the convention acted with wise forethought, inasmuch as it will hardly last that long, and the country will have had a fair opportunity of understanding the policy and purposes of Mr. Lincoln's administration. Three months' experience will satisfy all reasonable men at the south, that their rights and interests will be far better protected in the Union than under the visionary scheme which these malcontents have organized, in order to secure themselves place and preferment.

Although the secessionists started out with the idea, and gained a large share of support from it, that free-trade was to be the basis of the new confederacy, they have already abandoned that part of the programme, and their convention has authorized a tariff to carry on the government, thus avoiding the point of direct taxation. This abandonment, at the outset, of the cardinal principle upon which it was to be conducted, attests the absence of any directing mind in the whole movement, and furnishes a commentary which is full of instruction. South Carolina passed an ordinance of secession in 1832, because the tariff was offensive to her ideas of political economy. Now she enters a southern convention and subscribes to the very policy which was solemnly assigned as a sufficient reason for breaking up the government twenty-eight years ago. The free-trade theory is exploded by its own advocates, who have thus furnished incontestible proof of the fallacy which they have heretofore professed. What the deluded people of the south will say now, when their eyes must be opened to the insincerity or incapacity of the leaders who have taken the responsibility of secession in their hands, will be known before many months.

As long as the new confederacy moves within its own sphere, does not interfere with the operation of the laws of the United States, and does not attempt to set up independently, no harm can result from this absurd experiment. If a tariff should be established and duties imposed, in opposition to our laws, collision would be inevitable, in some form or other. Such conflict of authority could not be tolerated, and it would result in bringing the issue to a test directly. It appears that the convention took care to put in a saving clause, after the precedent in South Carolina concerning the postal service, to the effect that all laws of the United States on the 1st of November were to be continued, until repealed or altered by the southern Congress. Thus, while inaugurating a new government, and nominally dissolving all connection with the old one, they recognize the very laws of the government which is just repudiated. This is another feature of their admirable consistency and fitness to form new institutions.

The opinion has been confidently expressed in this correspondence that Fort Sumter would not be attacked, notwithstanding all the belligerent manifestoes which were constantly issued by the State authorities, and private assurances to the same effect. The reasons which satisfied my mind several weeks ago are now confirmed by important and convincing proof. A dispatch received here yesterday, from Charleston, states that this question had been referred to the Congress at Montgomery, and another from Mr. Jefferson Davis, sent upon the supposition that Col. Hayne was still in Washington, and perhaps with the expectation of influencing his action, protested against an attack in the strongest terms. This advice was given to Governor Pickens before his departure, and was reiterated to others. From the position which he now occupies, any opinion of his will be received with respect. As a military man, he considered an attack would be attended with great sacrifice of life, and could not succeed in the object to which it would be directed. In the midst of the excitement now prevailing, there is some comfort in the belief that an act of rashness is restrained by which bloodshed will be avoided.

Strong intimations have been given out here and elsewhere that the great capitalists will refuse to subscribe for the new loan, unless some compromise be adopted by Congress. This is a very questionable argument to use at such a time, and is likely to produce results very different from what are expected. Those who deprecate coercion in one way should be the last to use it in another. No interest is more concerned than that of capital in having the government strengthened and sustained. The depreciation of securities which has already occurred is the result not so much of the action of the seceding States as the distrust of those in power, and the belief that they would not exert the constitutional means at their command to maintain the integrity of the Union, and to execute the laws firmly and faithfully. It is of the first consequence that the public credit should be preserved, because without that basis the government cannot be administered, except at great inconvenience and injury to the country. There are now outstanding over sixty-five millions of U. S. loans and Treasury notes, the value of which materially depends upon the promptness with which the new issues are taken in market. Capital, for its own sake, if there were no other and higher considerations, cannot afford to have these loans and notes depreciated. That fact is of course well understood, and hence any menace of combination to put down the price or to prevent the purchase of the loan just authorized, is only a weak expedient which detects itself, because everybody knows capital would be the first victim of such a policy. It never has been much noted for suicidal sacrifices, and will not be apt to initiate them just at this time.

The Peace Convention has adjourned over till Wednesday, with a view of giving the committee further time to prepare and report propositions. There seems to be a general impression that they will agree on a recommendation based on the Kentucky plan. How much effect it will produce on Congress remains to be seen, and of course depends materially upon the form which it may ultimately assume.

A resolution has just passed the House, unanimously, declaring that neither Congress, the people, nor government have any constitutional right to legislate upon or interfere with slavery in the slaveholding States. This emphatic and unqualified declaration ought certainly to satisfy the south that all the representations of contrary purposes are fabricated for political effect, and are utterly unfounded. No amendment to the Constitution could give it greater moral effect, and the country will see in this voluntary expression, emanating from the Republican side, an evidence more convincing than any legislation on the subject.

A telegram just received from Tennessee, by a member of the House, states that no disunionist has been elected to the convention so far, and the probability is the convention itself has been voted down. The reaction has begun in earnest. INDEPENDENT.

The County Prison.

We think that the almost unanimous opinion of our citizens, irrespective of party, is in opposition to any change in the present mode by which the Inspectors of the County Prison are appointed. There is a bill now before the Legislature, which takes from the Supreme Court all interference in appointments to the Board of Health, of Guardians of the Poor, and of the County Prison. Now this may be very well as regards the two first-named bodies; but certainly, the Supreme Court has a natural and proper interest in the control of the prison, and is entitled to a co-ordinate jurisdiction in appointing its inspectors. We think it well, also, before making any change in the government of the prison, to advert to the great saving which has been accomplished in its management since it has been in the hands of the inspectors, as appointed by the Courts.

Thus, take the two last years preceding the present organization:

In the year 1855, 14,794 prisoners cost	$85,499 37
" 1856, 14,981 " "	90,352 78
But, under the present administration:	
In 1860, 21,585 prisoners cost	$54,877 52
From which deduct profits of manufactory,	6,165 59
Leaving, for actual cost,	$48,711 93

At the rate of the year 1855, the cost of maintaining the County Prison for the past year would have been $124,746 78, instead of $48,711 93. Is it wise to make a change?

KANSAS.—The Rev. Daniel Foster, the Genera[l] Agent of the N. E. Kansas Relief Committee whose appeal we published last week, has collected some $700 in our city. He remains a few days longer, and those who have not already contributed to the relief of the destitute thousands in Kansas should do so at once. Contributions may be sent to this office, or to E. W. Clark & Co., bankers, 35 south Third street.

CALLENDER & Co., corner of Third and Walnut street, have sent us the Illustrated London News for Jan. 26. It is accompanied with a colored supplement, containing a full length portrait of Gen. Garibaldi.

THOMAS & SONS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS, to-day, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, will comprise a number of stocks, &c., not in the pamphlet catalogue. See advertisements.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—This morning at 10 o'clock, at the auction store No. 914 Chesnut street, will be sold, by catalogue, a general assortment of household furniture.

MRS. D. P. BOWERS AS PAULINE.—The adaptation of the thrilling sensational drama of Pauline, with a powerful cast, will be revived at the Arch Street Theatre this evening, with the view of enabling Mrs. Bowers to appear in one of her best parts, viz, that of the heroine. This character is peculiarly adapted for the development of those peculiar dramatic abilities in which this lady has always excelled, for it is rather in the domestic heroines of every-day life—where art must become nature to be acceptable, than in the stilted, well rounded periods of classic tragedy, which the hypercritical profess to admire, but do not—that Mrs. Bowers has the vantage ground. During her too lengthened retirement from our stage, Mrs. Bowers has done what few artists in her enviable position would have attempted, viz, applied herself closely to the re-study of her profession, and the results are manifested in a refined truthfulness of personation in all that she undertakes that is worthy of the highest commendation. The second representation of *Louise de Lignerolles* attracted a crowded and enthusiastic audience last night, and this engagement bids fair to be the most profitable of the season.

Summary of the Daily Intelligence.

In the United States Senate yesterday a number of petitions in relation to the state of the country were presented. Another conference committee was appointed on the Deficiency bill. After postponing the consideration of the President's message till Thursday, the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up. A number of amendments were made in the committee, including one ordering the building of seven sloops-of-war. After the amendment was reported to the Senate, considerable discussion ensued, but no vote was arrived at before the adjournment.

House.—In the House several petitions and memorials were presented. A series of resolutions were offered and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, instructing the President to acknowledge the independence of the southern confederacy, as soon as he receives official information of its establishment. A resolution was adopted, recommending to the people of the United States the celebration of the 22d of February as a national holiday. The following resolution was introduced by Mr. Palmer, of New York: That neither the Federal government nor the people, nor the government of the non-slaveholding States, have any purpose or a constitutional right to legislate upon, or interfere with slavery in any State of the Union. The yeas and nays were called, and the resolution passed. The following was afterwards passed as a substitute: "Resolved, That neither Congress nor the people, or the government of the non-slave holding States have any constitutional right to legislate upon or interfere with slavery in any of the slave holding States of the Union." A resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House whether there are any obstructions to the revenue laws in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana; and, also, what measures have been taken to secure the revenue cutters from seizure, and to recover those which have been seized, together with other property. And also, calling on the President to furnish the reasons which have induced him to bring a large number of troops to Washington, and why they are kept there; and whether he has any information showing a conspiracy to seize the Capitol, and to prevent the inauguration of the President elect. The Pacific Railroad bill, with the Senate amendment, was made the special order for to-day and to-morrow. The bill for the payment of the Oregon and Washington war debt was made the special order for Thursday week, and the House adjourned.

In the State Senate yesterday a number of communications, reports, etc., were received, and several bills read in place. The following acts were passed: The bill to incorporate the Kittaning Water Company; bill relative to the Catasaqua and Foglesville Railroad Company. The bill for the relief of Jacob Huntyunger, late treasurer of Schuylkill county, was postponed for the present; and the bill authorizing the creation of a new election district in the Twenty-third ward of this city was postponed indefinitely, and the Senate adjourned. In the House a large number of petitions, memorials, etc., were presented. The annual statement of the University of Pennsylvania was read. A resolution was adopted requesting the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress to advocate the immediate suspension of the postal system in the seceding States. After hearing the reading of the reports of some of the Standing Committees, and the bills in place, the consideration of the resolutions relative to the arming of the State was resumed, and postponed for the present after a slight debate. A resolution was adopted requesting the Auditor-General to inform the House of the amount in arrears and due from the Pennsylvania Railroad on account of the tonage tax. The bill to incorporate the Danborough Live Stock and Mutual Insurance Company passed; as also did a bill to prohibit hobbled goats from running at large in the streets of Pottsville. The House then adjourned.

The Hon. Abraham Lincoln started, yesterday morning, from Springfield, on his way to the Capitol. At the railroad depot in that town he made a speech, expressing his sadness at leaving the place, and also stating that the duty which has devolved upon him is greater than has fallen to the lot of any except Washington. He will be accompanied on his trip by J. G. Nicolay, his private secretary; John Hay; Robert L. Lincoln; Major Hunter, U. S. A.; Colonel Sumner, U. S. A.; Colonel E. Ellsworth; Hon. John K. Dubys, State Auditor; Colonel W. H. Lamar, Aide to Governor Yates; Judge David Davis; Hon. O. H. Browning; E. L. Baker, editor of the Springfield Journal; Robert Irwin, N. B. Judds, and George Lotham. Mrs. Lincoln remains in Springfield until next week, and will meet Mr. Lincoln in New York.

As far as heard from, the election in Tennessee, on Saturday last, resulted in the complete success of the Unionists, and the defeat of the party in favor of holding a State Convention.

The Louisiana secessionists, assembled in Convention several days since, decided that it would be impossible for a single State to carry on the arrangements necessary for the complete postal service, and consequently concluded to permit the Department at Washington to furnish them with their usual facilities until the southern Congress should fix on some feasible plan.

The President elect, on his arrival at Indianapolis, yesterday, was escorted from the depot to the Bates House, where, at the repeated call of the crowd, he made a speech which contained no assertions but was entirely interrogatory. The hotel was densely crowded during the evening.

Mr. Lincoln has accepted the invitation of the New Jersey Legislature to visit Trenton, and will probably be there in the course of the ensuing week.

The Philadelphia breadstuffs market was dull and unsettled yesterday, with a small business doing in flour, wheat and corn. Cotton, groceries and provisions were also quiet, and prices the same. In seeds there was little or nothing done in the way of sales, prime cloverseed being held above the views of buyers, and whisky was dull. Stocks were dull but steady, and a small business done, both at the Board and outside, closing, however, with a better feeling late in the day.

The State Convention of Louisiana have chosen the following as the flag of their State:—A red ground, upon which appears a single star of pale yellow. The ground is crossed by bars of blue and white, making of the three colors fifteen stripes.

A dispatch from New Orleans states that five United States vessels were reported to have been seen off Pensacola.

We see by the Charleston Mercury, of the 9th, that Gov. Pickens, of South Carolina, has declared martial law upon Sullivan's island and in the neighborhood. Hereafter no boats are to be allowed to approach without a permit, and all persons are obliged to be indoors between the hours of evening tatoo and morning reveille.

A fiendish, but, fortunately, unsuccessful attempt was made to murder a whole family, at Lawrenceville, on Saturday last. The instrument was an infernal machine, which was placed on the outer sill of one of the windows of the house in which the intended victims reside. So great was the force of the concussion that all the side of the house was torn open, and in every window in the neighborhood glass was broken. No one was injured.

Capt. Morrison, who surrendered the revenue cutter Lewis Cass to the authorities of Alabama, has tendered his resignation to the Navy Department. Without taking notice of this document, the Secretary of the Treasury ordered his name to be stricken from the rolls of the service. All dishonorable resignations will hereafter be treated in the same ignoble manner.

A number of postmasters, recently appointed in the seceding States, have refused to take the oath of fidelity to the United States. The laws upon the subject are imperative, and unless some one can be found to take the oath, the offices will be discontinued.

In the secession Congress, yesterday, a number of committees were appointed. Mr. Stephens made a speech, accepting the position of Vice President. But little else was done; the greater part of the day being consumed in secret session.

On Sunday last a sad accident occurred to a sleighing party in Mercer county, Illinois, by which seven persons lost their lives. The sleigh was being driven across a stream, when the ice gave way and precipitated all into the water. Three persons were saved out of ten.

Our advices from North Carolina are of but little interest.

John McKenney, formerly State Treasurer of Michigan, has been arrested, and held in $25,000 bail, to answer the charge of embezzlement.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the N. Amer. & U. S. Gaz.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 11.

Mr. Duffield read in place a bill to incorporate the Rescue Hook and Ladder Company of the Twenty-third ward. The names of the incorporators are Samuel Ford, Edward V. O'Neill, Geo. Greenhalsh, Michael Shuster, and Thomas Dickson. The company is limited to a clear annual income of $3000.

A remonstrance has been extensively circulated here to-day among members of the Senate and House, assigning nineteen reasons why the bill for the commutation of the tonnage tax should not be enacted into a law. It is a queer document, bearing no responsible signature. It professes to be signed by a "Tax Payer." Aside from the very indifferent English in which it is written, the reasons assigned are of the strangest character. One of these, No. 18, is that its commutation would be ruinous to the Republican party in this State. This, if it were not seriously urged, would be deemed immensely funny. Nearly every leading Republican organ in the State is committed in a greater or less degree to the passage of the bill. You know that all your metropolitan journals, the great manufactories of public opinion, which favor Republican principles, have been for many years the open advocates of the removal of restrictions upon the trade of the road. It is strange, therefore, that these sentinels upon the watch towers of Republicanism have failed to sound the alarm in time to prevent the destruction of their party. The whole document would be harmless did it not pervert facts and make gross misstatements. It smells strongly, however, of what is technically termed "black mailing." I trust the company will, in no event, suffer itself to be imposed upon by a set of men who have resorted to such expedients to extort money. If the bill cannot be passed upon its merits let it fail. Let no band of persons, organized to extract money for keeping quiet, receive the least countenance from the company or the press. If they could be dragged into the light and thoroughly exposed, a most valuable service would be rendered to the community at large. That an effort based upon such motives, and most systematically organized, is on foot I have not the slightest doubt. A threat that such an effort would be set on foot has been made more than once, and in different quarters. Let the development be fairly made, and the parties and their whole proceedings shall be thoroughly ventilated in this correspondence.

Dr Seltzer read in place a supplement to the act entitled a further supplement to an act entitled an act to reform the penal laws of this commonwealth, passed 23d day of April, A. D. 1829:

Be it enacted, &c. That so much of the seventh section of the act to which this is a supplement as authorizes the appointment by the Judges of the Supreme Court of Inspectors of the Penitentiaries at Philadelphia and Pittsburg, be and the same is hereby repealed, and hereafter the said inspectors shall be appointed by the Governor of the State for the period of five years, if they shall so long behave themselves well. The said inspectors to be appointed on or before the first Monday of May next, and the first Board of Inspectors so appointed to be divided by lot into five classes, so that one of the said number shall go out at the expiration of each and every year, whose place shall be then supplied by a commission for the entire term.

Mr. Williams read in place a bill to empower the Courts now exercising equity powers to grant relief and make decrees in all cases of mortgages where no *scire facias* can issue, agreeably to law.

Mr. Gibboney read in place a bill to authorize the Lewistown and Bellefonte Railroad Company to buy the capital stock of the Lewistown and Tuscarora Bridge Company, and that of Lewistown and Kishicoquillas Turnpike, and to construct a railroad along the line of the bridge and turnpike, as soon as the railroad company shall have bought up all the capital stock of both the bridge and turnpike companies.

Mr. Bartholomew read in place a bill authorizing the Donegal Iron Company to construct one or more railroads, not exceeding five miles in length, to connect their lands with the nearest trunk line of railroad.

Mr. Roller read in place a bill to incorporate the Juniata Valley Railroad. The names of the corporators are Samuel J. Blair, David Watson, Wm. Jack, Martin Stehley, Richard R. Bryan, Samuel Smith, William Williams, John K. Neff, Josh. Roller, Peter Vandevander, Joseph Newitt, Samuel Dean, William Riley, Thomas Patterson, J. Snyder Akle, Arch. McAllister, Samuel Isett, Robert Stewart, James M. Kinkead, Walter Graham, Daniel Hontz, John N. Swope, Samuel Hatfield Turner, D. J. Morell, G. C. Bucher. The route is to begin at a point upon the Central Railroad between Huntingdon and Barree stations, in Huntingdon county, thence by the valley of the Frankstown branch of the Juniata to or near Hollidaysburg, to connect at each of its termini with the Pennsylvania Railroad. Its authorized capital is to be $300,000. Any incorporated iron or railroad company may guarantee the $300,000 of bonds which this company may issue. It is also authorized to purchase any part of the Main Line Canal between the points named, and can use its tow paths, aqueducts or bridges for the construction of its railroad, and may abandon, sell, or lease that part of the canal.

Mr. Abbott read in place a further supplement to the act consolidating the City of Philadelphia. It enacts that hereafter it shall be the duty of the Receiver of Taxes to advertise the names of delinquent tax payers of the city of Philadelphia.

Section 2. That so much of the twelfth section of an act entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled an act to incorporate the City of Philadelphia, approved February 2, A. D. 1854, as provides that it shall be the duty of the City Controller to publish in two or more newspapers annually the public accounts of said city, and of the trusts in his care, exhibiting all the receipts and expenditures of the city, the sources from which the revenues are derived, and in what manner the same have been distributed, be and the same are hereby repealed; and it shall be the duty of the City Controller hereafter to submit such statements only to Councils, who may order the same to be published, as they shall deem it expedient.

Section 3. That there shall be the following commissions and charges paid by the delinquent tax payers to the collectors of outstanding taxes, and no more: on every bill not exceeding $10, the fee of $1; on those not exceeding $15, $1 25; on those not exceeding $20, $1 50; on those not exceeding $30, $1 75; on those not exceeding $40, $2; on those exceeding $40, five per cent. on the principal sum thereof; and for a warrant the charge shall be 75 cents. The fees therein named shall be in lieu of all given by existing laws.

Section 4. That section 15 of an act entitled, an act relating to certain State roads and other purposes, approved May 3, 1852; sections 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12 and 13 of an act entitled an act relative to certain streets in the districts of Moyamensing, Kensington, Penn, &c., approved March 29, 1858; sections 6 and 7 of an act entitled an act to revise the levels and grades of streets in Southwark and Moyamensing, approved May 15, 1850; and section 28 of an act entitled an act to incorporate the Butler Coal Company, &c., and relative to the survey of Passyunk township, approved April 18, 1853, be and the same is hereby repealed, and henceforth the surveys therein specified and provided for, shall be prosecuted only by the directions of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, under the supervision of the Department of Surveys of said city.

Mr. Penny read in place a supplement to the several acts of Assembly relative to the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That when application shall be made under the fourteenth section of the act of the 14th of April, 1845, to which this is supplementary, to any court of this commonwealth for the commitment of any person to the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, it shall be lawful for such court to either inquire into the fact of insanity in a summary way, after giving the notice required by law to the alleged lunatic and his or her friends or kindred, or by avoiding an inquest, at the option of the court. And in all cases it shall be lawful for the several courts of this commonwealth to use their discretion in sending insane persons, who are unsafe to be at large, to said hospital, or cause them to be confined elsewhere, as the said courts shall believe the case to be curable or otherwise.

Section 2. No person shall hereafter be sent to said Lunatic Hospital, under the tenth section of the act of the fourteenth of April, 1845, or any other law of this commonwealth, who shall have been charged with homicide, or having endeavored or attempted to commit the same, or to commit any arson, rape, robbery or burglary, and have been acquitted of any such offences on the ground of insanity, or been proceeded against under the fifty-ninth or sixtieth sections of the act of the thirteenth of June, 1836, relative to lunatics and habitual drunkards, where the court trying such person, or hearing the case, shall be satisfied that it is dangerous for said lunatic to be at large, or who has been committed or attempted to commit either of the crimes aforesaid; but such persons shall be continued in the penitentiary of the proper district, or the prison of the proper county: Provided, That said court shall still have power to order any such person to be confined in the said Lunatic Hospital, if, on full examination, it shall be satisfied that there is reason to believe that a cure of the insanity may be speedily effected by sending him or her thereto.

Section 3.—In every case where a lunatic has been or shall be committed to said Hospital, after an acquittal of any crime, on the ground of insanity, or after an investigation in court, under the fifty-ninth and sixtieth sections of the act of the thirteenth of June, 1836, on account of it being adjudged dangerous for such lunatic to be at large; and in all cases where any lunatic has been or shall be removed thereto from either of the penitentiaries or any prison of this commonwealth, under the order of a Judge, or of any Court, it shall be lawful for the trustees of said Hospital, with the aid of the superintending physician, to inquire carefully into the situation of such lunatic; and if a majority of the board, including the physician, shall be satisfied that there is no reasonable prospect of a cure of the insanity being effected by a retention of the lunatic in the Hospital, they shall, at the expense of the proper city or county, cause him or her to be removed to the prison of the proper county, or the penitentiary from which he or she was sent.

Section 4. Whenever an indigent insane person shall hereafter be sent to said Hospital, the city or county from which he or she was sent shall be liable to the trustees of the Hospital for his or her maintenance, and shall have remedy over against the proper township where, by existing laws, the township is liable for the support of such pauper; and the overseers of the poor of the township shall have remedy over against the property of the pauper, or against any relative required by law to maintain him or her, to the extent of their liability under the poor laws.

Section 5. In all cases where money is now or hereafter shall become due to said hospital from any township or county, on account of the maintenance of any person sent there by the proper legal authorities, and no suit is now pending for the recovery thereof, it shall be lawful for the treasurer of the hospital to cause a statement of this account, with notice of the amount claimed, to be served on the Commissioners of the proper county, or the Overseers of the Poor of the township; and if the same is not paid within thirty days after such notice and demand, to place such claim in the hands of the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, whose official duty it shall be to cause suit to be brought therefor, in the name of the corporation, in the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county; and the whole proceeding for the recovery of such debt shall be conducted in the manner, and the action have like precedence, as suits for claims due the Commonwealth; and sections 1 and 2 of the Act of the 8th of May, 1855, pamphlet laws, p. 515, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sect. 6. On the application of the friends or relatives of any insane person now, or who may hereafter be confined in said hospital, to the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county, or to the President Judge of said Court, in vacation, it shall be lawful for said Court or Judge, where the same may be done with safety to the community, to deliver over to such friends or relatives the person so confined; but before so delivering over such lunatic, said Court or Judge may require sufficient security to be given, in the name of the commonwealth, that such lunatic shall do no injury to the person or property of any one when at large, to continue during such term of time as the Court or Judge may direct. MOUNTAINS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH,

FOR THE N. AMERICAN & U. S. GAZETTE

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

SENATE.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, presented four petitions, numerously signed by citizens of Philadelphia, asking Congress to stand firm by the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws.

Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, presented a large number of petitions from citizens of Massachusetts, Indiana, and Missouri, asking for some settlement of the difficulties in the country.

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, presented petitions, asking Congress to submit the question of amendments to the Constitution to the people; and, also, petitions asking for the passage of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. Green, of Missouri, offered a resolution asking the President to communicate to the Senate the correspondence between the government of Great Britain and the United States relative to the extradition of one Anderson, a man of color, charged with the crime of murder in Missouri. Laid over.

Mr. Latham, of California, presented a petition, signed by several thousand inhabitants of Western Utah, (or Nevada) asking for a territorial government. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

The Deficiency bill was taken up, and another conference committee appointed.

The consideration of the President's message was postponed till Thursday.

The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up.

Several amendments were added.

Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, moved to strike out the several appropriations for the Pensacola Navy-yard. Carried.

Mr. Hale offered an amendment to repeal so much of the act of last year as prevented the purchase of patented articles.

Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, proposed to amend so as to except firearms. Agreed to, and the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Hale offered an amendment to build seven steam sloops-of-war.

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, thought there was something a little strange about this. It looked like building such a class of vessels as could go into the ports of the States which had seceded, and he feared there was something more than appeared on the face. He was opposed to anything that looked like coercion.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, disclaimed all such intention, but advocated the amendment as necessary for the proper increase of the navy.

After further discussion the amendment was agreed to—yeas 30, nays 18.

The bill was reported to the Senate, and, on the question of concurring in the amendment to build seven sloops of war,

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, spoke against the amendment. He said he could not shut his eyes to the fact that certain States had seceded, and six of them were joined together and had formed a government and a nationality; and by no vote of his should any additions be made to the military force of the government which would be used to coerce the States.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, said the proposition did not come from the Republican side of the House, and he saw no reason that they should be thus scolded. It was a proposition that has been here for years, and was made by a democratic President. What has happened that the measure should not be now supported? Why is it not necessary now as then? Why, according to the Senator from Virginia, because six States have attempted to secede, and have seized the property of the government. Does this render it less necessary? Who does the Senator represent here? Is he a Senator of the United States? Does he stand up and say that, after all these things have taken place, it is less necessary to increase the navy? So long as he remained here he (Mr. Fessenden) felt bound to perform his duty to the United States, and not to give the benefit of his counsels to those who wage war against the country. He said the bill of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Collamer) proposed simply to declare that ports where the United States could not collect the revenue in the ordinary way were not ports of entry, and they owed it to foreign nations to perform this duty.

Mr. Mason asked—Would they avow the reason in the bill that South Carolina was no longer a member of the confederacy?

Mr. Fessenden said that made no difference in law. When foreign vessels now enter the port of Charleston, South Carolina collects and puts it in her own pocket. But when the United States declares that it is no longer a port of entry, then if vessels enter they must take the consequences. And if the time ever comes when it is necessary to use force to execute the laws of the United States, then he would be quite ready to do it. But this measure was intended as a measure of peace, and nobody has dreamed that this appropriation was for the purpose of making war.

Mr. Mason said the Senator had enlightened him, that one reason for this increase of the naval force had some reference to the seceded States. He took that from the Senator's admission.

Mr. Fessenden said he had made no such admission.

Mr. Mason said—Let it pass. He was here to represent the sovereign State of Virginia, and to her alone was he amenable. He would do nothing to stand in the way of a full administration of the government, but when he believed the government was initiating a policy which would lead to civil war he would not vote for increasing the navy. He would not vote a dollar until there was some settled policy avowed on the part of the incoming power. He wanted to know whether it was going to make war on the seceded States, or whether they would be allowed to depart peacefully.

Mr. King, of New York, said he had heretofore voted against this measure, not believing it necessary. But now treason was abroad in the land, and he believed there was a necessity to increase the power of the country. He would vote now to put the country in a position to defend itself against domestic or foreign enemies. This government could not be peaceably destroyed or divided. The people of this country would never consent to a peaceable destruction or dissolution. He did not believe that the country would be destroyed. He would use all forbearance, and make every effort for conciliation; but he would never admit the right to divide the country and peaceably break up the government. Cabinet officers and Senators had been interested, and there had been, no doubt, a foul plot to break up the government. Some of these Cabinet officers had been driven out in disgrace, and a true bill found against one of them for grand larceny. He would tell the gentleman that in his judgment this treason must come to an end, peacefully he hoped, but never peacefully if by the submission of the honor of the people to traitors—never!

Mr. Green, of Missouri, said he had hitherto refrained from this discussion, but after the language he heard to-day he could keep still no longer, but intended to express his sentiments at length. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Briggs, of New York, presented a memorial from citizens of Seneca Falls, in favor of the border-State resolutions.

Mr. Craige, of North Carolina, offered the following:

Whereas, The States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida, have seceded from the confederacy of the United States, and established a southern confederacy; and,

Whereas, It is desirable that the most amicable relations should exist between them, and war be avoided—the greatest calamity that can result—therefore

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, that the President be required to acknowledge the independence of the said southern confederacy as soon as official information of its establishment be received, and that he receive such Commissioners as may be appointed by that government, for an amicable adjustment of all matters in dispute.

Mr. Craige asked that the resolution be put on its passage now, as all men desired that peace should be preserved.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Patents. [Laughter.]

On motion of Mr. Craige, it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. McClernand introduced a resolution, which was adopted, reciting that, by the seizure of the Mint and monies and Custom-house, by the revolutionary authorities of Louisiana, the United States has been put at defiance, and calling on the President, if it be not incompatible with the public interests, to send the House all the facts in the case, and what steps, if any, have been taken, or are contemplated, to recover possession of the said property.

Mr. Perry, of Connecticut, asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution of the United States as expressly to forbid the withdrawal of any State from the Union without the concurrent vote of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, the approval of the President, and the consent of all the States; and that the committee report by joint resolution or otherwise.

Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, objected to the resolution.

Mr. Burch, of California, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the propriety of reporting a bill to establish a territorial government for Nevada, or extending the southern boundary of California over it.

Mr. Sickles, of New York, offered a series of resolutions earnestly recommending to the people of the United States the celebration of the twenty-second of February as a national holiday, in commemoration of the birth and the exalted character and incomparable public services and patriotism of George Washington, the first President of the United States.

Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, suggested an amendment after the word Washington, namely, "an illustrious Virginian and slaveholder."

Mr. Sickles—I object to the modification.

Mr. Whiteley, of Delaware, inquired whether it would not be well to get somebody to sing the "Star Spangled Banner." [Laughter.]

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Palmer, of New York, introduced two resolutions, the first as follows—That neither the Federal government nor the people, or the government of non-slaveholding States, have any purpose, or a constitutional right to legislate upon or interfere with slavery in any State of the Union.

The yeas and nays were ordered on the passage of the resolutions.

Mr. Hindman, of Arkansas, objected to it, asking whether Mr. Lincoln has not said that the Union cannot exist one half slave and the other half free, and if this did not indicate a settled purpose to interfere with slavery in the States.

Calls to order were made, and much confusion ensued.

Mr. Boteler, of Virginia, wished to know whether the resolution could be divided so as to vote first on the purpose of the north, and next on the question of the constitutional right.

The Speaker said that this could not be done, as the voting had already commenced, and several gentlemen had responded to their names.

Mr. Hindman, amid great confusion, rose to a question of order, insisting on the right to call for a division, as suggested by Mr. Boteler. He believed that the assertion in the resolution that the people of the non-slaveholding States have no purpose to interfere with slavery is untrue.

[Earnest voices on the Republican side—"Call the roll."]

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, said he could not vote to say that it was not the purpose of the north to interfere with slavery in the States. He could not vote for an assertion that he believed to be false. (Cries of order.)

Mr. Bocock asked to be excused from voting.

Mr. Brabson, of Tennessee, could not vote as to the intention of the north, but he could as to the power not to interfere with slavery.

Mr. Hindman asked Mr. Brabson a question, which was inaudible in the reporters' gallery, owing to the excitement and confusion. The colloquy was spirited.

Mr. Brabson replied that he never submitted to anything wrong.

The Clerk proceeded with the roll call. When the name of Mr. Hindman was reached, he said he could not vote for the resolution, because it contained a falsehood.

Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky, believing that the people of the north had no such purpose to interfere with slavery in the States, voted "aye."

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, said that northern gentlemen ought not to expect those on the other side to vote as to their purposes.

Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, understanding the resolution to include all the people of the north, voted "aye."

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, voted in the negative, believing that the people have the right either to establish or prohibit slavery within their own State limits.

Mr. Quarles, of Tennessee, denied the right of the people of the north to interfere with slavery in the southern States, and hoped that the declaration in the resolution was true.

Mr. Ruffin, of North Carolina, regarding the resolution as a political trick, refused to vote.

Mr. Stout, of Oregon, believing that he would thus express the unanimous sentiment of the people of Oregon, voted "aye."

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, approved that part of the resolution which denies the right to interfere with slavery in the States, but as to the purpose of the western people thus to interfere, he believed that the hitherto controlling portion of the dominant party of the north had a purpose thus to interfere, but that a majority of the people of the north have no such purpose now, and if they ever had, they are cured. He voted "aye."

Mr. Woodson, of Missouri, said there was an assertion of a fact in relation to which he was not informed, and therefore voted "no."

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, understanding the resolution to declare that there should be no interference with slavery in the States where it exists, voted "aye."

Mr. Leake, of Virginia, said that the resolution was designed to be one half true and the other half false.

The vote was announced to be—Yeas 106, nays 4, showing that there was no quorum present.

Several gentlemen on the Republican side asked to have their names recorded, they being within the bar when they were called.

Messrs. Leake and Burnett objected, saying that this could not be done, as the result of the vote had been announced.

The Speaker overruled the point of order.

Mr. McClernand suggested that the roll be again called.

Mr. Palmer, of New York, said that as different constructions had been placed on the resolution, he wished to put it in a plainer form, by making the last part read "any slaveholdiog State of the Union."

Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, suggested that southern gentlemen should not be called on to affirm the purpose of the people of the north.

Mr. Palmer—I am content; let the resolution stand as it is.

The resolution was then passed—the additional names making the vote stand, yeas 116, nays 4.

Mr. Howard, of Ohio, moved the House reconsider the vote by which it was passed.

Mr. Burnett demanded a division of the resolution.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, hoped that this would be done, as southern gentlemen could not be expected to decide on the purpose of the north.

The Speaker said that the resolution was not separable into two propositions.

Mr. Sherman trusted that the resolution would be so modified that every member could vote for it. He offered the following as a substitute: "Resolved, That neither Congress nor the people, or the governments of the non-slaveholding States have any constitutional right to legislate upon or interfere with slavery in any of the slaveholding States of the Union."

This passed under the operation of the previous question—yeas 161, nays none—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Adams of Mass., Adams of Ky., Aldrich, Allen, Anderson of Mo., Anderson of Ky., Avery, Babbitt, Barr, Barrett, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Bocock, Boteler, Brabson, Brayton, Briggs, Bristow, Brown, Buffinton, Burch, Burlingame, Burnett, Butterfield, Campbell, Carey, Carter, Case, Clark, Clark of Mo., Coburn, John Cochrane, Colfax, Conkling, Corwin, Covode, Cox, Craig of Md., Curtis, Dawes, Delano, Dimmick, Duell, Dunn, Edmundson, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, English, Etheridge, Farnsworth, Ferry, Florence, Foster, Frank, French, Garnett, Gilmer, Gooch, Graham, Grow, Gurley, Hall, Hamilton, Harris of Md., Harris of Va., Haskin, Hatton, Helmick, Hoard, Holman, Howard of Ohio, Howard of Michigan, Hughes, Humphrey, Hutchins, Irvine, Jenkins, Junkin, Kellogg of Mich., Kenyon, Killinger, Larrabee, Leake, Lee, Lovejoy, Maclay, Mallory, Marston, Martin of Va., Maynard, McClernand, McKean, McKenty, McKnight, McPherson, Millson, Millward, Montgomery, Moore of Ky., Moorhead, Morrill, Morris of Pa., Morris of Ill., Nelson, Niblack, Nixon, Noell, Palmer, Perry, Pettit, Porter, Potter, Pottle, Pryor, Quarles, Preston, Phelps, Porter, … John H. Reynolds, Rice, Riggs, Robinson of R. I., Royce, Scranton, Sedgwick, Sherman, Sickles, Smith of N. C., Spaulding, Spinner, Stanton, Stevenson, Steward of Pa., Stokes, Stout, Stratton, Tappan, Thayer, Theaker, Thomas, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Vallandigham, Vance, Vandever, Van Wyck, Verree, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Washburn of Wis., Washburn of Illinois, Webster, Wells, Whitely, Wilson, Windom, Winslow, Woodson—161.

Nays—None.

The other resolution of Mr. Palmer was considered to be superseded by the above. It was to the effect that the persons in the north who do not subscribe to what was stated in the first resolution were too insignificant in number to excite alarm, &c.

Mr. Haskin, of New York, from the Committee on Printing, reported resolutions providing for the printing of an extra number of the report on the tobacco trade, the report relative to the franking privilege, and the report on the coast survey.

Mr. McKean, of New York, offered the following:

Whereas, The Gulf States have assumed to secede from the Union, and it is deemed important to prevent the border slave States from following their example, and whereas it is believed that those who are inflexibly opposed to any measure of compromise or concession that involves, or may involve, a sacrifice of principle, or the extension of slavery, would nevertheless cheerfully concur in any lawful measure for the emancipation of the slaves; therefore,

Resolved, That the Select Committee of Five be instructed to inquire whether, by the consent of the people, or of the State governments, or by compensating the slaveholders, it be practicable for the general government to procure the emancipation of the slaves in some, or all, of the border States, and, if so, to report a bill for that purpose.

Laid over for debate.

Mr. Sickles offered a resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House whether there are any obstructions to the revenue laws in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana; and, also, what measures have been taken to secure the revenue cutters from seizure, and to recover those which have been seized, together with other property.

Mr. Burnett proposed an amendment, which was accepted, calling on the President to furnish the reasons which have induced him to bring a large number of troops to Washington, and why they are kept here; and whether he has any information showing a conspiracy to seize the Capitol, and to prevent the inauguration of the President elect.

The resolution was passed.

On motion of Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, under a suspension of the rules, the Pacific Railroad bill, as returned from the Senate with amendments, was made the special order for to-morrow and Wednesday.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, indicated an amendment, proposing to repeal that part giving certain donations and franchises to the Texas Railroad branch in case Texas pass a secession ordinance and adhere to it for six months.

The House acted on the Senate's amendments to the Deficiency bill and consular and diplomatic appropriation bills, which again go back to the Senate for final action.

Mr. Stout, of Oregon, under a suspension of the rules, introduced a resolution making the bill for the payment of the Oregon and Washington war debt the special order for Thursday week.

The resolution was passed, and the House adjourned.

From Washington.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Some of the postmasters who have recently been appointed in the seceding States decline to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States. Of course the offices will have to be discontinued, if persons cannot be found to take and hold them according to law. Both the Constitution and the Post-office act of 1825 are inoperative in regard to the taking of the oath. No cases for the appointment of postmasters are acted on where the parties seek to effect changes with the view of holding off the next Administration.

Wm. M. Stewart, of Washoe, has written to Representative Burch, of California, and enclosed the caption of a memorial which is being extensively signed by the citizens of Nevada territory, praying for the organization of that territory. Mr. Stewart is a son-in-law of ex-Governor Foote, and a lawyer of ability. He says that Nevada is unsuited to slavery, but this makes no difference to the people. They must speedily have a government to protect their increasing interests from Mormon rule. The Governor of California recommends the extension of the eastern boundary of that State over Washoe. The House Territorial Committee was to-day, at the instance of Mr. Burch, instructed to report on the subject.

Hon. John A. Rockwell, formerly a member of Congress from Connecticut, suddenly died last night, it is supposed of apoplexy. His body was discovered lying on the floor, by the bed.

Dishonorable Resignations Not to be Received by the Treasury Department.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Capt. Morrison, of the revenue cutter Lewis Cass, has sent in his resignation to the Treasury Department, and acknowledged that he had surrendered his vessel to the State of Alabama. It will be seen by the following order that no resignations under such circumstances will be accepted by that department. Capt. Breshwed's resignation, when received, will no doubt be disposed of in the same way.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, February 11, 1861.

J. J. Morrison, of Georgia, a Captain in the Revenue Cutter service of the United States, and late in command of the Lewis Cass, having, in violation of his official oath and of his duty to the government, surrendered his vessel to the State of Alabama, it is hereby directed that his name be stricken from the rolls of the said service. JOHN A. DIX, Secretary of the Treasury.

By order of the President of the United States.

From Washington.

Washington, Feb. 11.—The President has recognized Robert O. Treadwell as vice consul of Spain, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and Carl Schmidt, of Cincinnati, as consul of the Duchy of Brunswick and Luneberg, for Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois.

BURNING OF A COTTON STEAMER ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—*Five Lives Lost—New Orleans, Feb* 11.—The steamer Charmer, bound from Vicksburg to New Orleans, with 3800 bales of cotton, was burned to the water's edge when ten miles below Donaldsonville. Five lives are supposed to have been lost. It is believed that the fire originated abaft.

ST. LOUIS MONEY MARKET.—*St. Louis, Feb.* 11.—Exchange on New York has advanced 2c. on the week, quoting on Saturday at 7 per cent. premium, in exchange for Missouri paper.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, February 11.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 3 o'clock, when the Speaker submitted several communications and reports.

Bills in Place.—Mr. Thompson read in place a bill to incorporate the East Pennsylvania Agricultural and Mechanical Society.

Mr. Gregg, a supplement to the act incorporating the Lock Haven Boom Company.

Mr. Wharton, a bill to provide relief for the suffering poor in Kansas. The bill appropriates $30,000 for that object.

Mr. Yardley read in place a supplement to the act incorporating the Trenton Bridge Company.

Bills Passed.—Mr. Meredith called up the bill to incorporate the Kittanning Water Company, which was passed.

Mr. Schendel called up the bill relative to the Catasaqua and Foglesville Railroad Company, which was passed.

Mr. Yardley called up the bill supplementary to the act incorporating the Trenton City Bridge Company, which was passed.

Mr. Meredith called up the bill for the relief of Jacob Huntzinger, late Treasurer of Schuylkill county, which, after some discussion, was postponed.

Mr. Connell called up the bill from the House, authorizing the erection of a new election district in the Twenty-third ward, Philadelphia, and moved that it be postponed indefinitely, which was agreed to unanimously.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The journal of Friday was read, after which numerous letters, petitions and memorials were presented.

Mr Barnsley presented a remonstrance from citizens of Philadelphia, against a railway upon Seventh and Ninth streets.

Mr. Tracy, of Bradford, presented a petition for the repeal of the objectionable sections of the penal code. He said he would present all the petitions sent him. This petition he had printed in Philadelphia, and it was signed by a large number of respectable and influential democratic citizens of Bradford county.

Mr. Pierce, a memorial from the Society of Progressive Friends, praying for the passage of an act giving to females the right to vote.

Mr. Thomas presented the annual statement of the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Duffield, a petition in favor of changing the manner of choosing appraisers under the $300 law.

Mr. Abbott, a remonstrance from property owners on Broad street against the North Philadelphia Passenger Railway.

Mr. Bartholomew submitted the following joint resolution, which was read, and adopted by a party vote.

Resolved, &c., That we request the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress to advocate the immediate suspension of the postal system in the seceding States.

Reports of Committees.—The Standing Committees were called for reports and several were submitted. Among others, the bill to change the name of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company was reported back without amendment.

Mr. Tracy, from the Committee on Corporations, reported a bill to incorporate the Schuylkill County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association.

Bills in Place.—Mr. Gibbony read in place a bill to incorporate the Lewistown Railroad Company.

Mr. Roller—A supplement to the act incorporating the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

Mr. Duffield, a bill to incorporate the Rescue Hook and Ladder Company of the Twenty-third ward.

Mr. Abbott, a supplement to the act consolidating the City of Philadelphia. It has reference to the printing of Councils and the Departments.

Mr. Bartholomew, a bill to incorporate the Donegal Iron Company.

Arming the State.—The House then resumed the consideration of the joint resolutions relative to the arming of the military forces of the Commonwealth, and tendering the same to the President of the United States.

A motion was made to postpone the bill indefinitely, but it was not agreed to—yeas 31, nays 38.

Mr. Brodhead moved to postpone the subject for the present, which was agreed to—yeas 42, nays 31.

The Tonnage Tax.—Mr. Irwin offered a resolution, requesting the Auditor-General to furnish the House with a statement of the amount in arrears and due to the State, on account of the tonnage on all the Pennsylvania railroads, and what progress has been made in the suits pending for its collection.

The resolution having been read, the rules were suspended—yeas 60; nays 1—and the resolution was taken up on second reading and adopted.

Mr. Barnsley, on leave, presented a petition numerously signed, in favor of the repeal of the tonnage tax.

Bills Passed—Mr. Barnsley called up the bill to incorporate the Danborough and Bucks County Live Stock Mutual Insurance Company, which passed.

Mr. Bartholomew called up the bill to prohibit hobbled goats from running at large in the streets of Pottsville, which was passed. Adjourned.

Serenade Speech of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens.

Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 10.—The following is the speech of Vice President Stephens, in response to the compliment of a serenade which was given him on Saturday evening:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—For though we meet as strangers from different and independent States, we are once more citizens of a common country. Allow me briefly and sincerely to return my unfeigned thanks for this compliment. The state of my health, my voice and the night air—apart from other considerations, prevent me from doing more. This is not the time or place to discuss the great questions now pressing upon the public counsels. It is sufficient to say that on this day the new republic was formed. The "Confederate States of America" have been ushered into existence, to take their place amongst the nations of the earth. Under a temporary or provisional government, it is true, but soon to be followed by one of a permanent character, which, while it surrenders none of our ancient rights or liberties, will secure to us, more perfectly, we trust, that peace, security and domestic tranquility, which ought to be the objects of all governments.

What is to be the future of this new government? The fate of this new republic will depend upon ourselves—six States only at present constitute it. But six States are yet to appear upon the constellation, and the constitution of our permanent government may have a greater number of signers than that of the original thirteen of the original Union. We will have more than three times the population, wealth, and power with which these thirteen commenced. With such a beginning, the prospect for the future presents stronger hopes than the patriots of the past had, for their career. But what that future shall be depends on ourselves and those that come after us. Our republic, and all republics, to be permanent and prosperous, must be supported by the virtue, intelligence, integrity, and patriotism of the people. These are the corner stones upon which the temple of liberty must be constructed to stand securely and permanently. Resting our republic upon these we need fear nothing from without or within. With a climate unsurpassed by any on earth—with staples and productions which control the commerce of the world—with institutions, so far as regards our organic and social policy, in strict conformity to nature and the law of the Creator, whether read in the book of inspiration, or the great book of manifestations around us. We have all the natural elements essential to the attainment of the highest degree of power and glory. These institutions have been assailed. It is our mission to vindicate the great truth on which they rest, and with them exhibit the highest type of civilization which it is possible for human society to reach. In doing this our policy should be marked by a desire to preserve and maintain peace with all the States and the people. If it cannot be done, let not the fault be at our door. While we should make aggressions on none, we should be prepared to repel them if made by others, let them come from what ever quarter they may.

We ask of others simply to be let alone and to be permitted to look after our own safety, security and happiness in our own way, without molesting or giving offence to other people. Let then, peace, fraternity, liberal and other commercial relations with all the world, be our motto. With these principles, without envy towards other States, in the line of policy they mark out for themselves, we will rather invite them to a generous rivalry in all that develops the higher qualities of every nation.

With the best wishes for you, gentlemen, and for the success of our common government this day announced, I bid you good night.

Mr. Stephens was frequently interrupted by applause, and, on retiring, three cheers were given for the first Vice President of the confederate States of America.

The Southern Congress—Monday's Proceedings

Mr. Stephens' Speech on Accepting the Office of Vice President..

Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 11.—The convention met at 11 o'clock this morning, and the proceedings were opened, as usual, with prayer.

A committee was appointed to inform Mr. Stephens of his election. It was stated that Mr. Stephens, at the request of the committee, will announce his reply in open convention at 1 o'clock.

Mr. Conrad offered a resolution, which was adopted, appointing a committee of five to report a bill for the establishment of an executive department for the confederacy.

Mr. Stephens offered a resolution, which was adopted, making the naval and military committees separate; also, appointing committees on public lands, Indian affairs, and territories.

The convention then went into secret session, and subsequently took a recess for half an hour.

SPEECH OF MR. STEPHENS.

The Convention reassembled at 1 o'clock.

The President announced that the hour had arrived when Mr. Stephens would make his reply.

Mr. Stephens then appeared on the platform and spoke as follows:

I have been notified by your committee of my election to the office of Vice President of the provisional government of the confederate States of America. The committee request that I should make known to the body, in a verbal response, my acceptance of the high position to which I have been called, as I now do. In this august presence—before you, Mr. President, before the Congress, before this large concourse of people—under the bright sun and brilliant sky which now shine so auspiciously upon us, I take occasion to return my most profound acknowledgment of this expression of confidence on the part of this Congress. There are special reasons why I should place an unusually high estimation on it. The considerations that have induced me to accept it I need not state. It is sufficient to say that it may be deemed questionable whether any good citizen can refuse to discharge any duty assigned him by his country when the hour may need it.

It might be expected that I should indulge in remarks on the state of public affairs, and the dangers which threaten us, and the most advisable measures to be adopted to meet the pressing exigencies. Allow me to say, in the absence of the distinguished gentleman who has been called to fill the chief executive chair, that I think it best to forbear from saying anything about such matters.

We expect him in a few days—by Wednesday of this week, if not Providentially detained. When he comes you will hear from him on these difficult questions, and doubt not that we shall cordially and harmoniously concur in the line of policy that his superior wisdom and statesmanship may indicate. In the meantime there are matters in which we may very profitably direct our attention—to such as providing the necessary postal arrangements; making provisions for the transfer of the custom-houses from the jurisdiction of the separate States to the confederacy, and imposing such duties as are necessary to meet the present and expected exigencies.

The exercise of the power to raise revenue should be limited to the object of revenue. A small duty, not exceeding 10 per centum upon importations, is believed to be sufficient. We can also be devoting our attention to a constitution for our permanent government—stable and durable—which is one leading object of our assembling.

I am now ready to take the oath.

The oath of office was accordingly administered.

A committee was appointed, consisting of two from each State, to report the form of a permanent constitution.

Louisiana Convention.

New Orleans, Feb. 9.—The Convention has resolved that under the present system it is impossible for a single State to establish a postal arrangement adequate to the wants of the people, and recognize the central government at Washington to carry it on, and the southern congress will hereafter be called upon to form permanent postal arrangements.

The President of the Convention announced to-day that information by telegraphic dispatch had been received of the election of Jefferson Davis for president, and Alexander H Stephens for vice president of the provisional government of the southern confederacy. Tremendous and prolonged applause greeted the announcement from the galleries and the lobbies. Resolutions were immediately offered cordially approving the action of the Montgomery Convention, and passed unanimously, and a resolution to fire a salute in honor of the southern president and vice president elect unanimously passed the Convention. One hundred guns were fired, and great enthusiasm and rejoicing prevails.

Texas.

New Orleans, Feb. 11.—The Texas Convention have passed an ordinance favoring the formation of a southern confederacy.

Seven delegates to the southern Congress were elected.

THE MAILS BY THE BOHEMIAN.—*Portland, Feb.* 11.—The steamer Bohemian, detained since Saturday, will probably sail at midnight, as the Canadian mails left Montreal at noon.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

DEPARTURE FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 11—Mr. Lincoln left the hotel at 7.30 A. M., accompanied by a large concourse to the depot, where nearly one thousand citizens had already collected. After he had shaken hands with a number of his friends he took his stand on the platform of the car, and spoke as follows:

My friends: No one, not in my position, can appreciate the sadness I feel at this parting. To the people I owe all that I am. Here I have lived more than a quarter of a century; here my children were born, and here one of them lies buried. I know not how soon I shall see you again. A duty devolves upon me which is, perhaps, greater than that which has devolved upon any other man since the days of Washington. He never would have succeeded, except for the aid of Divine Providence, upon which he at all times relied. I feel that I cannot succeed without the same Divine aid which sustained him, and in the same Almighty Being I place my reliance for support. I hope you, my friends, will all pray that I may receive that Divine assistance without which I cannot succeed, but with which success is certain. Again, I bid you all an affectionate farewell. [Loud applause, and cries of "We will pray for you."]

During the speech Mr. Lincoln betrayed much emotion, and the crowd was affected to tears. The train left at precisely half-past eight o'clock.

The following persons accompany Mr. Lincoln: J. G. Nicolay, private secretary of the President elect: John Hay, Robert L. Lincoln, Major Hunter, U. S. A.; Colonel Sumner, U. S. A.; Colonel E. Ellsworth, Hon. John K. Dubys, State Auditor; Colonel W. H. Lamar, Aid to Governor Yates; Judge David Davis, Hon. O. H. Browning, E. L. Baker, editor of the Springfield Journal; Robert Irwin, N. B. Judds and George Lotham.

Mrs. Lincoln remains in Springfield until next week, and will meet Mr. Lincoln in New York.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Speech of Mr. Lincoln on the Questions of the Day.

HE DEFINES COERCION AND INVASION.

HE MAKES NO ASSERTIONS, BUT ONLY ASKS QUESTIONS.

IS THE UNION A FREE-LOVE ARRANGEMENT, OR A REGULAR MARRIAGE RELATION?

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 11th.—The firing of thirty-three guns this afternoon announced the approach of the train bearing the President elect and his party.

Mr. Lincoln was received and welcomed by Governor Morton, who escorted him to a carriage, drawn by four white horses.

The procession was then formed. It was composed of the members of both Houses of the Legislature, the public officers and municipal authorities, the military and firemen. Great enthusiasm was manifested along the line of march.

The President elect stood in the carriage acknowledging the welcomes of the surrounding multitude.

On reaching the Bates House the procession halted.

Mr. Lincoln was escorted to the balcony, and responded to the demands of the assemblage in the following speech:

SPEECH OF MR. LINCOLN.

Mr. Lincoln said he had come here to thank them for the support that had been given him by Indiana to a true and just cause.

In relation to the matter of coercion and invasion, they are terms now much used with temper and hot-blood. Let us not misunderstand their meaning, nor the meaning of those who use them. Let us get their meaning from the men who deprecate the things they would represent by their use.

What is the meaning of these words? Would the marching of an enemy into South Carolina with hostile intent be an invasion? I think it would, and it would be coercion also if South Carolina was forced to submit. But if the United States should merely hold and retake its own forts, and collect its duties, or withhold its mails where they were habitually violated, would any or all of these things be invasion or coercion? Do the professional Union lovers, who are resolved to resist coercion, understand such things on the part of the United States to be coercion or invasion? If they do, their idea of the preservation of this Union is exceedingly thin and airy. In their view the Union, as a family relation, would seem to be no regular marriage, but a sort of free-love arrangement, to be maintained by personal attraction.

In what consists the special sacredness of a State? I speak not of the position assigned to a State in the Union by the Constitution, for that it has by the bond we all recognize. That position, however, a State cannot carry out. If a State and the country possess equal rights in a territory and its inhabitants, in what, as a matter of principle, is a State better than the country? There would in the exchange of names be an exchange of rights. Upon what principle—by what rightful principle may a State, being not more than one-fiftieth part of the nation in soil and population, break up the nation, and then coerce the larger division of itself? What mysterious right to play the tyrant is conferred on a district of the country, with its people, by merely calling it a State?

Mr. Lincoln, in conclusion, said he was not asserting anything, but only asking questions for them to consider, and to decide in their own minds what was right and what was wrong.

Governor Morton being loudly called for, he appeared and spoke in congratulatory tones to the multitude, which had now become immense.

Evening—At seven o'clock the members of the Legislature welcomed Mr. Lincoln, who is now holding a reception at the Bates House. The crowd, swaying to and fro, forget all etiquette, each seeming to outdo his elbow companion.

Mr. Lincoln and his party leave the city tomorrow at 10 o'clock, for Cincinnati.

Mr. Lincoln to Visit Trenton.

Trenton, Feb. 11.—The President elect has accepted the invitation of the Legislature to visit Trenton.

The Governor communicated the fact to the Legislature to-day, and the Senate appointed Messrs. Cook, Westcott and Brown a committee to make the proper arrangements for the reception. The House will appoint a similar committee.

Mr. Lincoln is expected on Wednesday of next week.

Virginia Legislature—Georgia Accepts the Mediation.

Richmond, Feb. 11.—The Governor to-day transmitted to the Legislature a communication from Judge Robertson, the commissioner to the seceding States, dated Montgomery, Feb. 3d. He says the Governor of Georgia accepts the mediation of Virginia, and gives the assurance that Georgia will abstain, during the period contemplated, from all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms between that State and the general government. The commissioner believes that the Governor of Alabama will also give a favorable answer, and that South Carolina will conform her course to the action or recommendation of the southern confederation. The communication was ordered to be printed.

Tennessee for the Union.

The Election for State Delegates.

Memphis, Feb. 11.—At the election, on Saturday, Memphis gave between 300 and 400 majority for the Union candidates to the State Convention.

The returns from West Tennessee indicate the election of the Union candidates.

Nashville, Feb. 11.—As far as heard from, all the Union candidates have been elected by an overwhelming majority, and the question of holding a convention defeated by a large majority. In this city the Union candidates received 2990 votes, and the secessionists 555. On the Convention question the vote stood:

For Convention,	1290
Against Convention,	1507

Washington, Feb. 11.—A private dispatch from Greenville, Tenn., says that Greene county (Senator Johnson's county,) has gone against the Convention question by a majority of 2291.

Washington and Hawkins counties are also strongly Union.

The Louisiana State Convention.

New Orleans, Feb. 11.—The convention to-day adopted a plan for the State flag. It consists of a red field, with a single pale yellow star and thirteen stripes—blue, white and red.

An ordinance making it a penal offence for the pilots at the Balize to bring over the bar any United States vessels was passed.

An ordinance to accept the criminal law practice in the United States District Court as the law of the State was adopted.

The Postal Commissioners made a report, which was adopted.

The report of the Inventory Committee on the federal property was received and read.

North Carolina.

Raleigh, Feb. 11.—The Legislature is busily engaged in dispatching business.

The counties are choosing their candidates for delegates to the State Convention. In nearly every county tickets will be run on both sides.

In Wake county the Union ticket contains the names of Messrs. Badger, Holden and Busbee.

The Legislature will probably adjourn next week.

Several railroad bills have been passed. Also, bills making State appropriations.

The revenue bill is now under consideration. It lowers the tax on many articles.

Five U. S. Vessels reported off Pensacola.

New Orleans, Feb. 11.—Five U. S. war vessels are reported to have been seen off Pensacola on Friday.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Evening Post.

Glorious Returns for the Union.

Virginia and Tennessee Safe—Rebellion Rebuked An Adjustment Probable.

Washington, Feb. 11.—The returns from twenty counties in Virginia alone, show a much larger vote in favor of the Union than the entire vote for secession in all the State. It is clear now that the people turned out in their might to rebuke the petty peddling politicians.

From Tennessee we have reports of still larger majorities for the Union.

Ex-President Tyler expresses a confident belief that, under these expressions of the public sentiment, the Peace Congress will be able to adopt measures which the Virginia delegation may carry to their constituents, and which will ultimately rescue the seceding States.

Many of the northern commissioners are in favor of a national convention, such as Kentucky has recommended, at which not only the complaints of the south may be adjusted, but the complaints of the north will also be heard. Others think that no action at all is necessary.

Dispersion of the Florida Rebels.

The Brooklyn at Pensacola—Death of John A. Rockwell.

Special dispatch to the N. Y. Evening Post.

Washington, Feb. 11.—A messenger from Pensacola reports the arrival of the sloop-of-war Brooklyn at Pensacola. The rebels had dispersed, and the steamer Wyandotte was coaling at the navy yard.

John A. Rockwell, a distinguished lawyer, formerly a representative from Connecticut, died suddenly in this city, of apoplexy, about 9 o'clock last night. Half an hour previously he was smoking a cigar, and was in his usual health.

Reports received here to-day partially confirm the statement that Fort Sumter has been reinforced by a small number of men.

The Boston Bankers.

Boston, Feb. 11.—The statement that the Boston Bankers will withhold their loans to the government until the secession troubles are settled, is untrue.

The report that one of Gov. Andrew's aids had visited Washington to tender military assistance to the President, is denied by the Transcript of this evening.

Mr. Banks (Republican) has been chosen Mayor of Biddeford.

FROM MEXICO.—*Miramon and the Exiled Foreign Ministers at Havana—The Papal Nuncio Insulted at Vera Cruz—Exile of the Bishops—They are Stoned by the People—Arrival of the American Minister.—New Orleans, Feb.* 11—The steamship Bienville, from Havana on the 7th, has arrived at this port.

The steamship Velasco had arrived at Havana from Vera Cruz, bringing Gen. Miramon and the exiled foreign ministers.

The Papal Nuncio was insulted at Vera Cruz, and took refuge in the French Consulate.

Miramon escaped in disguise after encountering great dangers.

The Archbishop and Bishops had all been exiled. The populace stoned them on their way to Vera Cruz. They were afterwards detained by the authorities for trial.

Mr. Weller, the American Minister, was received by the government on the 30th.

HOMICIDE AT CINCINNATI.—*Cincinnati, Feb.* 11.—A German, named Anthony Kittenstein, was stabbed to the heart to-day by Charles Klingler. He was instantly killed.

National Affairs.

Probability of a National Convention—Virginia Peace Conference—How Georgia is Regarded—Probable Adjournment of the Virginia Convention—The Progress of the Southern Confederacy—Thurlow Weed in Washington—Disgraceful Scene in the House—Mr. Cameron and the Cabinet.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial Advertiser.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 11.—It is thought that the Peace Conference will recommend the reference of the questions in dispute to a national convention, and that they will not seek the action of Congress.

This plan is regarded with much favor by a large number of the commissioners as the most practicable method of insuring a speedy adjustment. This disposition, backed up by all possible promptness of action, will meet the approval of Virginia, and tend to check or postpone any hasty action on the part of that State. The conference will probably close its deliberations next week. The proceedings thus far have been harmonious, though a great variety of suggestions for a settlement have been made. The action of Georgia in seizing the New York vessels is universally denounced, as calculated to irritate the public mind, increase the difficult complications of politics, and tend to precipitate a collision, under the stimulus of repeated retaliation.

The Virginia State Convention will assemble on Wednesday. It is said here, authoritatively, that it will adjourn after organization, and await the movements of the peace conference. The policy of Virginia is to defer secession as long as possible, in the hopes of a satisfactory adjustment. An opinion prevails in some quarters, though it is regarded as not well founded, that an ordinance of secession will be passed by the convention, subject to its prospective reference to the people, in case of the contingency that the conference congress should not submit a suitable plan of settlement.

The rapid organization of the southern confederacy is regarded with much interest here. The celerity and positiveness of the movement at Montgomery creates the impression that the secessionists are in earnest. No alarm, however, is produced, and it is conceded that the provisional government will seek no occasion for trouble with the federal authorities. They will send an envoy to the President with offers of settlement and claims for the forts, etc., and then the question may have to be met.

It is rumored here to-day that twenty Senators have united in signing a protest against the appointment of Mr. Cameron to a seat in the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln.

DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT TO DESTROY A FAMILY—AN INFERNAL MACHINE.—*Pittsburg, Feb.* 11.—A diabolical attempt was made on Saturday night to destroy the family of Augustus Hoeveler, a well-known citizen of Lawrenceville, by an infernal machine. The machine was placed on the sill of a window, and fired by means of a fuse. The entire front part of the building was shattered by the explosion, which was as loud as the discharge of a piece of ordnance. Several bullets struck different parts of the room in which the Hoeveler family were sleeping, but all miraculously escaped injury.

There is no clue to the perpetrator of the fiendish act.

FATAL TERMINATION OF A SLEIGH RIDE—SEVEN PERSONS DROWNED.—*Chicago, Feb.* 11.—Seven persons were drowned yesterday, while attempting to cross a small stream in Mercer county, in this State, in a sleigh. The party consisted of an old man named Mintz, Mrs. Mary Hughes, and two children, Mrs. Elizabeth Hodson and two children, and Mrs. Bargo and one child. Mr. Mintz saved himself and one of Mrs. Hodson's children by swimming. Mrs. Hodson remained in the sleigh, holding her other child for an hour and a half on the sideboard, until assistance came. Both were taken out alive but the mother died shortly after.

A BLOODLESS DUEL.—*Cincinnati, Feb.* 11.—Messrs. Heffron and Moody, the belligerent members of the Indiana Legislature, met this morning, near Newport, Ky. While awaiting the arrival of the surgeon their friends interfered, the challenge was withdrawn, and the matter was amicably settled. On their return to Newport, at midnight, they were arrested by the Sheriff of Campbell county.

FROM HAVANA.—*New Orleans, Feb.* 11.—The following Havana market report is furnished by the arrival of the steamer Bienville, at this port.

Havana, Jan. 6.—Business has been brisk. Sugars are quiet at 7 a 7½ reals. Molasses is firmer. Exchange on New York 3 a 4½ per cent. premium Freights are improving.

THE ARIZONA AT NEW ORLEANS.—*New Orleans, Feb.* 11.—The steamship Arizona arrived to-day, from Brazos on the 7th, with $111,000 in specie. Her news is unimportant.

ARREST OF THE LATE STATE TREASURER OF MICHIGAN.—*Detroit, Michigan, Feb.* 11.—John McKinney, the late State Treasurer, who is charged with the embezzlement of moneys from the State, was arrested at Lansing to-day, and held in $25,000 bail to appear for examination.

The Latest Domestic Markets.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 11.—Flour dull and heavy; Howard and Ohio $5 25; City Mills $5 12½, without sales. Wheat dull; red $1 25@1 3?; white $1 35@1 60. Corn steady; yellow 58@60c. Provisions steady; Mess Pork $17 75@$18; rump $13 50. Lard 10¾c. Rio Coffee active at 12½@13c. Whisky dull at 18c.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11.—Cotton dull. Sales to-day of 12,500 bales, at 10¾@11c. for middling. Sugar steady at 4½@5½c. Molasses sells at 25@26c. Flour quiet at 5¾c. Freights on cotton to Liverpool, 9-16d.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 11.—Flour unchanged. The demand is trifling. Whisky steady at 13¾. Provisions quiet, with very little doing.

The Savannah Outrage.

We find, in the Savannah Republican of Saturday last, the following account of the Savannah seizure of New York vessels:

"Our readers are already familiar with the circumstances of the seizure of arms destined for Georgia, on board the steamship Monticello, by the authorities of the State of New York. As is also known, a demand was made by the Governor of Georgia upon the Governor of New York for the immediate delivery of the property thus unlawfully taken into possession. Up to Wednesday last no response had been received to this demand, whereupon Governor Brown addressed the following order to Col. Henry R. Jackson, one of his aids in this city:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Milledgeville, February 5, 1861.

Col. H. R. Jackson, A. D. C.:

Sir—I have demanded of the Governor of New York the prompt delivery to my agent, for D. C. Hodgkins & Sons, citizens of this State, of their guns, seized by the police of New York on board the Monticello, and deposited in the arsenal of that State. The demand has been delivered to him; he has had a reasonable time and has made no reply. I am determined to protect the persons and property of the citizens of this State against all such lawless violations at all hazards. In doing so I will, if necessary, meet force by force. I feel it my duty in this case to order reprisal. You will, therefore, direct Col. Lawton to order out sufficient military force, and seize and hold, subject to my order, every ship now in the harbor at Savannah belonging to citizens of the State of New York.

When the property of which our citizens have been robbed is returned to them, the ships will be delivered to the citizens of New York who own them.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

This order was quietly executed yesterday by Colonel Lawton, who seized and took into his possession the following vessels, now lying at our wharf, the property of citizens of New York:

Brig W. R. Kibby, Captain Barstow, with coal, consigned to master

Barque Adjuster, Capt. Ewell, consigned to master.

Brig Golden Lead, Captain Johnson, consigned to R. Habersham & Son, and loading for Aspinwall.

Schooner Julia A. Hallock, Captain Pedrick, consigned to master.

Barque D. Colden Murray, Captain Murray, consigned to Muller & Michels, and loading for Rotterdam.

These vessels are now in the possession of the State, and will be held until the Governor of New York shall have ordered a restoration of the arms taken from the Monticello. They are valued, we learn, at $50,000. Small detachments from the Phoenix Riflemen, Capt. Gordon, that corps now being on alarm duty, were placed on board each of the vessels as a guard, though strict orders have been given that in no case shall the officers, crew or cargoes be molested. The vessels will be allowed to discharge and load without interruption, though they will not be permitted to leave the port.

Finance, Trade and Commerce.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Correspondence of the North American & U. S. Gazette.

NEW YORK, February 11.

Ashes—The demand is fair for Pots at $5 06. Pearls are quiet at $5 12½.

Flour, &c.—The inquiry is fair for western and State Flour, but at prices below the views of most holders. The current rates are about the same as those obtained on Saturday, but to a greater extent at our inside rates. The arrivals are not large, but are about equal to the home trade. The sales are 8?0 bbls, at $5@5 15 for superfine State and western. $5 15@5 40 for the low grades of western extra, $5 20@5 27½ for extra State, $5 35@5 40 for choice do., $5 50@5 60 for shipping brands of round hoop extra Ohio, and $5 70@$7 10 for trade brands do.

Canadian flour is in limited request and is lower; the arrivals are moderate, but the supply of common brands is good. Sales of 270 bbls at $5 20@7 25 for extras. Southern flour is very dull and heavy; the arrivals are moderate, but the offerings are in excess of the demand. The inquiry is mainly confined to the local trade. The sales are 787 bbls at $5 35@5 75 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c; $5 80@7 25 for the better grades. Rye flour is in fair request and is steady at $3 30@4 10. Corn meal is inactive but steady at $3 for Jersey and $3 50 for Brandywine. Buckwheat flour is in fair request at $1 62½@2 ? 100 lbs.

Grain—The wheat market is dull and rather lower, closing rather unsettled. The "block" in sterling exchange checks business. The sales are 6000 bus good Chicago spring at $1 16; 11,400 bus Milwaukee club at $1 23@1 24, the latter for amber; 2300 bus red western at $1 30, and 5800 bus fair white western at $1 40. Barley is quite firm and is in better demand. Sales of 5000 bus good State at 75c. Barley malt is firm and is quiet at 85@90c. Oats are quite firm and in good demand at 35@36c for western and Canadian, and 33¼@37c for State. Rye is wanted and is better. Sales of Jersey at 65c, and State at 67@70c for small lots. Corn is heavy and is inactive; the arrivals of new are liberal, and with a further advance in freights the prices favor the buyers. Sales of 23,500 bus at 62½c for new (damp) southern white; 73c for very dry do; 63¾@64c for new yellow do; 62¾c for new mixed western in the railroad depot, and 65@65c for old do, in store and delivered.

Provisions—The Pork market is heavy; sales of 250 bbls, at $17 50 for mess and $13 for prime. Beef is in limited demand, and prices are unchanged. Sales of 160 bbls, at $6 75@9 75 for repacked mess, and $10@10 75 for extra. Beef Hams are steady at $14@15. Bacon is quiet, and prices are nominal. Cut Meats are steady; sales of 60 tierces at 6¾c for shoulders and 8½c for hams. Lard is dull and heavy and the supply is fair; sales of 250 bbls at 9¾@10¾ for No. 1 and prime, and extra at 10½. Butter and Cheese are dull.

Whisky—The market is heavy and rather easier; sales of 600 bbls at 18c.

Cotton—The market is dull and heavy. Spinners have taken 1500 bales. We quote middling Uplands at 11¾c, and do. Gulf at 11¾c.

Coffee—Java has been more active, and the stock is reduced to 275 mats and 950 bags. Rio is firm. Sales of 2000 bags Rio at 10¾@13c, and 4000 mats Java, to go to Boston, on private terms.

Sugars—The market is quiet. Sales of 250 hhds New Orleans at 4¾@6¾c; 363 hhds Cuba at 4¾@5¾c, and 183 hhds melado on private terms.

Molasses There is very little doing, and prices are heavy. Sales of 375 bbls New Orleans at 32@34c.

Rice is quiet. Sales of 100 tierces at $3 75@4 37½ ? 100 lbs.

Hides—The market is steady. We hear of sales of 4000 dry Bahia at 13c, 6 mos, rejecting bad, and 1000 Buenos Ayres at 19c net cash, in bond.

Leather—Hemlock and Oak are both quiet. Prices are heavy.

Freights—Rates are firm, owing to the scarcity of vessels. To Liverpool, 55 hhds tobacco at 35s; 600 bbls lard at 40s@42s 6d; 502 boxes bacon at 40s; 12,000 bushels corn in bulk at 11¾d. Per steamer, 250 packages bacon and lard at 50s.

Hops—The demand continues only moderate, but prices are steady; small sales to consumers at 25@32c, the latter rate for choice, which are in very limited supply. Old are quiet and nominal.

Lime—Nothing is doing in Rockland, owing to non-arrivals, and prices are entirely nominal.

Salt—We notice sales of 1400 sacks Worthington's, 1000 do Jeffreys & Darcey's, 1000 Worthington, Jr, and 500 sacks Falk's factory filled, ? ship Normandy, and 1235 sacks Ashton's on terms not made public.

Naval Stores—There is no improvement in the demand for Spirits Turpentine, though prices are maintained. The sales to-day are 100 New York barrels at 36½c straight, and 80 bbls shipping at 35¾c. Crude continues dull and prices are merely nominal. Fine Rosins still meet with a very limited inquiry, and we have only to notice sales of 300 bbls strained at $1 35 ? 310 lbs, and 160 bbls low No. 2 at $1 40 ? 310 lbs. Common Rosin has been inactive, with sales of but 300 bbls at $1 25 ? 310 lbs delivered. There has been a fair inquiry for Tar, and at the close prices are very firm. The sales include some 400 bbls at $2 25 for Washington and $2 50 for Wilmington.

Oils—There has been no demand for any description. We quote Linseed at 50@52c, crude Sperm at $1 45@$1 50, crude whale at 50@52c. Manufactured are heavy.

The market to-day for stocks has been strong, but not active, although at the second board there was a larger disposition to operate, and the market was quite buoyant under what was considered to be the improved aspect of affairs in the border States. The advices from Mr. Seward are already very encouraging.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE, Feb. 11.

FIRST BOARD.

1300 U S 6s '68		99	100 Hud Riv R		43
5000 U S 5s '71 coup		87¾	50 do		42¾
1000 Treas 6 p c notes		99¾	100 do	b15	43
2000 N Y St 5s '74		99¾	100 do	b60	43
1000 Missouri 6s		65¾	100 Harlem R		15¾
3000 Ohio 6s '70		102	200 Harlem R prf		33¾
4000 Tenn 6s '90		70	100 do	s30	33¾
1000 do		69¾	100 do	s30	33¾
1000 Virginia 6s		74¾	250 Reading R	b10	42¾
6000 do		74¾	100 do	b30	42¾
5000 do	s10	74¾	100 do		42¾
1000 California 7s		87	200 do	b3	42¾
2000 do		88	100 do	b30	42¾
1000 N Y Cen 6s		97¾	50 Mich Cent R		55
2000 N Y Cen bs '76 cb		100¾	100 do	b30	55
1000 Hud R 2d mort		100	50 do	s30	54¾
1000 Harlem 1st m		99¾	150 do	s10	54¾
1000 Ill Cen R bds		95	50 do	c	54¾
1000 Han & St Jo bds		52¾	250 Ill Cent Scrip		75¾
100 N Y Cent R		76¾	50 do	b30	75¾
200 do	o	76¾	100 do		75¾
150 do	s60	76½	10 Cl Col & Cin R		94
150 do	s30	76¾	50 Gal & Chi R	s3	70
500 do	opg	76¾	100 do		69¾
150 do	s3 p&o	76¾	100 do		70
50 do		76¾	200 Clev & Tol R		32¾
50 Erie R	s30	31	650 do		32
200 do	s60	31¾	50 do	b30	32¾
50 do	s3	31¾	100 do	s10	32¾
50 Panama R		112	250 do		32¾
50 do	s30	112	420 Chi & R R Is		56

SECOND BOARD.

4000 U S 5s '74	reg	87	10 N Y Cent R		76¾
2000 U S 6s '62		92¾	50 do	opg	77
3000 U S 6s '68 coup		99¾	150 do	p&o	76¾
1000 Tr'y 12 p notes		101¾	25 Eighth Av R		125
10000 Treas 10 p cn		99¾	10 Cin, H & Day		70
3000 N Carolina 6s		77	50 Erie R		32
5000 Virginia 6s		75	50 do		32¾
5000 Missouri 6s		65¾	300 Reading R		42¾
5000 do		65½	50 Mich Cen R		55¾
3000 Brook W Ln		100	50 do	s30	55¾
5000 Mich Cen 8 ? ct 1st m S F C bs		98	100 do		55¾
6000 Ill Cen R bds		95	50 Mich S & N I R		14¾
1000 Hud R i S F bs		98¾	10 Gal & Chi R		70¾
1000 Chi & N W 1m		49	100 do	s10	70¾
40 Park Bk		105	600 Cleve & Tol		33
40 Bk of America		105	25 Chi & Rk Is R		56¾
26 Del & Hud C		90	165 do		56¾
300 Pacific M S S		84	100 C B & Q Quin R		70
			100 do		70¾

CLOSING PRICES

	Offd.	Ask.		Offd.	Ask.
U S 5's, '74	—	—	Harlem pref	33¾	39
Tennessee 6s	69¾	70	Reading R	42¾	42¾
Indiana 5s	—	—	Mich Cent	55¾	55¾
Virginia 6s	74¾	75	Mich. S & N I R	14¾	14¾
Missouri 6s	65¾	65¾	Do. Guarantd	31	31¾
Calla State 7s	88	—	Illinois Cent R	76	76¾
Del & Hudson	88	90	Illinois Cent Bds	—	—
Penna. Coal	88	—	Gal & Chi R	70¾	71
Cumb Coal	7¾	8¾	Clev & Toledo R	32¾	33
Canton Co	14¾	14¾	Chi & Rock I R	56¾	57
Pacific M S Co	83½	85	C B & Q Quincy	70	70¾
N Y Cent R	76¾	77	Mil & Miss R	—	—
Erie Railroad	32¾	32¾	N Y Cen 6s	—	—
Hud River R	43¾	44	Del Lac & Wes	—	—
Harlem R	15¾	16	Panama R	113	113½
Clev Col & Cin	—	—	Ill Cen 7s	94¾	95

Market firm.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

Total Receipts,	$86,962 88
" Payments,	123,637 26
" Balance,	3,868 246 82
For Customs	61,000 00

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.—The following is a comparative statement of the condition of the banks of New York city, for Feb. 2 and Feb. 9:

	February 2.	February 9.		
Loans,	121,907,924	$120,368,050	Dec.	$1,539,874
Specie,	31,754,5 9	34,655,645	Inc.	3,501,136
Circulation,	8,099,376	8,361,305	Inc.	261,929
Deposits,	87,879,743	88,988,631	Inc.	1,108,888

Marine Intelligence

☞ See First Page.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Lizzie Oakford, Eldridge, for Philadelphia, was proceeding down the river from Calcutta, 22d Dec.

Ship Lancaster, Decan, cleared at Liverpool, 24th ult. for Philadelphia.

Ship Victoria Reed, Preble, hence at London 24th ult.

Ship Swordfish, Crandall, sailed from Shanghae, 2d Dec. for New York.

Ship Templar, Martin, sailed from Manila 4th Dec. for Boston.

Ship Kathay, Stoddard, sailed from Amoy 3d Dec. for New York.

Ship Mermaid, Souder, from Boston for Hong Kong, passed Anjier 3d Dec.

Ship Commodore, Crowell, from Calcutta 26th Oct. at Boston, 10th inst.

Ship E. F. Willetts, Barrett, from San Francisco 24th Oct. at New York yesterday.

Ship Sea Serpent, Williams, (late Whitmore, dec'd) from Hong Kong 1st Nov. with teas, &c. at New York yesterday.

Ship Jabez Snow, Snow, from London, which arrived at Calcutta Dec. 10, was in a very leaky and disabled state, and had thrown part of cargo overboard, having encountered very heavy gales on the passage; she would be docked for examination.

Ship Challenge was sold to Capt. Haskell, at Whampoa on the 4th Dec. for $8350.

Ships Helen McGaw, Hanson, for Geelong and Port Philip, and Courier, Olmsted, for Rio Janeiro, entered out at London, 24th ult.

Ship Monterey, Smith, from New York for Sumatra, sailed from Table Bay, 9th Dec.

Ship Michael Angelo, Carlton, from New Orleans Jan 19 for Havre, was totally wrecked on the night of January 25th on the Great Bahamas. Her cargo was saved and taken to Nassau. The Michael Angelo was classed A2, 783 tons register, built at Newcastle, Me, in 1848, and hailed from Boston.

Ship Charger, Hatch, from Calcutta 3d Nov for Boston, was ashore yesterday on Pollock Rip, off Chatham.

Ship Martha, Rich, from Akyab for Falmouth, Eng., was spoken 21st Dec, lat 11, S, lon 12, W.

Ship James Littlefield, Potter, from New York 24th Nov for Melbourne, was spoken 1st January, lat 6, N, lon 25, W.

Ship North Carolina, Foster, for Havre, was towed to sea from New Orleans 3d inst.

Ship Brewster, Clark, cleared at Calcutta, 20th Dec for Boston.

Ship Golden Light, Vaughan, hence at Liverpool, was damaged 25th ult, by being run foul of while at anchor.

Ship Western Star, Knowles, from Calcutta, at Boston yesterday.

Ship Messenger, Hooper, Callao 103 days, via Hampton Roads, at New York yesterday.

Steamship City of Richmond, Mitchell, hence at Richmond, 9th inst.

Steamship Cambridge, Boggs, hence at Boston, 9th inst.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, cleared at New York yesterday for Aspinwall.

Steamship Catawba, Smith, cleared at New York yesterday for Havana and New Orleans.

Barque Argean, Crosby, hence at New Orleans yesterday.

Barque Sarah, Andrews, from Whampoa 19th Oct. for New York, was spoken 24th Nov, off Java Head.

Barque Caroline, from Genoa for Philadelphia, was spoken 13th Dec. off Cape Palmos.

Barque Hector, Weiser, hence at Gravesend, 26th ult.

Barque Good Hope, Gordon, from Boston, at Algoa Bay, 9th Dec

Barque Isaac R. Davis, Hand, from New Orleans for Boston, below Tarpaulin Cove, 9th inst.

Barque Lucky Star, Van Winkle, sailed from Penang 22d Dec. for New York.

Barque Linda, Hewitt, from Matanzas for Cienfuegos, was spoken 24th ult. off Cape St. Antonio.

Barque Braziliera, 53 days from Rio Janeiro, with coffee, at New York yesterday. January 7, lat 34 26 N, lon 74 40, passed a large steamship, with funnel painted red, two masts, fore and aft sails set, with steam, steaming south, the wind from WSW, blowing heavy at the time. Left ships Gallego, Homewood, from and for N. Orleans, discharging; Lawson, Watts, from Terrilong, (Washington territory,) waiting orders; barques Panama, Graves, from London, do; Sarah A Nickels, Nickels, from Searsport, do; Virginia and Estelina, Wilkins, from Buenos Ayres, do; Henrietta, Brown, from Baltimore, discharging; Vivid Light, Blanchard, from Boston, do; Ann E Grant, Swain, from Richmond, do; Imperador, Hubbard, from Pernambuco, do; Conrad, Salisbury, do; Sophia Jones, from Baltimore, do; Adelaide E Adams, Hemingway, from Boston, do; Chevalie Anderson, from New York, do; brigs Monticello, Burnham, from Baltimore, do; Amy Warwick, Brown, from Richmond, do; Chattanooga, Forrest, from Bahia, do; Peter C Warwick, salt, from New York, do.

Barque Chester, Atkins, hence at New Orleans, 5th inst.

Brig Santa Clara, Ellingwood, sailed from Matanzas, 1st inst. for New York.

Schr Isaac Rich, Crowell, cleared at Boston, 9th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr Althea, Corson, at New York yesterday from N. Orleans for Boston. In the late gale, off Chincoteague, lost both anchors.

Schr New York, Sweeney, from New York via Cape Town, for Japan, at Batavia 12th Dec.

Schr E. S. Janes, Townsend, hence at New Orleans, 6th inst. and was up to return.

Schr A. Tirrell, Higgins, cleared at Savannah, 8th inst for Boston.

Schr Convoy, Merrill, hence at Richmond, 9th inst.

Schr Richard O'Brien, Hartigan, hence at Halifax, 30th ult.

Schr Jonathan May, Cobb, cleared at Charleston, 8th inst. for New York.

Schr E. W. Perry, Sampson, at Richmond, 9th inst. from Jacksonville.

Schr Hamlet, Wade, from Jacksonville, in ballast, bound to Havana, went ashore on the night of Jan. 11th, on Abacoa, and became a total wreck.

Ship Mary Washington, of Wiscasset, from Charleston, in ballast, bound to Key West, (before reported,) went ashore Jan. 15th, at night, on the Bahamas, became a total wreck.

The whaling barque Massachusetts, arrived at Rio Janeiro, Dec 14th, in charge of the first mate, who states that the captain left the barque with three boats and crews, (18 persons) on the 5th Dec. in chase of a large sperm whale; night coming on and a heavy gale at the time lost sight of the boats and lay the barque to during the night, but the boats did not return to the vessel; then cruised several days in search of them, and not falling in with them, concluded they were all lost. We then put into Rio Janeiro, but upon the same evening of the day the M. arrived, news was received from Santos, that the captain, with his boats and crews, all arrived safe at that port on the on the 15th inst, after being 5 days in the boats without any provisions.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—Ar barque N Curwin, from Bordeaux.

Brig John Giddes, from Sagua.

Sch Alma, from Jamaica.

BOSTON, Feb. 11—Ar brig Samuel Lindsay, from Bonaire.

Below—Ship Moses Davenport, fm London.

The ship Manhattan for Savannah, has returned leaky.

The sch Doras Island, fm Mobile for Providence with cotton, got ashore on the 9th inst, on Norman's Land; a part of her cargo is saved but damaged. The vessel is a total loss.

NORFOLK, February 9.—There is a report that the schooner W C Brooks is ashore to the southward of Ocracock.

NORFOLK, Feb 11—The schooner Empire, fm Norfolk for New York, was wrecked on Sand Shoal on the night of the 7th. The vessel and cargo (13,000 bushels of corn) are a total loss. Two of her men were frozen to death. Capt Hareil and the rest of the crew were taken off the next day. They were much frostbitten, and are now at Cobb's Island.

The ship Euterpe, of New York, 71 days from Calleo, arrived here to-day. She lost overboard in December a seaman named John Kirk, of Dundee, Scotland.

SAVANNAH, Feb 10—Ar steamship Star of the South fm N York.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb 11—Ar ship Golden Eagle, fm Liverpool.

Ship Valencia, from Havre.

Ship Susan Fearing, from Boston.

Ships Volante, Arracan, and Globe, from Liverpool.

Ships Bosphorus, Marcia, and Greenland, fm Mobile.

Barque Dorelle, from London.

FOREIGN PORTS

At Foo choo-foo, Dec. 7, ship Nabob, Baxter, from Shanghae, ar Nov. 30, for N. York, ldg. Sld Nov. 1, barque Moneka, McCarlin, Shanghae.

At Amoy, Dec. 9, ships Kate Hooper, Johnson, from Shanghae, ar Nov. 36, for Hong Kong.

At Hong Kong, Dec. 14, ships Samuel Russell, Winchell, for New York ldg; Storm King, Callaghan, from San Francisco, ar Nov. 29, for Manila to load for New York; Kingfisher, Cushman, for San Francisco, ldg, gets $15,000; Mary Whitridge, Cressy, from Whampoa, ar Dec. 4, for do do, gets $13 000; Jacob Bell, Frisbe, for do do; Torrent, Gove, for do do; Trimountain, Fields, from Peiho arrived Dec. 10; Nimrod, Pearce, from do, arr'd Dec. 10; Weymouth, Thomas, from do, arrived 12th; Seaman's Bride, Wyman, from do, arr'd 13th; J. C. Humphreys, Prince, from do, ar 13th, Tirrell, Morgan, from do, ar 18th; Queen of the East, Healey, from do ar Dec. 8th; Pioneer, Montgomery, from do, ar Dec. 8th; Flying Scud, Harding, from do, ar Dec 9; Frank Flint, Robinson, from do, ar Dec 8; and Geo Lee, Barstow, from San Francisco, ar Dec 11, unc; barques Sea Nymph, Burrows, from Puget Sound, ar Nov 30, do; Commodore, Ross, from Manilla, ar Dec 3, do; brig C E Tilton, Briard, from Sydney, NSW, ar Dec 14, do. Ar at do Dec 6, ship Wizard, Woodside, Whampoa, and sld 11th for Manilla. Sld Dec 9, ship Horizon, Reed, to load for New York; 14th, ship Moonlight, Breck, San Francisco. Also sld —, ships Harriet and Jessie, Deshon, and Isaac Walton, Smalley, Bangkok. Cld, Dec 14, ship Leonidas, Wood, Whampoa.

Passed Anjier Nov 29, barque Magi, Cheever, from Manilla for New York; Dec 3, barque Maury, Paul, from Amoy for do; 4th, ship Charmer, Lucas, from Manilla for do; 5th, ships Competitor, Hildreth, from Foo chow-foo for do; Eagle, Williams, from Manilla for do.

At Shanghae Dec 6, ships Florence, Wadsworth, for New York soon; Starr King, Ellery, for do; Sancho Panza, Hale, for Foochow soon; Snow Squall, Lloyd, for Amoy to load for new York at $11 per ton, ready to sail; Lebanon, Hamilton, Magnolia, Hunt; Spiridon, Johnson; St Louis, Jacobs; Western Continent, Callagan, and White Falcon, Drummond, unc; barques Templeman, from Nagasaki, arrived Nov 22; Tinos, Bennett, from Hakodadi, ar Nov 28, unc; Melita, Stratton, from Ningpo, ar Nov 29, for do; C L Bevan, Pederson, for Nagasaki same day; Carrie Leland, Smith, for Amoy, ready; Pursuit, Sandford, for New York soon Sld Nov 22, barque Rover, Draper, Japan; Dec 1, Troy, Eglestone, Swatow; 31, Horatio, Palmer, Foochow.

At Manilla Dec 6, ships John Land, Bearse, for Boston, ldg; Fortuna, Soudder, for Hong Kong; barque Albers, Gregory, for do.

At Singapore Dec 22, ships Lepanto, Martin, from Cardiff, (Aug 12) ar 17th, disg; Wandering Jew, Stackpole, for Akyab, to load for London or Liverpool, at £3 7s 6d, or £3 15s if to Antwerp or Havre; Mary Goodell, M'Gilvery, for New York; Humboldt, Holmes, for Boston via Penang; Norseman, Ulrich, for Hong Kong; R B Forbes, Ballard, disg. Sld Dec 11, ship Minnehaha, Beauchamp, Bombay.

At Calcutta Dec 22, ships Uriel, Walker, for Boston, ldg; Lady Blessington, Bennett, and Hindostan, Tibbetts, for do, do; Art Union, Norton, disg, for do; Shawmut, Giet, for New York, ldg; Crown Point, Knight, for do (at $11¾); Northern Crown, Merrill, disg, for do; Dragoon, Upton, for N Orleans, ldg; Robert Harding, Ingraham, for do do; Ivanhoe, Lane; Holyrood, Jordan, and Edwin Flye, Weaver, for London, ldg; Ocean Eagle, Chism, for do at £4; Cosmo, Cobbs, for do; Sonora, Brard, disg, for do; Josiah L Hale, Grant, and C H Lunt, Moore, for Mauritius, ldg; Rambler, Lothrop, for Bombay, do; Arlington, Horton, for do; Midnight, Brock, for Colombo; Beverly, Chase, for Melbourne, ldg; Atmosphere, Lunt; Star of Peace, Hale; Jabez Snow, Snow, and North Atlantic, Graves, unc; barques Valetta, Watson, for Cape Town; Algonquin, Emery, disg, for N York; Evangeline, Bartlett, (fm Newcastle, NSW) unc.

Proceeding down the river Dec 15, ships Daniel Sharp, Cushing, Bombay; 19th, Portland, Leavitt, for London; 21st, barque Patmos, Buck, Colombo. Sld from Saugor Nov 30, ships Ruthven, Williams, Boston; Dec 2, Boston, Paine, for New York; 7th, Good Hope, Miller, Jamaica and Savannah; 9th, Ashburton, Crocker, Colombo; 14th, Rowan Tree, (Br) Worwell, New Orleans; 15th, Inez, Page, Boston; Marcellus, Hallett, Bombay; Albert Currier, Raynes, London; 18th, T B Wales, Lincoln, New York; 18th, Granada, Dreyer, Bombay; 22d, Brewster, Clork, Boston.

Ar at St Helena Dec 27, Live Yankee, Thorndike, Macao (and sailed 5th for Havana); Arab, Bruhn, Amoy; and sld 31st for New York; 31st, Warren Hallett, Hallett, Zanzibar. Off the port Dec 31, Gemsbok, Mayo, fm Algoa Bay.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Arrived, Austrian ship Gregorio, Ratcovich, London, 52 days.

Barque Rambler, Packard, from Messina, Nov. 23.

Barque Mary E Barney, Luther, from Marseilles, Dec. 1. Come out of Algiers in company with barque Hammond, and from Gibraltar same day, and on the 10th in lat 36, lon 7 50, exchanged signals with her. Dec. 1st, Tarifa light bearing E by N 8 miles, spoke barque Geo. Cobb, from City Point for Genoa. 7th inst, lat 38 30, lon 74, experienced a gale from NW, stove bulwarks and received other damage.

Barque Harriet Spalding, Booker, from Galveston, 20 days.

Barque H A Stephenson, Post, from New Orleans, 15 days.

Brig Colonel Penniman, Coffee, from New Orleans, 17 days.

Brig Martha Washington, Anderson, from Cardenas, Jan. 29.

Brig Wappoo, Wilson, from Matanzas 1st inst. Sailed in co. with schr Celestial for Hampton Roads.

Brig A M Roberts, Coson, from Rio Grande, Dec. 27, via Hampton Roads.

Brig Conflict, Rowland, 11 days from St Kitts.

Brig C C Billings, Post, from Havana, Jan. 30, 6th inst, lat 34, lon 74 15, saw brig A C Merriman, steering west. 7th inst, lat 36 30, lon 74, saw brig C W Ring, steering north. 10th, off Barnegat, saw brig Reporter steering SE.

Schr Mountain Avenue, Berry, from Sisal, Jan. 20. Jan. 30th, off Gun Key, passed barque Kate Hastings, bound north. 5th inst, off Cape Lookout, passed barque Zephyr, bound south.

Schr D L Richards, Joy, 17 days from Old Harbor, Jam.

Schr Henry Castoff, Buckingham, from Nassau, NP, Jan 29.

Schr Rachel Jane, Kenen, from Petersburg bound to New Bedford. 7th inst at 4 30 P. M. off Barnegat, experienced a hurricane from NW, and was blown off 60 miles, sprung aleak, lost jib and flying jib, stove bulwarks, &c, and put in for repairs.

Schr A M Bartlett, Bartlett, 15 days from Sagua.

Schr Cheviot, Strout, Havana, 10 days.

Schr Fellow Craft, (Br) Lane, Anguilla via Norfolk.

Schr C R Vickery, Rabbitt, from Norfolk for Taunton.

Schr Ann & Susan, Pearson, from Charleston.

Schr Arctic, Hicks, from Alexandria.

Schr Pauline, Broadstreet, from Newbern, NC, via Norfolk.

Schr Pearl, Robbins, from Newbern, NC.

BOLTS, RIVETS, NUTS, WASHERS, WOOD SCREWS AND CHAIN LINKS. We are prepared to furnish the above articles, calculated for RAILROADS, MACHINE SHOPS, CAR BUILDERS, BRIDGE BUILDERS, &c., &c., &c. Manufactured from a superior quality of iron. Orders for the above will receive prompt attention. HOOPES & TOWNSEND, Buttonwood street, near Broad, Philada. my13r

Cleared, steamship Mount Vernon, Layfield, Savannah; ships Wisconsin, Scott, New Orleans; A Lawrence, Nickerson, Liverpool; barque Flora, Norw, Falchenberg and a market; brig Joseph Park, Park, Cardenas; schrs C C Steel, Garfield, Manzanilla; Spray, Br, Munroe, St Johns; J H Seguine, Ellis, Darien and Charleston; J W Franklin, Salem; Honesty, Penton, Newbern; S B Strong, Mott, Wilmington, NC; Mariner, White, Washington.

Also cleared, ships Circe, (Br,) Smith, Liverpool; Cora, Smith, do; Sir Robert Peel, Larrabee, do; Realm, Burns, Antwerp; Br. brig Boomerang, Young, Dublin.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 11.—Arrived, brig Ada, Chadbourne, from Palermo, Nov. 16th. Dec. 25th, experienced a heavy gale, lost sails and rigging, sprung rudder head and tilted, and received other damage; Feb. 8, in the Gulf, had a heavy westerly gale, was knocked down for ten hours, the sea over her, and filling the decks with water, also split sails; Feb. 1, lat. 28 18, lon 67 15, spoke brig Wheaton, from Baltimore; Feb. 6, lat. 33 29, spoke brig Annandale, from Pensacola for Barbadoes.

Br brig Clarence, Brandford, from Turks Island Jan. 29th, lat. 34 55, lon. 72 50, exchanged signals with ship Jenny Lind, bound to the eastward.

Brig Solferino, Pattison, 14 days from St Jago de Cuba.

Brig Storm King, Bremond, from Norfolk.

Schr Maryland, Knight, from Cumberland Harbor, Cuba, 16 days.

Schr Wm. L. Montague, Jr., Carmean, 6 days from Ragged Island.

Schr Charles T. Strong, Lisoum, from New York.

Amusements.

SIGNOR BLITZ is a great favorite, from the simple reason, he makes everybody happy at his entertainments. The learned Canary birds perform admirably, and please ladies and children especially. This evening he promises great novelties in magic and ventriloquism, at his Temple of Wonders, Commonwealth Hall, Chesnut above Sixth.

ABEL & LELAND'S beautiful exhibition of gigantic pictures are the city topic, despite the secession sensation. All who have witnessed their brilliant effects have been absorbed in wonder and delight, and are sure to come again with their friends. It is an exhibition of the fine arts, which produce in an hour's recreation moral effects upon the mind and heart. Besides, it is attended with no evil consequences. It is as quiet as the temple of worship. It is instructive to the pupil of geography and history. It is where parents and their offspring may go, as to a school of the arts and sciences.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—This evening, Mr. Murdoch will repeat, by universal desire, his great character of "Hamlet," a part in which he has no living superior. The balance of the cast is excellent, embracing, as it does, every member of the excellent stock company. The farce is "The Alarming Sacrifice." Those who desire choice seats should secure them during the day.

VAN AMBURGH ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—The Institute is still crowded daily by crowds of visitors, who linger with delight in gazing upon the multitude of wonders here on exhibition. The Institute is visited by all strangers, and is one of the most attractive of exhibitions, and is conducted with energy and enterprize.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SAVING FUND.—NATIONAL SAFETY TRUST COMPANY. During the suspension by the Banks money is received and paid daily, in the same kind of funds, specie or notes, as deposited. Interest five per cent. Walnut street, southwest corner of Third.

☞ HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!—BATCHELOR'S LIQUID HAIR DYE is the original and best in the market. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided if you wish to escape ridicule. Splendid Black or beautiful Brown instantaneously. Sold by all Druggists everywhere. The genuine has the signature of WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR upon a steel-plate engraving on four sides of each box. Beware of Counterfeits. Manufactory, 81 Barclay street, late 233 Broadway, New York. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor. n26 1y

Deaths.

CRESSON—On the 11th inst, JOSEPH CRESSON, in the 80th year of his age.

His friends and the friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 1013 Race street, on Fifth day morning, the 14th inst, at 11 o'clock, without further notice. ***

HAINES—On First-day morning, the 10th inst., after a short illness, JOSEPH S., eldest son of Lindley and Anne L. Haines, aged 14 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 527 Arch street, on Fourth day afternoon, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice. ***

STARR—On First day morning, the 10th inst, after a short illness, JAMES STARR, in the 70th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are particularly invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 120 Green street, on Fourth day morning, the 13th inst, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Friends' western ground. **

SPRING MOURNING GOODS.—Just received, black and white and black and violet Paris Printed Foulards; second mourning Syria Poplins; Lavellas, Cravellas, Japonaise &c.; Black Balzoraines, 12½ to 25c; Grey Lavellas 12½; Hoyle's Lilac English Chintzes 12½; Black Barege Hernane, Crape Maretz and Bareges, all widths; Ginghams; Black Tamatans, Chaly, Mouselins, Tamise, &c

Black Poult de soie and Gros Grain Silks, &c.

Black Plain and Figured Silk Grenadines.

BESSON & SON, Mourning Store, No. 918 Chesnut street. fe4

STATEMENT OF GIRARD BANK, as required by the second section of the Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, approved the 13th day of October, A. D 1857.

Amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,094,407 00
" Specie	231,218 00
" due from other Banks	137,437 00
" of Notes in circulation	236,760 00
" Deposits, including balances due to other Banks	1,021,198 00

Philadelphia, February 11, 1861.

City of Philadelphia, ss.

I, WM. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier of the Girard Bank, being affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 11th day of February, A. D. 1861. 1t F. CAMPBELL, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE SOUTHWARK BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, as required by the second Section of the Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, approved the 13th day of October, A. D. 1857.

Amount of Loans and Discounts	$856,664 35
Do. Specie	247,039 69
Do. due from other Banks	34,044 02
Do. of Notes in circulation	106,475 00
Do. Deposits, including balances due to other Banks	634,309 77

Philadelphia, February 11, 1861.

City of Philadelphia, ss.

I, FRANCIS P. STEEL, Cashier of the Southwark Bank of Philadelphia, being affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. F. P. STEEL, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 11th day of February, A. D. 1860. 1t WILLIAMS OGLE, Alderman.

STATEMENT OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANK as required by the second section of the Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, approved the 13th day of October, A. D. 1857.

Amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,514,000
Do. Specie	678,000
Do. due from other Banks	152,000
Do. of Notes in circulation	322,000
Do. Deposits, including balances due to other Banks	2,303,000

Philadelphia, February 11, 1861.

C3ty of Philadelphia, ss:

I, B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier of the Philadelphia Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of February, A. D. 1861. 1t EDWARD HURST, Notary Public.

STATEMENT of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, as required by the second Section of the Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, approved the 13th day of October, A. D. 1857.

Amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,161,714 75
Do. Specie	583,834 82
Do. due from other Banks	171,575 02
Do. of Notes in circulation	232,590 00
Do. Deposits, including balances due to other Banks	2,513,853 56

Philadelphia, February 12, 1861.

J. HOCKLEY, Cashier.

City of Philadelphia, ss.

I, JOHN HOCKLEY, Cashier of the Bank of North America, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Affirmed before me this 11th day of February, A. D. 1861. 1t WM. J. DELLEKER, Notary Public.

SEVENTH WARD PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION. A Meeting of the Association will be held THIS EVENING (Tuesday, the 12th inst.), at 8 o'clock, at the house of John Patterson, corner of NINETEENTH and SOUTH Streets, to Elect Officers for the ensuing year. JOHN D. WATSON, President. JAMES DICK, Secretary. 1t

THIRTEENTH WARD—A regular stated meeting of the PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, February 12, 1861, at 7½ o'clock, at the southeast corner of NINTH and SPRING GARDEN streets. A full attendance is requested, as the election for officers for the ensuing year will take place. By order, JOS. PLANKINTON, President, CHAS. P. FERRY, Secretary. fe11 2t*

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION—CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.—The semi annual meeting of the Alumni Association will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 13th, 1861, at 7¼ o'clock, at the High School, BROAD and GREEN streets. Tickets for the commencement will be issued to members at the meeting. D. W. HOWARD, President. CHARLES BUCKWALTER, Sec'y. fe11 3t*

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION—CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.—The Nineteenth Annual Address before the Alumni Association will be delivered by CHARLES BUCKWALTER, Esq., at the Musical Fund Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, February 14, 1861, at 8 o'clock. Tickets may be obtained at the office of Dr. Wm. B. Atkinson, No. 215 Spruce street. fe11 4t* D. W. HOWARD, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CONTRIBUTORS to the PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN, will be held at the EPISCOPAL ROOMS, No. 708 Walnut street, on WEDNESDAY, February 13, 1861, at 12 o'clock. FRANKLIN TAYLOR, Secretary. fe12 2t

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the MAGDALEN SOCIETY will be held at the Asylum, N. E. corner of RACE and TWENTY-FIRST streets, on THIRD DAY. (Tuesday) the 12th inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M., when officers will be elected. fe11 2t* JOSHUA W. ASH. Sec'ry.

KENSINGTON SOUP SOCIETY.—A SPECIAL SERMON, in aid of this Society, will be preached by REV. WILLIAM T. EVA, on WEDNESDAY EVENING of this week, at 7½ o'clock, in the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, KENSINGTON, Girard Avenue, below Palmer street. CHARLES M. LUKENS, Secretary. fe12 2t*

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.—The Annual Meeting of the PENNSYLVANIA EDITORIAL UNION will be held in Fulton Hall, in the city of LANCASTER, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of February next, at 2½ o clock P. M. Important business will be transacted, and it is hoped that there will be a full attendance of the members, and editors generally throughout the State. An election will be held for officers for the ensuing year. MORTON McMICHAEL, President. J. H. PULESTON, L. H. DAVIS, Secretaries. ja29tu 3t

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY—PHILADELPHIA, February 11, 1861. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the fourth day of March, 1861, at the office of the Company, No. 238 south Third street. The polls will be opened from ten o'clock A. M. until six o'clock P. M. No share or shares transferred within sixty days next preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to a vote. fe12 tMh4 EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

LAVINIA GIBBONS, by her next friend, &c., vs. HENRY GIBBONS.—Court of Common Pleas. Alias Subp. Dec. T., 1860. No 56. Divorce. Sir—You will take notice that a rule has been entered on the Respondent in the above case, to show cause why a DECREE OF DIVORCE a v. m. should not be granted, returnable SATURDAY, February 23rd, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., publication of the same being made according to the rule of Court, in consequence of the absence of the respondent. WILLIAM B. MANN, Attorney pro Libellant. To HENRY GIBBONS, Respondent. fe12 tuth2w

ELIZABETH LEWIS, by her next friend, &c., vs. JOHN LEWIS—Court of Common Pleas, alias Subp. December Term, 1860. No. 34. Divorce. Sir—You will take notice that a rule has been entered upon the respondent in the above case, to show cause why a DECREE OF DIVORCE a. v. m. should not be granted, returnable SATURDAY, February 23d, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., publication of the same being made according to the rule of Court, in consequence of the absence of the respondent. WILLIAM B. MANN, Attorney pro Libellant. To JOHN LEWIS, Respondent. fe12 tuth 2w

STATEMENT OF THE EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, (doing a Fire business only,) on December 31, 1860:

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages,		$77,930 42
Ground rents,		12,833 33
Real estate, (purchased at Sheriff's sale on Company's execution),		1,500 00
Interest and ground rent due and owing,		747 85
Bills receivable,		4,851 00
City Passenger Railroad and other stock and coupon bonds,		23,203 17
Cash on hand,	$2,700 48	
Cash in hands of agents,	705 10	3,405 58
		$124,471 35

LIABILITIES.

Due sundry parties, not yet matured,	$4,152 82	
Amount required to insure outstanding risks,	4,975 50	
		$9,128 32
		$115,343 03

DIRECTORS.

Jeremiah Bonsall, John Q. Ginnodo, Edward D. Roberts, Samuel L. Smedley, Thomas Marsh, James T. Hale, Charles Thompson, Reuben C. Hale, John J. Griffiths, Joshua T. Owen.

JEREMIAH BONSALL, President.

JOHN Q. GINNODO, Vice President.

RICHARD COE, Secretary. fe12 3t

COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Office, Commonwealth Building, 613 CHESNUT street, Philadelphia.

Capital paid in, $200,000

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Statement of the condition of the Company, January, 1861:

ASSETS.

Amount of Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, being first liens on improved Real Estate in the city of Philadelphia, worth $391,600,	$124,081 53
Coll. Loans secured by Bank stock, bonds, etc., market value $73,864,	61,500 00
Other Loans and Securities; amounts due and interest account,	50,945 97
Cash in Tradesmen's Bank,	19,375 64
Cash on hand in drawer,	632 86
Cash in hands of Agents,	2,387 33
Total assets,	$258,923 33

LIABILITIES.

Amount of premium to reinsure outstanding risks,	$17,844 00
One loss (reported),	1,500 00
	$19,344 00

DIRECTORS.

David Jayne, M. D., John M. Whitall, Edward C. Knight, Thomas S. Stewart, Henry Lewis, Jr., Charles H. Rogers, John K. Walker, Robert Shoemaker, William Struthers, Stephen Coulter.

DAVID JAYNE, M. D., President.

JOHN M. WHITALL, Vice President.

SAMUEL S. MOON, Secretary. fe9 3t

O. S. JANNEY & CO., 41 and 43 south Front street, Philadelphia, Drugs, Indigoes, Soda Ash, &c. oc9

TO ADVERTISERS.

The well known position of the MORNING COURIER AND NEW YORK ENQUIRER, and its circulation among so large a portion of the commercial community, render it a paper presenting unusual inducements for advertising to those desiring to attract the attention of business men. For merchants, auctioneers, bankers, ship-owners, real estate agents, and in fact for all who desire to extend their business, the COURIER AND ENQUIRER offers peculiar inducements for advertising.

For terms, &c., address

J. WATSON WEBB, 162 Pearl street, New York.

YORK MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S GOODS.

WALN, LEAMING & CO., AGENTS,

Offer for sale the various styles of York Manufacturing Company's Goods, viz.:

Camlets and Camleteens. Mexican Mixtures. Gambroons and Kremlins. Regatta Cassimeres. Verona Twills, blue. Verona Twills, assorted. Paris Twills. Dorchester Mixtures. Heavy Twills. Saco Cassimeres. Cumberland Mixtures. Jeddo Mixtures. Highland Plaids. Commercial Plaids. Amory Plaids. Etna Plaids. Sokoko Plaids. Paris Plaids. Nankins, double fold. Nankins, Plain. Nankins, Twilled. Nankins, Mottled. Nankins, Plaids & Checks. Tickings, narrow and wide Stripes. Tickings, extra width. Shirting Stripes. Denims. Napoleon Mixtures. French Plaids.

30 SOUTH FRONT ST. & 31 LETITIA ST. ja24 2w

REMOVAL.

W. & J. ALLEN & BRO., HAVE REMOVED FROM 240 SO. SECOND TO 1209 CHESNUT STREET. fe2 1m

1861. MURPHY'S 1861. FIRST PREMIUM BLANK BOOKS. DIARIES, one hundred varieties. TRIPLE EXTRA GOLD PENS, new style. PORTMONNAIES, PORTFOLIOS, &c. ENVELOPES, Wholesale and Retail. LETTER and NOTE PAPERS in great variety. WM. F. MURPHY & SONS, STATIONERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, & LETTER-PRESS PRINTERS, 339 CHESNUT street. n3 stuth tf

LINDSAY, CHITTICK & CO., IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 43 Park Place, New York, Offer for Sale by the Package, CHOICE STYLES OF BRITISH DRESS GOODS IMPORTED FOR THE SPRING OF 1861. ALSO, MANCHESTER AND GLASGOW WHITE MUSLINS, Rolled Paper and Cambric Muslins, &c., &c. SOLE AGENTS FOR ROBERT LINDSAY & CO., EMBROIDERY MANUFACTURERS, BELFAST and GLASGOW, AND HAZLETON & SHEPPARD, LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEF MANUFACTURERS, LURGAN, IRELAND. ja31 thstu2m

VIN IMPERIAL de Bouché Fils & Diouet, MAREUIL-SUR-AY, Champagne. ANDREW J. COHEN, SOLE AGENT, 124 WALNUT STREET. my5 tuthstf

UNION BRASS WORKS. M'CAMBRIDGE, FRY & CO., 525 and 527 CHERRY STREET, Philadelphia, MANUFACTURERS of every variety of Cocks for Steam, Gas, Water, Liquor, Oil, &c, &c. Plumbers', Steam or Gas Fitters', Machinists' and Coppersmiths' Brass Work. Steam Whistles, Globe Valves, Check Valves, Gauge cocks, Oil Globes and Cups, Couplings, &c. BRASS CASTING and FINISHING generally. IMPORTERS OF PLUMBERS' EARTHENWARE AND FURNISHING GOODS. DEALERS IN INGOT COPPER, BLOCK TIN, SPELTER, BABBITT'S METAL, &c, &c. au18 stuthly

WINCHESTER & CO., GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE AND PATENT SHOULDER SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, NO. 706 CHESNUT STREET, Above Seventh, opposite the Washington House. Fine SHIRTS and DRAWERS made from measurement at a few days' notice, and in all cases WARRANTED TO FIT. Liberal Inducements to Wholesale Buyers. ja29 tuthstf

ROOMS TO LET. Two Spacious, well Lighted, well Ventilated Rooms, WITH STEAM POWER ATTACHED, Suitable for any description of Manufacturing—in a CENTRAL LOCATION. ALSO, OFFICES, IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE EXCHANGE. For further information, apply at the Office of the NORTH AMERICAN & U. S. GAZETTE. ja28 tf

REAL ESTATE, &c.

FOR SALE—A desirable three story brick House, situated at No. 308 Carpenter street. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Address Box 1989, P. O. fe12 2t*

TO RENT—A handsome and desirable four story residence, situate at the southwest corner of Fifteenth and Pine streets. Also, a desirable large Dwelling situate at the S. E. corner of Eighth and Spruce streets. Apply to ROBERT MACGREGOR, 233 south Third street. fe12

TO RENT—A desirable large three-story brick Dwelling, with three-story double back buildings, and modern conveniences, situate No. 251 south Third street. Apply to ROBERT MACGREGOR, 233 south Third street. fe12

ARCH STREET RESIDENCES FOR SALE—The two new four story brick houses, northeast corner of Arch and Twentieth streets, built of the very best materials and on the most improved plans, with extensive back buildings. For particulars apply a No. 1829 Arch street, or 213 north Third street. n3tf rp

FOR SALE—A new DWELLING, situated north side of Arch street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, built of the best materials and in the best manner, with all the requisites of a first class house. Apply at fourth house below Twentieth, in ARCH, or 605 MARKET street. oc2 tfr

TO RENT.—Several large, light and well ventilated ROOMS, with steam power. The situation is a most desirable one, being in the centre of the business portion of the city. Possession given on September 1st. Apply to North American and U. S. Gazette office. jy11 tf rp

TO RENT—Several fine, large and comfortable ROOMS, suitable for offices, situated in one of the best locations in the city. Possession given September 1st. Apply to North American and U. S. Gazette office. jy11 tf rp

TO AUCTIONEERS.—FOR SALE—The GOOD WILL, FIXTURES and BUSINESS of an old established AUCTION HOUSE, a rare chance to persons with a small cash capital. Address AUCTION, at this office. n22 tf

TO RENT—2d, 3d and 4th stories of 17 north FRONT street. fe12

$600—FOR SALE, a first class Ground Rent, with a deep lot and building, worth $1500. Apply to ROBERT MACGREGOR, 233 S. Third street. fe12

$5000 TO LOAN on mortgage. Apply to JOHN Q. WILLIAMS, No. 108 south Fourth street. fe12 3t

REMOVAL.—M. WALKER & SON have removed to No. 11 north SIXTH St., east side, just above Market street, manufacturers of Patent Wire Railing, Patent Corrugated Wrought Iron Railing, Wrought Iron Farm Fence, Iron Bedsteads; Wire Summer Houses, Twilled Cloth, Rice Cloth, &c, &c. Descriptive catalogues furnished by addressing as above. fe5 tf

WILLIAM HILL MOORE, FURNISHING UNDERTAKER, at his old stand, No 605 ARCH Street, above Fifth. METALLIC COFFINS constantly on hand. Particular attention paid to persons desirous of purchasing grounds in Woodland Cemetery. je30 tf

WITMER'S BRIDGE, Lancaster Township, July 30, 1860.

Messrs. EVANS & WATSON:

Gentlemen—The small size No. 1 Iron Safe which I purchased from your agent, Mr. Adam R. Barr, in Lancaster city, on July 20th, 1858, has been subjected to a very severe test, which it withstood in a most satisfactory manner. This, containing all my books, together with valuable papers, belonging to myself and some to my neighbors and friends, and representing a value of over twenty thousand dollars ($20,000), was in my Mill, which was destroyed on the night of the 27th of July, 1860, and passed through the fiery ordeal unscathed. The Safe was on the second floor, and fell to the basement of the mill, and was subjected, for six hours, to an intense heat among the ruins, which was greatly increased by the combustion of a large quantity of grain confined within the brick walls. After the fire the Safe was opened, and the books and papers taken out in a state of perfect preservation, the paper not even being discolored. This fact was, however, to many bystanders a better recommendation of your Safes than could be expressed in any other words from me. Yours, respectfully, SAMUEL RANCK.

EVANS & WATSON Have a large assortment of the above quality, SALAMANDER SAFES, AT No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, On as good terms as any in the United States. au17

TREASURY NOTES.—Suitable for duties, for sale at a discount. DREXEL & CO. fe12 5t

MERCHANTS AND COOPERS will take notice. I have on hand and am constantly receiving TRUSS HOOPS of all sizes, sprigged and riveted. For sale cheap. Warranted to give satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to. JOS. J. READ, 411 Penn street. ja17 1m*rp

TABLE LINENS, TOWELINGS, &c. We are now receiving the commencement of our Spring importation of Damasks and Diapers, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Towelings, &c. SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON, Importers of House Furnishing Dry Goods, &c., 1008 Chesnut street. ja29

NURSERY DIAPERS. The Subscribers have just received a new importation of Scotch Diapers, of desirable widths. They keep constantly on hand the largest assortment of Nursery Diapers to be found in the city. SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON, Importers of Linen Goods, 1008 Chesnut street. ja29

LIBERTY MILLS PAPERS; LIPMAN'S Patent EYELET MACHINE; SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, including cone shape vials; MEARS' PROPELLING PENCILS. The trade supplied by the subscriber at wholesale, on reasonable terms. HYMEN L. LIPMAN, 32 south Fourth street, second story. fe9 1w