Captain called on them to get the ship under weigh about 6 A. M., and go to sea. In answer of the prisoners, was, "we will not do any further duty on board this ship," nothing further. The U. S. Consul was called to investigate the matter. He came on board, and after an investigation said they had no just cause of complaint. They were then ordered to do duty, and refused. The Captain then applied to the Commander of the U. S. steamship *Mystic* for assistance. The nine men were then ordered separately to do duty, and five of them consented; four continued to refuse. They were furnished from the *Mystic* to navigate the ship to port in the U. S. This was the case for the prosecution. On the part of the defence, the four mutineers were produced, and testified that on the voyage home, the four men in irons petitioned to be allowed to do duty, but the Captain of the ship refused. These witnesses also testified that the bread, beef, and pork served out was so bad that it was unfit for human food; that there were weevils in the bread, and worms and maggots in the meat, which smell so bad that the men sent it back to the galley, and finally was thrown overboard.

These witnesses were respectable seamen, and said they had served in the U. S. Navy, and never saw rations served out. The Commissioners held them all for trial. Ex-Judge Beebe for the Captain, Mr. Ridgley for the prisoners.

New-York.

PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 20, 1861.

In the United States Senate, the Tariff bill was taken up. Previous to the debate on the clause concerning Treasury notes, that the authority to issue be limited to the 30th of June, 1862. A motion to increase the value of Treasury notes from $100 to $500 each, was agreed to. A motion of Mr. SIMMONS, the bill was amended, so that a duty of forty per cent., *ad valorem*, be placed on all wines. An amendment to place a duty of five per cent. on all wool under eighteen cents per pound, was adopted.

In the House of Representatives, the consideration of Mr. STANTON's bill authorizing the President to accept the services of volunteers, was resumed, the question being on the third reading and engrossment. An excited debate occurred, and a motion to lay the bill on the table was negatived by a vote of 68 to 103. The report of the Committee of Thirty-three was then taken up, and speeches thereon were extended into an evening session.

Mr. SHERMAN has answered Mr. DIX's objections to the expense of printing $00 coupon bonds (which Mr. DIX objects will be $82,000), by showing an offer which has been made to print the amount that will be needed for $6000.

The Missouri election gives an overwhelming result for Union.

The arrival of the *Java* and the *Fulton* puts us in possession of later intelligence from Europe. The principal feature of the news is the opening of the British Parliament and the French Chambers.

Queen VICTORIA, in her address to Parliament, expresses in an earnest manner the concern with which she views the unhappy differences which have arisen in the affairs of the United States, and her heartfelt wish that they may be adjusted. She alludes also, with appreciation, to the cordial manner in which the Prince of Wales was received. Our troubles, also, formed the subject of particular remark in the debate in Parliament on the motion for the usual address in answer to the Queen's speech. All the speakers expressed their sorrow at the position of our affairs, and were unanimous in urging that Great Britain should stir herself in seeking other sources than this country from whence to derive her supplies of cotton. Mr. WEST, said Lord LISMORE, "who "in this country lived under a monarchical Government, hallowed by time and endeared "to us not only by the great blessings "we had derived from it in the past, but by "what achieved under it, but by individual love "and loyalty for the Sovereign herself, could "not but allow that under a Republican and "Federal form of government the United States "had achieved in a short time to unparalleled "prosperity and greatness. That anything "should occur to diminish that prosperity would "at all times be a matter of great sorrow to us. "It was to be hoped that the unfriendly feeling "of some of our friendly Power might "shortly reconcile the conflicting interests of the "Northern and Southern States, and by preventing "fraternal war, preserve in its integrity the great "American Republic. At the same time, knowing the extent to which we are dependent "on America for the raw material of our prosperity, we would urge on their "Lordships the necessity of taking such measures in our colonial dependencies as would insure us a constant and ample supply of cotton." In the same strain, said Earl GRANVILLE, "we regret after foreign ships came to me and "said 'You must be very glad to see this weakening of your great rival;' but not a single Englishman has made such a remark; and I believe "that the affinity of blood does not end, and has "produced a strong degree of sympathy through "out England for a country which is almost as "free as our own." And the Earl concluded his remarks by hoping for an abundant supply of cotton, and urging the cultivation of cotton by the enterprise of Great Britain in India and other quarters which would render the English market independent of the United States. The Earl of DERBY, in the House of Lords, and Sir E. COLBROOKE, and others, in the House of Commons, spoke to the same effort.

In the French Chambers, the Emperor, speaking in person, explained his many measures of reform, and stated that, hereafter, the Chambers would be able, in an address, to manifest their sentiments on the facts which are being accomplished; not by a simple paraphrase of a speech pilished; not by a free and sincere expression of their opinion. The Emperor spoke at length in relation to the situation of France in Foreign Powers, and said that he had endeavored to prove by his policy that France desired peace.

The Liverpool Cotton Market, on the 6th, was steady and quiet; the London Corn, Sugar, Oil, and Tallow markets firm. Consols, at London, closed, on the 6th, at 91¾ @ 91¾ for money, and 92 to 92⅛ for account.

The Contrast.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President-elect of the United States, on leaving his home on Monday the 11th of February, to be inaugurated President on the 4th of March next at the National Capitol, spoke as follows:—

"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*, and 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. (Applause.)

HANNIBAL HAMLIN, at *Bangor* on Monday on his way to the National Capitol, to be inaugurated Vice President, spoke as follows:

"Now I go to the discharge of the official duties which have been conferred upon me by a generous people, *and relying upon Divine Providence*, I trust that confidence shall never be betrayed. I know full well that dark clouds are lowering upon the political horizon, and that madness rules the hour. But I am hopeful still that *our people are not madly bent on destroying the work of their fraternal to all its citizens*, and when in practice it shall be demonstrated that all the United States and all the rights of all the States will be respected and maintained *by following the paths illuminated by Washington, Jefferson, and Madison*, and not by departing from them, I hope and expect that order will be restored, and the whole country will still advance in the status which will *decide man is a social, moral, and intellectual condition!!*"

These are sentiments of freemen elevated to office by the votes of men who, education fit them to judge of the qualifications of men for high official trust, and of their appreciation of the benefits of Civil and Religious freedom;—they are the sentiments of honest, honest, patriotic, Christian, and God-fearing men, who in all things recognize the great fact, that the destiny of Nations, is with God alone; and that his blessings, can only be expected by those who recognize his Sovereignty and humbly do his will;—and they are the sentiments of Christian statesmen who love Peace and are ready to sacrifice everything but principle to secure it, but who at the same time recognize justice as one of the attributes of God which they as his servants are bound impartially to administer.

Now mark the contrast. JEFFERSON DAVIS, recently elected President of the *Traitor and Rebels* who have organized what they call a South-ern Confederacy, in defiance of their oaths of allegiance to the Union, on the 17th inst. on his way to the seat of Rebellion to be inaugurated the Chief of Traitors, held in his address to the People, the following language:

"The time for compromise is passed, and we are determined to maintain our position, and make all who oppose us SMELL SOUTHERN POWDER AND FEEL SOUTHERN STEEL. No compromise, no reconstruction can any longer be entertained."

Comment is unnecessary. LINCOLN and HAMLIN represent the feelings, and speak the sentiments of freemen living in free States—of men who have been educated to fear God and obey the law—of educated and responsible human beings, who love that Union and the blessings of Peace and tranquility it guaranties, to all good citizens who obey and respect the laws.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, represents a band of profligate Traitors in open Rebellion against the Government—of men who have been degraded and demoralized by Slavery—of an ignorant, arrogant, law-despising and God-denying people, whose lives are spent in scenes of violence and affray, boast of their reckless disregard of all that elevates man above the beast. There are many and noble exceptions to this picture; but in the aggregate it is true; and DAVIS speaks the sentiments of the majority of his constituents.

THE BONAPARTE CASE.

This case, BONAPARTE vs. PATTERSON, which has created no less excitement in England and in this country than it has in France, was continued on the 1st instant, in the Court of First Instance, in Paris. M. BENOIT CHAMPY presided, assisted by eight Judges. Entrance to the Court-room was allowed only by ticket, and every available space was occupied longbefore the opening of the Court. The principal interest of the day concentrated on the speech of Maître BERRYER in reply to that of M. ALLON, counsel for Prince NAPOLEON, at the last sitting.

Replying to the remarks of M. ALLON, who attacked the manners of the section of the country of which Miss PATTERSON is a native, and which he designates as entirely different from those of the North, a voluptuous clime, with a corrupting climate, with light and easy morals, M. BERRYER rather effectively reproved him for his endeavor to cast a slur upon the character of the lady, especially when he had to resort to such very great geographical ignorance in support of his attempt. He then proceeded to prove that his client contested the marriage in good faith, and that eighteen years of age was of competent years to judge of her acts; that it was not clandestine, the Spanish Minister demanding the hand of the young lady, after a correspondence between the parties of several months, the proper license being procured, and Mr. PATTERSON himself conducting his child to the altar, where the first communion was administered by the Bishop in the presence of the French Consul. He then showed that the same good faith existed on the part of M. JEROME BONAPARTE. Leaving France as an officer in 1805, he supposed he must have been over twenty-one years of age. His correspondence with M. PICHON, the Ambassador and Consul of France, established his good faith, many letters being written by him to the latter before the date of his marriage on the 24th of December. M. BONAPARTE also invited the Ambassador to be present, and was himself presented to President JEFFERSON, with the understanding that he was upon the point of marriage with an American citizen; and afterwards, as was well known, lived with his wife for over two years. All this precluded the possibility of a clandestine marriage. His mother, Madame LETITIA, was aware for a whole year of the marriage before it was attacked, and therefore the door was closed to all pretext for annulling it. The strange argument put forth on the other side, that the second marriage was contracted on the negation of the first, was untenable. The violation of the rights which resulted from the first marriage could not be a negative of those rights. Such an argument was monstrous.

The Counsel then entered into a long argument to show that the judicial theory of the Counsel on the other side, as to the consequences flowing from the defect of previous publication in France, of the marriage of JEROME BONAPARTE and Miss PATERSON was erroneous, and that it did not produce nullity of the marriage. It was meant to inform the family of the parties, to appeal to all whose consent the law required. If the required consent was not forthcoming it was a nullity which a certain delay would cover; and when the principal nullity was covered, was it meant that defect resulting from the want of the necessary formality should not be covered? The year which elapses since a marriage is brought to the knowledge of the head of the family covers as well the want of publication as the want of consent.

After dwelling some time upon the point, the learned advocate alluded to the story now in circulation, in regard to the clandestine marriage of the Duke de BERRY, and the pressure of the children of this marriage at the moment when he was dying from the wound he received from the dagger of LOUVEL, at the Opera House, on the night of the 13th of February, 1838. In the night of the 13th of February, 1838, in the presence of death he summoned his two illegitimate daughters to his bedside and recommended them to the care of the Duchess, his wife. "Yes, when I recall that "scene," said the orator raising his voice and turning to his adversary during the deepest silence, "I cannot help thinking of that last will and testament in which Prince JEROME forgot both "wife and children, and which he had but a "single word for either; * * * * and permit me "to tell you—that I may unburden my heart and "finish with the unhappy resemblance you have "attempted—that, if the Court of Chancery would not ever penned letters like some of "those which Prince NAPOLEON has written to "his brother, he would not have dared to call to "his bar any one to support such a reputation "of relationship."

A burst of applause, with clapping of hands, and cries of "Bravo!" from the lower end of the hall, followed this declamation, well received by the Court, and cries of thunder and with uplifted arm. It lasted some minutes. On order being restored, M. BERRYER resumed with these words:—"My "case is whole and entire. I maintain that it is "good, sound, incontrovertible, in law and right, in "all points. My opponent has said that there "had been in this cause a change in jurisdiction, "but not in justice. Gentlemen, when jurisdiction is changed there is no longer justice. It is "you, our judges, who contribute justice; justice there is none but yours. It is to you alone "I appeal—to you alone, and the opinion out of "doors, however favorable that opinion may be "to my cause."

M. BERRYER's speech lasted more than two hours and a half. When he concluded the Judges retired for about a quarter of an hour. At two o'clock the hearing was resumed, and the president read judgment, which, after a long preamble, declared the marriage null, and the presiding Judge called upon M. ALLON, advocate for Prince NAPOLEON, to reply.

M. ALLON commenced by citing the letters of M. PICHON, the French Consul of Admiral WILLAUMEZ. They both declared that they repeatedly warned young BONAPARTE and the PATTERSON family, of the illegality of the marriage. The interview with the President was of no importance as it took place anterior to his informing the Consul of his intentions. Letters from the latter were read telling the young officer that by the law of France the proposed marriage would be illegal, as he had not obtained the consent of his mother, of his brother, the First Consul, and because he was not twenty-five, the requisite age. Two months then elapsed before the young people consented to separate. Having met again, however, a marriage was concluded. M. ALLON contended that if there was a fraudulent and clandestine marriage, it was that of December 24th, 1803. He then produced the registry of JEROME BONAPARTE's birth, which showed that he was born in 1784, and was therefore of the minority of 19 years of age at the date of his marriage. The testimony, in a letter to the Court, of Mr. GOULD, formerly Secretary to the American Embassy in London, was then produced, in which he states that his father, an eminent jurist, when appealed to on the subject of the marriage at the time of its consummation, said, without any hesitation, that such a marriage might satisfy the conscience and the reputation of the bride, but that its legal validity was doubtful, inasmuch as the husband was a minor, that he had not obtained the consent either of his guardian or of his family, nor had he performed any one of the acts of ceremony necessary to legalize his marriage in his own country. Mr. GOULD also stated that it was well known in the UNITED STATES that all these arguments were submitted to the consideration of Miss PATERSON herself, and that she knowingly incurred the risk of finding herself at last *only* a morganic wife, in order to enjoy the chance of the capital position to which she might pretend as a Princess. It is generally said in America that she played for a high stake, and that she must take the bad luck with the good. M. ALLON contended that the absence of all publicity implied fraud, and concluded, also, that the marriage null, and that being celebrated in a clandestine manner, it would always remain clandestine. Moreover, the right to annul a marriage was incontestable, and was accepted by all lawyers as binding in law.

M. ALLON concluded his argument by observing that there could be no difficulty in deciding between the two marriages,—one contracted secretly, and in violation of the laws of the country; the other celebrated in the face of the world, with all the formality of the law and all the pomp of religion.

The Court adjourned at 1 o'clock, until Friday the 8th, to hear the Imperial Advocate.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 19.

It is proposed to repeal the act of April 20, 1860, concerning railroads in the City of New York. In this State, a law which has remain ed the statute-book long enough to be naturalized. Perhaps this system has a good effect, as bad laws don't last very long. The bill was intended to take away from the poor the privilege of being "free" to vote. If the right of granting these franchises,—deemed so valuable, and certainly leading to results so useful. The bill was originally passed because the New York Legislature thought that the power over these roads should be taken away from the City and given to the State; and of course, as the law has been in force only one year, it is time to agitate the subject again. When the State comes to consider it, it is declared with the loudest of voices to be tyranny; and when the Common Council seeks to make the grants, the giant injunction lays its resistible hand upon it.

And all this amazing inconsistency and contradiction is, perhaps, a clearer condition of affairs to the existing Roads, but it is sothemselfat to the people of the city. He sees nothing, who fails to see that the common good of the City of New York is identified with the success of Street Railroads. These, whatever may be the nature of the struggles for them and about them, are the best gift of modern times to New York. The City itself is compressed into the limits of available Intercommunication, and when the Park was designated, officially, as Central, the practicability of living away from the busy centre of the business transactions, and yet be within that Wall street could not see, became visible to the thousands who sought new homes.

The Street railroad was invented for New York. When one goes to Bittinger and asks for a pair of kids the item is there sold, and yet, a great uproar and commotion, come back to New York with better jaggs of our most favorable routes and easy grades. The carriage of the poor man awaits his pleasure, *every* five minutes in the day and every minute *the most unmanageable of hours* in the night. He comes from his labor in the costly warehouse of the great house of commerce, and his rest in the cheap lodging of the far up-town streets—and his coachman is always ready. He is not uneasy about his fare. If they die in the night, the morning bring another. Above all institutions in New York, the street railway is the most valuable to the poor man.

The time must soon come when out of the net-work, almost, so involved as to be inextricable of laws, half passed, half rejected, half in force, half dead, half-dead, half-alive, there will be a clear, *future*, grants hung up in the offices of Clerk and Judge—out of all this, a clear, simple, honest way of building railroads in the streets of New York, must find its way to power and be adopted by the opinion of all New Yorkers, that the time cannot come too soon.

Senator CONNOLLY addressed the Senate on that part of the Message of the Governor relating to National affairs, and took ground against coercive policy in regard to the seceding States. He considered the arming of the State as an unnecessary and expensive act, more likely to be an attempt to unwind the web of Union, as one of every respect calculated to widen the severance between the States, and make that war, which was only difference of opinion.

Senator CONNOLLY is a reasonable and courteous gentleman, but he can not explain that more than sphinx of a nation winnowing a nation arising inside of another nation—a Congress of its own, a President of its own, an Army of its own, and seeing it this, to be powerless. If this Republic is one if this Government is worth the first touch of recognition by the nations of the earth, it was some the violators of its laws. Why will not men look this fully in the face?

Iowa said with great force in the debate of to-day, that it was the strangest of spectacles to witness the progress amidst ovations and triumphs of two Presidents. JEFFERSON DAVIS' speech in any other Government on earth than ours, said Mr. HAMMOND, would be treason. Certainly it was the strangest page in the history of this sublicent city that LINCOLN's and DAVIS' Presidential speeches came to Sedgwick street at the same hour. This broad Avenue has known no such "conflict of jurisdiction" since the Continental Congress sent its word of encouragement to patriots, while the secret missives of the Third GEORGE were circulated among Royalists.

The position of the Democratic party is certainly very extraordinary. They declare themselves the pillars of the Union, and will not allow a single step to move forward for that Union. In this discordant step how am a great party move? How long would the English Government be respected were it to allow a separate kingdom to Scotland, without revolution? The debate on the subject was awakened into new life by the inaugural of "President" DAVIS. We have before this had two self-created States—Frankland and Transylvania, but they melted beneath the look of Federal authority. Are we to submit to the New Confederacy—or rather to surrender to it?

SENTINEL.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

FROM ALBANY TO NEW YORK.

(From the Reporter of the Associated Press.)

Mr. Lincoln, President-elect, stand suite for Albany at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The Burgess Corps turned out as an escort, and made a splendid appearance. A large number of citizens surrounded the Delevan House and lined the depot to the Albany and Schenectady railroad. Enthusiastic cheers as Mr. Lincoln proceeded to the cars. Mayor Thacher, Alderman James J. Johnson, Chairman of the Council Committee, and other officials conducted the party to the depot.

The departure of the train was the signal of prolonged and hearty cheers. In consequence of difficulty in crossing the river the special train was taken up to Waterford Junction. Not many persons were out on the line of the road, except in Cohoes and Waterford, in consequence of the early hour at which the train started. At Green Island quite a number of persons assembled, and at Cohoes the people turned out *en masse*, thousands of factory employees, including a large number of females, welcoming the train with hearty cheers. At Waterford there was also a large and enthusiastic assemblage. No stoppages were made at those villages, but the train passed slowly through, affording the crowd an opportunity to gratify their curiosity and give vent to their patriotic feelings.

At Waterford the train proceeded to Troy, where the first stoppage was made. The new and spacious depot was found full to its utmost capacity, apparently fifteen thousand people being congregated inside and as the train approached, a deafening roar of cheers and shouts greeted the arrival. A raised platform had been prepared to afford the vast crowd a better opportunity to see Mr. Lincoln, and, ascending this, he was welcomed by Mayor McConike, who said:—

"Mr. LINCOLN:—I have the pleasure to welcome you on behalf of the citizens of Troy, not as a politician, nor as a partisan, but as the chief Magistrate of thirty millions of people, and to assure you of our respect for you as a citizen, and for the high office you will so soon fill. I know you must be suffering from the fatigue of your journey, and I will not, therefore, detain you longer than to thank you for the reception you have bestowed on us, and to assure you that we are ready at any season of the year, were brought on board and presented to Mr. Lincoln.

Mr. Lincoln appeared at the rear of the cars, when he slightly alluded to the fact that he was unprepared to make any speech. His address proved far enough ahead the train not having dared to stop the cars on the bridge, and "locomotives being detached, a crowd of men rushed to the cars and pushed them ahead."

Mr. Lincoln then took the stand, and was welcomed by Mayor C. W. Swift, who said:

MR. LINCOLN, I beg leave on the part of our citizens to tell you we welcome to our city, and to give you assurance of our confidence in your patriotism and high purposes. I hope and pray that God in His goodness will give you wisdom to so administer this Government that the whole country may be saved.

Mr. LINCOLN replied as follows: Fellow citizens—It is altogether impossible I should make myself heard by any considerable portion of this vast assemblage. But although I appear before you mainly for the purpose of seeing you, and to see you, I may relate thus hear me, I cannot refrain from saying that I am highly gratified, as much here indeed, as elsewhere throughout, as I have been anywhere on my route, to witness this noble demonstration made, not in honor of an individual, but of the man who at this time humbly, but earnestly represents the majority of the nation. This reception, like all others that have been tendered to me, doubtless emanates from all the different political parties, and not from one alone. As such, I accept it the more gratefully, since it indicates an earnest desire on the part of the whole people, without regard to political differences, to save—not the country, because the country will save itself—but to save the institutions of our country. Those institutions under which in the last three quarters of a century we have grown so prosperous, so happy, and such a happy people—the greatest, the most intelligent and the happiest people in the world. These people manifested their love of the Union by marching resolved that the whole people are willing to make common cause for the object, and that if we succeed in the endeavor to prove worthy of it, I must rely upon you—upon the people of the whole country—for support, and by their sustaining aid, even I, humble as I am, cannot fail to carry the ship of state safely through the storm.

I have now only to thank you warmly for your kind attendance and bid you all an affectionate farewell.

The remarks of Mr. Lincoln were interrupted frequently by enthusiastic applause, and when the cheer after cheer went up from the surrounding crowds.

At this point the engine was changed, and the two locomotives—the "Union," which had carried Mr. Lincoln thus far in safety, and the "Constitution," upon which he was to rely to conduct him securely to the end of his journey, were run into the depot by two young men who had the opportunity of seeing them.

Nothing unusual occurred here,—Mr. Lincoln, who was recognized on the cars, was warmly welcomed by the crowd. In response she raised the window, and addressed a few words of the people. "Where are the children? Show us the children," called a loud voice. Mr. Lincoln obligingly called her eldest son to the window, and he was greeted by a hearty cheer. "Have you got any more?" "Yes," replied Mrs. Lincoln, "I have another," and she attempted to bring a lovely, laughing little boy about 3 years of age into sight. But the young representative of the House of Lincoln proved mischievous, and the more his mother endeavored to pull him up before the window, the more stubbornly he persisted in throwing himself down on the floor of the car. Mr. Lincoln, after vainly trying to receive the proffered honor of a reception. So his mother at last was nominated to give up the attempt to exhibit the "pet of the family."

On arriving at Fishkill, the people were found gathered in force and cannon, and music and shouting gave voice to the enthusiasm.

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