

evacuating Fort Moultrie and occupying Fort Sumter, and pledging the House to sustain the President in all constitutional measures to enforce the laws and preserve the Union, has been passed amid excitement, by a vote of 124 to 53.

St. Louis, Jan. 11.—By order of Gen. Scott a detachment of forty Federal troops, under Lieut. Robinson, took possession of the Sub-treasury, Custom House, and Post office early this morning. Everything is quiet.

New Orleans, Jan. 11.—Forts Jackson, St. Philips, and Pike have been seized. There was no resistance.

The Baton Rouge Arsenal was taken possession of by the States troops at noon to-day.

Albany, Jan. 11.—Gov. Morgan telegraphed the President to-night the resolution offering him the aid of the whole States to support the laws, which were accepted by the Legislature to-day.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The Senate was crowded to-day, to hear Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, who made an earnest appeal against the right of coercion, in the event of secession, by one or more States, and appealed to the North to abandon the idea, informing them if they did not, that there was nothing upon Southern plantations for their troops to live upon, or to pillage, but that, on the contrary the South in its march upon the North would be invited by immense cities, filled with riches and plenty. He announced that if the North persisted in coercing the South the latter would accept the issue, and invoke the aid of the God of Battle.

Mr. Seward it is said will hold forth the Olive Branch in his proposed speech on the state of the country.

The following despatch was received at Washington, Jan. 10, at Eleven o'clock at night too late for an answer, as requested.

Is the Brooklyn ordered to Charleston? If so you will hear to-morrow, of a scene of blood unparalled in a civilized country. It will end all compromise, and the best blood of the land will make a gulf time cannot heal.

The government feels in honor bound to reinforce Major Anderson if it cost the destruction of Charleston. Leave was granted Major Anderson to send a Messenger to Washington, Lieut. Talbot was the bearer—he was hospitably entertained by the Governor, previous to his departure.

Charleston, Jan. 10.—The news that the Brooklyn is coming here, with an armed force, creates great excitement. Preparations were being made for the reception. Steamer Marion has been purchased by South Carolina, and ordered to be razed for a Man-of-war. Her upper cabin is to be taken off, and she is to be supplied with a complete armament.—The buoys in the harbor have been removed. The Brooklyn will be fired into. Fort Sumpter will then open upon the South Carolina Fortifications, and the fight will become general,—people are preparing for it, and worse.

The Sloop-of-war Brooklyn has sailed—she carried off a Pilot—would not stop to discharge him.

The Joseph Whitney has sailed from Baston with 70 soldiers.

Gen. Scott calls for more troops, for the protection of Washington. The reports that he has advocated an immediate attack on the South are false. He wishes if possible to prevent bloodshed.

Mr. Seward has accepted the office of Secretary of State, from Lincoln.

After the Star of the West had been fired into, Major Anderson sent a communication, by Lieutenant Halls, to Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, informing him of the fact, and enquiring whether or not it was done by authority,—supposing it was not, he said, he refrained from opening fire on the batteries. The Major, if the act had his authority, will not after the return of his messenger, allow any vessel to pass within range of the guns of Fort Sumpter. The Governor admits that the act complained of had his authority, and tells Major Anderson that his position in the harbor was an act of toleration on the part of South Carolina.

FORT SUMTER.

This fortress at the entrance of Charleston harbour is a point of considerable interest at the present moment. The presence of Major Anderson and his gallant party renders it the first position where a collision will be likely to take place. The following description of its strength will interest our readers:—

The walls are of solid brick masonry, ten feet in thickness, and in height sixty feet from the water-line to the parapet. They are pierced for three tiers of guns, numbering in all a hundred and forty pieces, of all sizes. The upper tier, which is designed for mortars and twenty-four pounders, is unsheltered, but at such a height as to be beyond the reach of danger from the balls of a naval attack. The others are beneath bomb-proof casemates, the lowest tier consisting of heavy Paixhans, carrying forty two pound shot, and the intermediate of ten-inch Columbiads. It is stated in the Charleston papers that of seventy-five heavy guns now in the fort, only eleven of the Paixhans are fully mounted, nine of them being directed towards Fort Moultrie, and one towards Castle Pinckney. None of the Columbiads are in position. Four of the twenty-four pounders on the summit of the wall are mounted upon pivots so as to sweep the horizon. They are at present on the side adjacent to Morris Island. In addition to these weightier preparations for defence, the walls are pierced everywhere for muskets, of which there are endless numbers ready and loaded.

The magazine is enormously stocked with grape, canister and shell. It contains seven hundred barrels of gunpowder. In his removal from Moultrie, Major Anderson carried with him all his stores and small arms. The place is, therefore, amply provisioned for a siege of six months. Water is furnished by four large cisterns; the only articles of which there appears to be a deficiency are men and fuel. With regard to the offensive abilities of the fort, its guns will sweep every point of the compass. Their range averages three miles; of course, commanding absolutely every approach to Charleston, and rendering the feeble defences of Fort Moultrie, or any fortified places upon the mainland, wholly untenable. In a defensive point of view, the place is regarded as impregnable. The garrison consists at this moment of sixty-four rank and file, fifteen musicians, and one hundred and seventy laborers.

A FRIENDLY GATHERING.—Some of the Southern members of the Freshman class, Harvard college, expect to leave that institution on account of the troubles of the country. Two only have fully determined to lose the rare literary advantages of that great University, but others are expected to leave before the close of the March vacation. These Southern young gentlemen in view of their probable departure, one evening last week gave a supper to some of their Northern classmates, and they ate and drank together with the utmost cordiality and good feeling.

A curious and note-worthy coincidence of the evening was, that among those present were,—first, the descendant of the Father of our Country, by whose skillful guidance the constitution of these United States was framed and carried into effect; second—the son of our President elect, third—the nephew of the gallant Major Anderson, who with his little band, have sworn to stand by and protect the laws of their native land.—N. Y. Chronicle.

The Union feeling of the North is shown in the universal applause which has greeted the conduct of Major Anderson. When Gov. Banks said in his valedictory address to the Massachusetts Legislature: "Certainly never an act, so slight in itself, touched the hearts of so many millions of people, as with fire from heaven, as the recent simple, soldier-like and patriotic movement of Major Anderson at Fort Moultrie;" the whole audience broke through the etiquette of the occasion and joined in a spontaneous outburst of applause.

Commodore Kearney, an officer who stands second on the active service list of the U. S. Navy and a Southern man, lately threw up his commission, but in a recent private letter he says "Since the course pursued by the Charlestonians, I have changed my views in regard to matters in that quarter and elsewhere, and I have asked to be allowed to withdraw my letter of resignation in the Navy." This is a straw which shows the direction of the wind.

There are 29 complete fortifications at the South, mounting 3,142 guns, and built at a cost of over fourteen millions of dollars. Besides there are several incomplete works.

There is some talk of a Tariff to increase the revenues. Government is sadly in want of money and the easiest way to get it is to take it from the people when they do not know it. An American will pay a duty of ten cents on each pound of tea when he would grumble all day, if he had been taxed one half the amount, to be paid directly out of his pocket.—N. Y. Chron.

Gov. Hicks of Maryland, has issued another address, in which he persistently refuses to convene the Legislature of that State, for the reasons before given, and for various others in addition. He declines peremptorily to commit any act looking in the remotest degree to a disruption of the Confederacy, believing that such an event would inevitably produce civil war. Gov. Hicks intimates that he is in full possession of all the plans of the disunionists in the State, and gives them plainly to understand that they can never be carried out with his consent.

The Journal of Commerce says considerable interest has been manifested in New-York within a few days, relative to an invoice of Peruvian cotton received via Panama. It is part of a shipment of fifteen hundred bales, most of which was consigned to Europe. The quality is very beautiful, and the samples shown would sell readily at fifteen cents, even in the present state of the market. The plant from which it is taken is said to be a perennial shrub in Peru, indigenous to the soil, the growth of which already extends over a considerable tract of country, and needing only a little labor in the way of cultivation to yield large returns.

Norton Morgan, a lad eleven years of age, playfully pointed a pistol at his little sister, nine years old, in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, saying he would shoot her, and either heedlessly or accidentally did so, wounding her fatally, and she expired.

The New-York Herald publishes a letter from Mississippi which says:—"I have been through several counties in this State, and some of the northern counties in Alabama, and I have no hesitation in saying that men of property in both States are unanimously opposed to the secession movement. It is got up and engineered by the politicians and the poor whites; the slaveholders are compelled to fall in with it for fear of having their property confiscated. The largest slaveowner in this State was warned, the other day, that if he gave vent to his Union sentiments, he would be lynched and his property confiscated. He took the hint and left the State. It is so in every county, and also in Alabama, Louisiana and Georgia."

European News.

KOSSUTH ON GARIBALDI AND AUSTRIA.

At a soiree, recently held by the Garibaldi committee in Glasgow, a letter from M. Kossuth was read, in which he says:

"To my sincere regret I am prevented from attending the meeting, but most heartily do I concur in the homage of admiration which I expect the meeting to pay to Garibaldi, the glorious liberator of Southern Italy. Never surpassed by any one in heroism, rarely equalled in civic virtue and patriotic self-abnegation, his name will shine with imperishable lustre amongst the noblest, best, and greatest of all ages, while he most assuredly is the great man of our age." "To be sure most wonderful is the progress which the cause of Italian unity and independence has made within the last year. But the end is not yet by-and-by. Austria still stands in arms on the neck of fair Venetia. Unless that foot is removed, unless Austria is thrown out, Italy is not one, and her independence is not worth one year's purchase. I shall say more: to have the Italian question definitively resolved, it is not enough to throw out the Austrian from Italy, she must be thrown out in a manner that will leave her powerless even to go there again. Europe is sick of those hand-to-mouth diplomatic trickeries of antiquated craft, which solve no problem, decide no question, and only leave to posterity the cause of ever-recurring disputes about aggravated uncertainties. The political problems of the age require solution. Europe wants not armed truces which drain uselessly the life-sweat of nations. Europe wants peace, which only the rule of right founded on liberty and contentment can give. Europe wants secure tranquillity, which only the satisfaction of legitimate national aspirations can give. In the way of that peace, of that tranquillity, stands the House of Austria. Her very existence as a first-rate Power is a source of eternal discord, troubles, wars, revolutions in Europe. Good for nothing on earth, she forms the great European nuisance, without the removing of which there can be no peace, no tranquillity in Europe. The removal of that nuisance is an imperative desideratum and a logical complement of the Italian question."

At the same meeting the following letter, written by General Garibaldi's son, was read:—

"New Brighton College, Dec. 1, 1860. "My dear Sir,—I regret much that I shall not be able to accept the very kind invitation which you have sent to me from the Committee for the soiree at Glasgow on 21st December. I feel very grateful for the honour you have done my father praying him so high a compliment, and also for your general assistance of the Italian cause. I hope some day to visit Scotland and to thank my father's friends at Glasgow for their great kindness,—I am, dear Sir, your truly obliged,

"RICCIOTTI GARIBALDI. "R. M. Tear, Esq."

THE BRITISH AND FRENCH NAVIES.—A letter of very great importance has been published for more than a week in The Morning Star by Mr Baxter, member for Montrose, and we have waited to see whether those who are versed in such matters, on the other side (the side of Governmental expenditure, we mean), would put forth an answer. Mr. Baxter writes to a friend making good, by details, the statement of one of his speeches, "that Great Britain has a larger number of persons employed in the Royal navy than France has in her entire mercantile marine both coasting and foreign." We need not quote his documents and calculations from them. The sum is this: We have actually employed in our navy, 7,000 of them being boys—34,000 persons. The French have 30,000. In our mercantile marine we have 240,000 hands; the French have but 80,000 in all. Our number of sailors is increasing every day—theirs is on the decline. Mr. Baxter adds an account of our ships of war and guns. It is something quite different to what has been told us from high quarters. It stands thus:—

Table with 2 columns: Guns, Men. Rows include French Sailing vessels, Do. steamers, English Sailing vessels, Do. steamers, and Totals.

Lubin's Perfumes.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO. "PENTAGON BUILDING."

Ordnance Square,

- List of perfumes: Bq. Jockey Club, Bq. de la Reine, Bq. de Caroline, Sweet Pea, Spring Flowers, West End, Musk, New Mown Hay, Magnolia, Violette.

B. B. & Co. also keep Pisse and Lubin's, Delors's, Rimnel's, Patey's, Rigg's, Harrison's, and Ede's Perfumes; Bailey's Ess. Bouquet, and D. and Hannay's Rodelete.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

JUST PUBLISHED.

The Sabbath: A Moral and Positive Institution.

BY REV. W. H. HUMPHREY. Published by Special Request. PRICE 4d.

Dec. 19.

DENTAL CARD.

Dr. Macallaster

SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that having succeeded to the Dental business formerly conducted under the name and style of Macallaster and Faine, and removed to, and refitted the commodious rooms, lately occupied by Dr. Glover, as a Dental Office, he is prepared to receive visitors, desiring Artificial Teeth, or Dental operations of any kind.

In returning his sincere thanks for past patronage, Dr. M., desires to intimate that he will make every effort to secure the approbation of those who may favour him with their patronage.

Rooms at 59 Hollis Street.

Opposite Dr. Almon's

CARD.

Halifax N. S., Dec. 10th, 1860.

DR. MACALLASTER having taken the rooms lately occupied by me in Hollis Street proposes to continue the practice of Dentistry in all its branches and I gladly recommend him to my friends and patrons, as a skilful operator and a gentleman.

N. A. GLOVER, Dentist.

CARD.

Halifax N. S., Dec. 26th 1860.

ON retiring from the practice of Dentistry, I beg leave respectfully to return my sincere thanks for the patronage and many acts of kindness accorded to me during the past three years. Furthermore I desire to say to my personal friends and others that should they engage the services of my late partner Dr. Macallaster, I have every assurance to believe that they will be properly and faithfully served.

J. T. PAINE.

Jan. 16. tf.

NAIL AND TOOTH BRUSHES,

FROM PARIS.

WE have just received from Paris, a superior lot of Buffalo Horn and White Handled

Nail Brushes.

which we sell from 1s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. each. A large assortment of Black Handled and White Handled

Tooth Brushes.

to sell from 7/4d. to 2s. 3d. each.

.....Also, just received.....

A CHOICE LOT OF

Badger's Shaving Brushes,

6d. to 2s. 6d. each.

We have always on hand Nail and Tooth Brushes, from the best London makers.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., Ordnance Square.

Jan. 9.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE

AND THE

British Reviews.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1. The London Quarterly (Conservative)

2. The Edinburgh Review (Whig)

3. The North British Review (Free Church)

4. The Westminster Review (Liberal)

5. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the forthcoming year. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news items, crude speculations, and flying rumors of the daily Journal, and the ponderous Tunc of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these Periodicals that readers must look for the only really intelligible and reliable history of current events, and as such, in addition to their well-established literary, scientific, and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

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TERMS.

Table with 2 columns: Description of subscription, Price per ann. Rows include various combinations of reviews and magazines.

Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for \$9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$30; and so on.

POSTAGE.

Subscribers in the British Provinces will receive their numbers free of U. S. Postage.

N. B.—The Price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is \$31 per annum.

Dec. 12.