about abolishing slavery. Does this fact mean nothing? All parties in this country that have tolerated the extension of slavery, except one, have perished for that error already. That last one—the democratic party—is hurrying on, irretrievably, toward the same fate. All administrations that have avowed this policy have gone down dishonored for that cause, except the present one. A pit deeper and darker still is opening to receive this administration, because it sins more deeply than its predecessors. There is a meaning in all these facts, which it becomes us to study well. The nation has advanced another stage; it has reached the point where intervention by the government for slavery and slave States will no longer be tolerated. Free labor has at last apprehended its rights, its interests, its power, and its destiny, and is organizing itself to assume the government of the republic. It will henceforth meet you boldly and resolutely here; it will meet you everywhere, in the Territories or out of them, where you may go to extend slavery. It has driven you back in California and in Kansas; it will invade you soon in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Missouri, and Texas. It will meet you in Arizona, in Central America, and even in Cuba. The invasion will be not merely harmless, but beneficent, if you yield seasonably to its just and moderate demands. It proved so in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the other slave States, which have already yielded in that way to its advances. You may, indeed, get a start under or near the tropics, and seem safe for a time, but it will only be a short time. Even there, you will found States only for free labor to maintain and occupy. The interest of the white races demands the ultimate emancipation of all men."

The converts are not merely recognised as colaborers with the abolition party in these vast schemes of aggression, but as laborers entitled to their wages. They are to enjoy fitting rewards of party success in the liberal dispensations of their new allies. Mr. Douglas is to be re-elected to the Senate of the United States from Illinois by black-republican votes. Mr. Wise is to receive the support of the Tribune for any office he may henceforth aspire to in Virginia, and possibly the Union. Mr. Walker is to be remembered when Senator Seward has succeeded in reconstructing the Supreme Court, or when President Seward sets about framing a black-republican cabinet of advisers. For such we conceive is the import of the following promise recorded in the Tribune:

"To us the path of duty is plain. Henceforth, to the end of this struggle, we know all who resist the imposition of the Lecompton fraud on Kansas as brethren, while we regard those who uphold that fraud as deadly enemies not merely to Kansas and the republican party, but to the principles of American independence, the inalienable rights of man. We believe the anti-Lecompton democrats and Americans in republican districts will be prepared in due time to co-operate in returning republicans, and that thus the next Congress will be sure to crush any wrong that may be driven through this; but, be this as it may, we urge that every earnest and persistent anti-Lecompton democrat or American in this Congress be returned to the next. They will there be sure to find themselves in excellent and abundant company."

The rewards of merit are proverbially uncertain, tardy, and meagre. It is not so with the wages of iniquity. Arnold was paid to the utternost, and gave a "receipt in full." Judas received the thirty pieces of silver.

SPEECH OF JOHN VAN BUREN.

We lay before our readers this morning a remarkable speech of John Van Buren, delivered at Tammany Hall, New York, on Thursday evening last. There is a lesson in this effort, even beyond the strong and convincing arguments which it imbodies in support of the position of the democracy upon the proposed admission of Kansas, which we cannot permit to pass without special notice. Mr. Van Buren went abroad, a few years ago, leaving a large circle of democratic friends to regret his absence and the loss of his powerful services. He came home again, however, after a time, enlightened by foreign travel and intercourse, warmed into renewed energies and devotion to the great cause which he has so much power to advance, and he has been generously and cordially greeted by his old friends and many new ones. John Van Buren is one of the most electrical orators in this or any other country. He never fails to say good things, and in that kind of way which is sure to meet with a cordial, thankful reception. We leave the reader to say, after looking over his Tammany speech, if he does not feel that we are quite right in our estimate of Mr. Van Buren's powers. We let Mr. Van Buren speak for himself, without endorsing all his positions.

"MY INAUGURAL ADDRESS."

The Coalition opened the present campaign against the admission of Kansas, on the distinct basis that the legislature of that Territory and all its authorities were mere usurpations; that the rightful government, of course, was that established at Topeka. Gov. Walker had been roundly assailed for affirming the legality of the legislature which directed the election of delegates to a constitutional convention on the 15th of June empowering them, without limitation, to enact the organic law and to establish thereon a State government. It turns out now that Mr. Walker was all right, and that the real difficulty in the case arises wholly from the fact that the September convention acted in direct opposition and in contemptuous disregard of "My Inaugural Address." It is true, the law, creating the convention, empowered that body to frame a constitution and State government, and said nothing about the submission of the former to the people; but it is also equally true that, by the explicit declarations of "My Inaugural Address," the convention were instructed to refer any constitution they might frame to a direct vote of the people. In this way "My Inaugural Address" has been shamefully disregarded.

But this is not all. On looking over the record, we find Gov. Walker "Pledged" his word to the people at Topeka, that the constitution should be submitted; and on that occasion, at the sacrifice of his usual modesty, quoted from "My Inaugural Address" and "My Letter of Acceptance" to show that the convention were bound to refer their constitution to the people for ratification or rejection. It is easy to see from these premises that the Lecompton constitution is a mere nullity, because both "My Pledges" and "My Inaugural Address" were wholly disregarded by the convention.

There is a trifling logical difficulty in the case as we have stated it; because "My Letter of Acceptance," "My Pledges," and "My Inaugural Address" had not illuminated the world when the people of Kansas conferred authority upon the delegates to make a constitution. To remove this obstruction, we invoke the powerful aid of Mr. Douglas, and from his political wardrobe we dress up the legislature of the 19th of February with just sufficient authority to get up a petition. Thus clothed and ornamented, that body may be presumed to have acted within the general scope of law, till the arrival of Mr. Walker on the 27th of May, when they were conditionally invested by "My Inaugural Address" with full powers to frame a constitution and State government. Gov. Walker presented his credentials in the shape of "My Letter of Acceptance;" and strengthened himself by declaring, by way of parenthesis, that the President of the United States *concurred* in his positions.

On reading over Governor Walker's letter to Indianapolis, we infer that he might have receded from the positions taken in "My Inaugural Address," but that subsequent to the advent of that authoritative document he had given a score or more of solemn "Pledges" that the constitution should be submitted. To redeem these pledges, the governor now proposes, if need be, to spill at least five gallons of patriotic blood.

Just to clear up the case, we move as a substitute to the law of Kansas of the 19th February, "My Inaugural Address," "My Letter of Acceptance," and "My Pledges."

ANOTHER LETTER.—It is now about time to have something more from that manifold letter-writer, the late governor of Kansas. The "republicans" got alarmed a few days ago, because the ex-governor failed to furnish his usual certificates about "fraud and violence" and of his continued adhesion to the new coalition.

We take it for granted Mr. Walker will hereafter keep the country thoroughly posted, and leave no room any more to question his fidelity to the republican cause. It is not complimentary to the ex-governor to have newspapers reporting that he has sold out to the Lecomptonites.

We may look then for another letter upon "fraud and violence," stars and constellations, &c.

The Philadelphia Press takes exception to the great meeting at New York, because it has discovered that a number of the gentlemen who participated in that meeting opposed Mr. Buchanan's election to the presidency. For once the PRESS is quite right. There are hundreds and thousands of men all over the country who voted against the democratic nominee in 1856, who now cordially support the Kansas policy of the administration. By-the-by, the PRESS of yesterday morning had not heard of the proceedings of the Harrisburg convention—that is, we think so after a careful survey of its editorial columns.

LIEUTENANT WHIPPLE'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1858.

To the Editor of the Union:

Your paper of yesterday contains an article from the "Fort Smith Times," published at the request of the Hon. A. B. Greenwood, House of Representatives, with his endorsement that it "may be fully relied upon as to the truth of the facts stated."

It is not my intention to enter into a discussion as to the shortest overland route to California, and I should not comment upon any portion of this article but for the endorsement it has received from a member of the House of Representatives. One of its statements must, I think, have escaped his attention. It is that Lieut. Whipple's report of his survey of a route for a railroad on the 35th parallel "was suppressed until a few months ago, and no one knew anything of the character of the country through which he passed, nor have his explorations been published, so that the people of the United States could form an estimate of the country that he explored. Not one line or word of Lieut. Whipple's report was suppressed, but the whole of it, as it came from his hand, was printed immediately upon being delivered to the War Department, in the autumn of 1854, during the recess of Congress, as provided for by resolution, and at the same time that the reports upon the other routes were printed. It will be found, with the others, in House document 129, 1st session, 33d Congress. So far from suppressing the report, the War Department, from a small fund at its disposal, had copies of Lieut. Whipple's report as well as of the other reports printed and distributed; and the people of the United States had, through the instrumentality of the War Department, an opportunity to form an estimate of the country explored by Lieut. Whipple and others. The Thirty-third Congress, at its first session, made no provision for the publication of copies of these reports for distribution. When such provision was subsequently made, at the second session, Lieut. Whipple was allowed time to revise his report and to work up the extensive material collected by his party. Thus elaborated, his report assumed its present expanded form. He, in common with the other officers employed upon these explorations, prepared his first report under the stringent requirements of the act of Congress appropriating money for that service, which directed the reports to be made to that body within a very limited time.

A statement, in substance nearly the same as that just refuted, has recently been made in the Philadelphia United States Gazette, and copied into other papers, which I take this opportunity to say is equally unfounded.

My official connexion with the Pacific railroad explorations and reports enables me to correct these misstatements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Captain Topographical Engineers.

NEW PUBLICATION.

Principles of Social Science. By H. C. Carey. In three volumes; vol. I. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. For sale by Blanchard & Mohun.

We acknowledge the receipt of the first volume of this new work by Mr. Carey, who is certainly one of the most industrious writers in the country, although his views are generally very different from those of the democratic party. In the work before us, he attempts to demonstrate the universality of natural laws, to show that association is esential to the existence of man, and to give his peculiar views upon finances and commercial relations. The work is handsomely published, and contains much matter valuable for reference.

"STRENGTHENING THE HANDS OF THE ADMINISTRATION."

While politicians are chaffering, demagogues stirring the fires of mouldering agitation, and legislators in Congress and elsewhere holding controversies about "goats' wool," the people are rushing to the support of the administration and its measures, and confirming the democratic victories of last fall by still more triumphant and emphatic majorities.

Look at the glorious array of victories: ROCHESTER, TROY, ROME, OSWEO, POUGHKEEPSIE, LITTLE FALLS, and a score of towns and villages completing the chain of democratic victories begun last fall, stretching from the Atlantic seaboard through the heart of the State to the Lake.

Democratic Chemung on the southern tier, and yielding St. Lawrence on the north, show that the reaction of public sentiment is no longer confined to the centres of population, but extends in all directions throughout the State.

This is the verdict of the masses on Buchanan's administration. This its confirmation of democratic ascendency in the State. The sentiment that effected the revolution last fall is strengthened and deepened by time; and the popular demonstrations of this spring show that no combination is powerful enough to destroy or defeat it.—*Argus.*

An immense tooth, perfect in form, hard and solid as a rock, and as large as a man's fist, was found a few days since in a marl pit near Pemberton, Burlington county, New Jersey. Not long since the skull, part of a tusk, and other remains, were found in the same vicinity. The skull measured two feet between the eyes, and the tusk was over two feet in length. They are supposed to be the remains of a mastodon.

LAWRENCE, STONE, & CO.—At an adjourned meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Lawrence, Stone, & Co., before Judge Ames, of the insolvency court of Massachusetts, on the 3d instant, claims were allowed amounting to $900,000, making the total amount of debts thus far allowed against the firm $2,071,000.

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The democratic convention of Connecticut assembled at New Haven on the 3d inst. Alvan P. Hyde, esq., was appointed president *pro tem.*, and R. W. Wright and G. W. Phillips, secretaries.

On motion, a committee of one from each senatorial district was appointed on credentials; of one from each county on permanent organization; and of one from each senatorial district on resolutions—the last committee having twenty-one members.

The convention was a very large one, consisting of nearly four hundred members. Hon. Jeffrey O. Phelps was chosen president. The convention then proceeded to ballot for candidates, when the following State ticket received a majority vote, which was subsequently made unanimous:

For Governor.—JAMES T. PRATT, of Rocky Hill.
For Lieut. Governor.—JOHN COTTON SMITH, of Sharon.
For Treasurer.—DANIEL B. WARNER, of East Haddam.
For Secretary of State.—EPHRAIM WILLIAMS, jr., of Stonington.
For Comptroller.—PELEG C. CHILD, of Woodstock.

After the nominations had been completed, the committee on resolutions presented a report, of which the subjoined resolutions, relating to national politics, formed a part:

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the integrity, patriotism, and statesmanship of James Buchanan, and we will sustain his administration in its efforts to promote the welfare and prosperity of the country.

Resolved, That the democracy of Connecticut still adhere to and maintain the great principles of popular sovereignty as imbodied in the Kansas-Nebraska act, affirmed in the Cincinnati platform, and reaffirmed by the President in his inaugural address and messages.

Dr. Woodward, a member of the committee, said that these resolutions did not fully express the sentiments of all its members, and thought that they should contain something more explicit about the policy of the administration. He offered an amendment, as follows:

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the administration of James Buchanan, and we believe, with that distinguished patriot, that the sooner the Territory of Kansas is admitted into the Union as a sovereign State the better it will be for the peace and prosperity of the Union, and we hereby endorse the sentiments expressed in his late message to Congress. [Applause.]

Dr. W. contended that his constituents would require him to do something more than endorse James Buchanan's honesty. Hon. C. M. Ingersoll thanked the convention for the support given him by the convention for the nomination of governor, and proceeded to second the motion of Dr. Woodward. On the floor of the House of Representatives he stood alone among the Connecticut representatives in support of the Nebraska bill; and he would stand alone now if left in that position in support of those principles. He wanted to know who were friends of this administration. This convention should speak in a manner that could not be misunderstood. If we desire to endorse the President, let us do it fairly. Such an endorsement will bring out the true temper of the 2d congressional district, and we shall see good results at the polls next April. Let us have no temporizing policy. He would support the ticket on a true Buchanan platform—not otherwise. He wanted the special message of the President endorsed. On that he could go into the election nerved for victory. But he would rather stand upon the ruin of his party than to see the destruction of its principles.

Mr. Strong, of Hartford, avowed himself an anti-Lecompton man, and thought the passage of the Nebraska bill was bad policy—a declaration that was received with deafening cries of "*No!*" Mr. Wheeler desired greater explicitness in the resolutions. Another amendment was offered by Mr. Willey. Subsequently the original report and the amendments offered were recommitted.

At this time Mr. E. C. Cleveland, who claimed a seat as delegate from Hartford, wished to state his position to the convention. Mr. Cleveland was known to be an anti-Lecompton man, and on this ground had been defeated in the election of delegates. He appeared in convention, however, as a substitute for another delegate. The convention decided not to admit him to a seat.

The committee on resolutions resubmitted their original report, amended so as to distinctly approve of all of "*President Buchanan's messages,*" and in this form they were adopted by the convention with only two dissenting voices.

The committee on resolutions, it is stated in a Connecticut paper, embraced nineteen members in favor of fully endorsing the policy and measures of the administration, but in order to conciliate the remaining two, the original resolutions did not directly endorse the Kansas policy of the President. The convention, however, insisted upon a full endorsement, such being its overwhelming wish and determination. The democracy of Connecticut were not satisfied with anything less than a specific endorsement of the administration.

After the adoption of the resolutions, Gen. Pratt appeared upon the stand and accepted the nomination for governor. We make the following extract from his remarks:

As to Mr. Buchanan's administration, he would say that he approved it most cordially—approved of the measures, too, of this administration. [Loud cheers.] He voted at the Baltimore Convention, in 1852, for James Buchanan. In 1856, at Cincinnati, he again sustained the same able statesman from first to last. [Cheers.] He looked upon him as a noble, patriotic man, a statesman equal to the emergency of the times, and it pained him when he read the abuse which the opposition press bestowed upon him. [Loud cheers.]

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—THE RESOLUTIONS.

We have already advised our readers of the action of the Pennsylvania democratic State convention which assembled at Harrisburg on the 4th instant, and adjourned on the 5th. The resolutions adopted are as follows, being reported from the committee by the Hon. Hendrick B. Wright:

1. *Resolved*, That the principle involved in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and asserted in the Kansas-Nebraska act—that the people of the Territories shall have the exclusive control over their domestic institutions—is the only sure guarantee against the agitation of the nation in regard to the local institutions of particular States and Territories.

2. *Resolved*, That, by the uniform application of this democratic principle to the organization of Territories, and in the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved, the original compacts of the constitution maintained inviolate, and the harmony and perpetuity of the Union of the American States insured.

3. *Resolved*, That it is the right of the people of any State or Territory to exercise their sovereign power through duly-chosen representatives, and through them enact a constitution and government; or they may delegate to such representatives the more limited power to prepare their form of government, reserving to themselves the right of ratification, and that either mode of giving evidence to State institutions is consistent with the doctrine of popular sovereignty and the established practice of the States of this Union.

4. *Resolved*, That the Kansas-Nebraska act having asserted and recognised the right of the people of the Territories to form their own institutions in their own way, and the duly-organized government in Kansas having, by regular process, provided for a convention of delegates by the people, with instructions and power to form a constitution, and such delegates having assembled in convention and enacted a constitution under such instructions and power, such constitution being republican in form and the Territory having the number of inhabitants to justify it, Kansas should be promptly admitted into the Union.

5. *Resolved*, That the people of Kansas, under the constitution enacted by their convention, may "at all times alter, reform, or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think proper;" and the provision contained therein, as to a particular mode of alteration, after 1864, does not forbid any other mode the people, by regular process, may choose to adopt, either before or after that time, and this construction is warranted by the practice of Pennsylvania and other States, and may be regarded as based upon a settled principle of constitutional law.

6. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this convention that the time has come when the difficulties and troubles in Kansas should cease, and to determine whether if the schemes of bad men are still to agitate that Territory; that the question should be local, not national; and that great peril and danger are to be apprehended to the Union and the cause of free government by the further delay of her admission as a State.

7. *Resolved*, That if the constitution of Kansas is not acceptable in some of its provisions to the majority of the free-State men of that Territory, their own obstinate conduct has produced the result; they have no cause to complain, and their mouths should be forever closed.

8. *Resolved*, That we have evident reason to believe that the abolitionists, in Kansas and out of it, have a much greater desire to overthrow the democratic party of the nation than to ameliorate the condition of the slave; and while they are bold in their protestations against what they call "the slave power," they conceal a thirst and desire for political place which they would grasp at the cost of the broken and shattered bonds of the Union.

9. *Resolved, therefore*, That we unhesitatingly do approve of the measures of Mr. Buchanan in his Kansas policy, and are ready and willing to sustain him in all other measures of his administration thus far disclosed; and we entertain the belief that he will not abandon an article in the democratic creed.

10. *Resolved*, That the democracy of Pennsylvania acknowledge with pride and commendation the able and timely support which the Hon. Wm. Bigler has given, in the United States Senate, to the policy of the national administration; his wisdom in council, his logical skill and talent in debate, his industry and integrity, constitute him a representative to whom the interests of his constituents may be safely confided.

11. *Resolved*, That in electing Wm. F. Packer as governor of this State, the democratic party has secured the services of one in every way well qualified to administer all the affairs of the State for its best interests. With an enlarged experience, he combines administrative ability of no ordinary character, and we have every confidence that he will, by his advocacy of the true democratic policy, secure the prosperity of the people and the honor of the Commonwealth.

12. *Resolved*, That we recommend to the legislature of this State such measures of reform and economy as will aid to lessen as much as possible the heavy burdens imposed upon the people by taxation, and we particularly recommend such a revision of the system of banking as may prevent in the future the troubles and difficulties that the people of the State have lately encountered.

Mr. Wm. A. Stokes offered a substitute, dissenting from the policy of admitting Kansas into the Union with the Lecompton constitution. After a long debate, in which a number of delegates participated, the substitute was rejected by a vote of 21 yeas to 109 nays. The report of the committee was then adopted by a vote of 111 to 1, those opposing the resolutions, with one exception, declining to vote. The passage of the resolutions was received with deafening cheers.

At the evening session, W. A. Porter, esq., of Philadelphia, was nominated a candidate for judge of the supreme court, and Wesley Frost, esq., of Fayette, for canal commissioner.

Commenting upon the action of the convention, the Pennsylvanian of yesterday says:

In this manner has the honest and fearless democracy of the State replied to the entreaties and threats of that band of desperate men who plotted to embarrass the national administration, and strike down the party in the home State of James Buchanan. They made the issue, and thus has the majority answered. The verdict is most signal and significant. It will not be misunderstood, it cannot be misinterpreted. The democracy of Pennsylvania are for the speedy settlement of the Kansas question on the Kansas-Nebraska platform—the right of the people of that State to form their own constitution and adopt it in the manner that may suit them. This is what the people of Kansas claim; it is what James Buchanan has promised them; it is what the party in Pennsylvania has endorsed by the action of their State convention, and what they will sustain at the polls by a most decided majority. The action of the convention has placed the democracy of this State fully on the national platform, and shown to the party of the nation that they will not desert the President of their choice, nor those great principles upon the maintenance of which depend the success of the democracy, the peace of the country, the prosperity of the Union.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judge Bowden, the new American commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, will leave New York to-day by the Moses Taylor for Aspinwall and San Francisco, *en route* for Honolulu.

The Virginia Historical Society have just received a fair copy all the letters or papers left by Patrick Henry at his death, or, at all events, all that are known to exist, in the name of John Henry, of Red Hill, Virginia, the youngest of all the children of Patrick Henry. Here we have letters of Silas Deane, of George Mason, of Lafayette, of William Grayson, of Richard Henry Lee, of Henry Lee, of James Jones, and of others, including some of the letters of Patrick Henry himself. There are some 60 letters in all.

Hon. J. A. Woodward, formerly a representative in Congress from South Carolina, has returned to that State after a residence of several years in the West. He proposes to make his native State his future residence.

Dr. R. W. Gibbes is about to withdraw from the editorial management of the Columbia (S. C.) Carolinian. He will be succeeded by F. Gaillard, esq., of the Winnesboro Register.

We regret to learn that Hugh R. Grigsby, esq., of Norfolk, Virginia, a gentleman distinguished for scientific researches, was run over by an omnibus in Richmond on the 3d instant, and that three of his ribs were broken.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

The Tishamingo Herald, a paper published in the Chickasaw Nation, says, on the 5th of February, that Captain Potter passed through that place on the 1st of that month, on his way to Fort Arbuckle, bearing with him an order from the headquarters of the army, ordering the 7th regiment to Utah. This regiment includes all the officers and soldiers stationed at Forts Washita, Arbuckle, and Belknap.

By direction of the President of the United States orders have been issued from the War Department convening a general court martial at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, on the 10th instant, for the trial of Col. Edwin V. Sumner, 1st regiment of cavalry. The court will be composed of the following members:

Brevet Major General Thomas S. Jesup, quartermaster general.
Brevet Major General John E. Wool.
Brevet Major General Persifer F. Smith.
Brevet Brigadier General Sylvester Churchill, inspector general.
Col. Joseph K. F. Mansfield, inspector general.
Col. Joseph Plympton, 1st infantry.
Col. Francis Lee, 2d infantry.
Brevet Col. Justin Dimick, 2d artillery.
Brevet Col. Joseph P. Taylor, subsistence department.
Col. Henry R. Craig, ordnance department.
Lieut. Col. George B. Crittenden, mounted rifles.
Major John F. Lee, judge advocate.

General Harney, accompanied by Captain Plessanton, has arrived in New York on business connected with the army.

The orders issued from the War Department exchanging the stations of Colonel D. D. Tompkins and Colonel A. C. Myers, quartermaster's department, are countermanded; they will remain on duty as heretofore—the former at New Orleans and the latter in New York city.

UNITED STATES TROOPS.—Army recruits are being sent off from the depot at Governor's Island in considerable numbers. About 300 left last week for Jefferson barracks, Missouri, and about as many more will leave in the course of the present month, probably direct for Fort Leavenworth.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

CONFEDERATION OF THE BRITISH PROVINCES.—This idea has at last received an official endorsement. Two commissioners were appointed by Nova Scotia to confer with the imperial government on the subject, and they have reported that in an interview with the Colonial Secretary the question was freely discussed. The Secretary said that the ministry had no desire to interfere with the determination to which the colonists themselves might come on a point so immediately affecting their own interests, and that, if they think a union would advance their interests, the government would oppose no obstacle to their wishes. The Nova Scotia commissioners therefore consider that the question has been brought to a point at which the next step must be taken by the colonists, and in pursuance of this conclusion the government of that province has opened negotiations with those of the other provinces for such a confederation.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

A salute was fired on Thursday last from the North Carolina, at the Brooklyn navy-yard, in honor of a visit from the distinguished Russian officers who are now stopping in New York; and who visited the yard more particularly to examine the Niagara.

The United States steam frigate Niagara sailed from New York yesterday, to join the other ships of the submarine telegraph squadron. The following is a list of her officers:

Captain, Wm. L. Hudson; lieutenants, James H. North, Joshua D. Todd, John Guest, Wm. A. Webb, and Edward Y. McCauley; surgeon, D. S. Green; passed assistant surgeon, F. M. Gunnell; assistant surgeon, Wm. G. Hay; engineers, Joshua Follansbee, chief; first assistants, John Faron and Wm. S. Stamm; 2d do., Geo. B. Johnson and Mortimer Kellogg; 3d do., Jackson Mc Elmell, Geo. F. Kutz, Wm. Bochler, and J. H. Bailey; boatswain, Robert Dixon; gunner, John Webber; carpenter, Henry P. Leslie; sailmaker, Wm. B. Fugitt; captain's clerk, John W. Hudson; purser's clerk, Edward Willard; assistant master's mates, Stephen R. Hudson, A. M. Mason, James W. Goodrich, Walter R. Brooks, Geo. Keyworth, and Andrew Stockholm.

The Alexandria Sentinel stated a day or two since that there had been no improvement in the health of Commodore T. Ap Catesby Jones, but that he lies extremely low at his residence.

MEXICAN ITEMS.

The New Orleans papers bring us a few further items of interest from Mexico. The latest dates from the city are to the 19th ultimo.

The two governments continue to dispute their respective claims to the support of the people. Zulooga and the revolutionary government remain in power at the city of Mexico. The constitutionalists, the legitimates, or the Guanajuato government, as that of Juarez is variously styled, have issued a circular calling a national Congress to meet at Guanajuato, and claim that this movement is in accordance with the wishes of the people. Juarez, it will be recollected, was president of the Supreme Court under the constitution of 1857, which provides that in a certain contingency, already occurred, he shall exercise the functions temporarily of President of the republic. Juarez is now acting in conformity with this provision. A letter from Mexico says that the chances of the contending parties are about even, but that the triumph of either party will make but little difference, and that he believes the day for peace to Mexico has passed.

Business at Vera Cruz, as at other places in the republic, is perfectly paralyzed. Gen. la Llave has sent thither a considerable force to preserve the fidelity of the constitutionalists, and to prevent any movement of the troops at that city, who are always presumed to be favorably disposed towards the party in power at the capital. Gov. Zamora seems to have been acting on his own authority, and is said to have lowered the export duties and dispensed with many of the custom-house formalities.

The Mexican Extraordinary makes the following comments upon the message of President Buchanan relating to Nicaragnan affairs:

The high tone which marks this message throughout does credit to the American President. It is clear that it is his true desire to discourage petty freebooting against insignificant powers, and encourage the Spanish republics of Central America to receive and be on better terms with the American people. The desire is good, but at the same time demonstrates that Mr. Buchanan has but a very imperfect knowledge of the Spanish American character, if he imagines that acts of kindness and evidences of good faith will increase his commerce or cement his relations with any of the States to which he refers in his message. Judging from the examples furnished by the past, Mr. Buchanan's mild measures must inevitably demonstrate to the world that he does not well know the people that he so complacently speaks of "Americanizing."

The message, we repeat, does credit to the heart of the American President. It is a humane affair. It is non-committal. But we believe that whilst it is so well worded to resist the attacks of morbid philanthropists, and so completely condemns fillibustering, it is not intended to preclude another message, inclining to an entire new policy with those republics in which the United States is most interested. Mr. Buchanan has not yet spoken of Mexico.

SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS IN CALIFORNIA.

Special instructions were transmitted by the Commissioner of the General Land Office on the 3d instant to E. O. F. Hastings, the newly-appointed register of the land office at Marysville, California, requesting him to hasten the execution and transmission of his official bond, in order that the sales ordered to be held at that office on the 17th May next, under the President's proclamation dated 16th September last, may not be interrupted, as must be the case if he does not qualify.

DEATH OF FREEMAN HUNT.—The editor and proprietor of Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, Freeman Hunt, died at his residence in Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning last, after a brief illness. Mr. Hunt was in many respects a man of remarkable character, and he is entitled to the credit of an inventor in publishing. He was the originator of several new schemes in periodical literature, and was successful in all, but he is most widely known as the originator and editor of the magazine which bore his name. He was born in Quincy, Massachusetts, March 21, 1804, and served an apprenticeship to the printing business in Worcester, in that State. He went to Boston after having learned his trade, where he established a lady's magazine, the first periodical of the kind that had been attempted in this country, of which Mrs. Hale, the present editor of Godey's Lady's Book, was the editor. He also projected and published in Boston a child's paper, and was the financial editor of the Penny Magazine, published by an association of wood engravers. He abandoned these works and came to New York about twenty-five years since, his first work after he came being the "Book of the Hudson River." It is about twenty years since he established the Merchants' Magazine, which became at once successful, and has maintained its popularity up to the present time. Within the last three years he has published two volumes of Lives of American Merchants, and a volume entitled Worth and Wealth.

Mr. Hunt was not a man of brilliant talents or profound learning, but he was a skilful manager and exceedingly attentive to his business, and had accumulated a considerable fortune by it. He had an unfortunate foible for drink, which he strove manfully to overcome, and did, so far as not to allow it to interfere with his business engagements. He was three times married; his last wife and his widow was a daughter of Hon. W. Parmenter, of East Cambridge, Massachusetts.

[*N. Y. Times.*

TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON.

Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

The proprietor particularly recommends the above schnapps to persons travelling, or about to settle, in the South or West, on account of its medicinal properties in correcting the disagreeable and often dangerous effects produced by a change of water, a visitation to which all travellers South and West are particularly liable. Strangers should be careful in purchasing the schnapps, as the whole country is flooded with counterfeits and imitations. The genuine has the proprietor's name on the bottle, cork, and label. For sale by all the druggists and grocers.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Dec 13—d3m[f Depot 18 Beaver street, New York.

BAPTIST BOOKS.—A Depository of the American Baptist Publication Society has been established at the bookstore of WILLIAM BALLANTYNE, 498 Seventh street. Where may be had, at the society's prices, all of their publications. Also, always on hand the publications of the American Tract Society, Sunday School Union, Methodist Book Concern, Presbyterian Board, Carter & Brothers, Gould & Lincoln, and the principal religious publishers, all of which are sold at the publishers' prices. Depository of the Washington City Bible Society, 498 Seventh street. Mar 5—2t

WILLARD'S HOTEL.—J. C. & H. A. Willard, Pennsylvania avenue and Fourteenth street, Washington, D. C. Jan 29—dtf

TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON.

Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps

is prescribed with great success by the medical faculty in gravel, gout, chronic rheumatism, dropsy, dyspepsia, sluggish circulation of the blood, inadequate assimilation of food, and exhausted vital energy, and, as a beverage, it has no superior in the world.

Put up in quart and pint bottles, and for sale by all the druggists and grocers in Washington.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer and Manufacturer,
18, 20, and 22 Beaver street, New York.

Dec 12—d3m[f

PROF. MACLEOD'S boarding and day school for young ladies, 309 F street, between 11th and 12th. Feb 16—3tawlf

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Steamship Europa.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The steamship Europa, Captain Leach, arrived at quarantine at 5 o'clock, p. m. She brings Liverpool dates of the 20th February.

Leave has been granted Lord Palmerston to bring a bill into the House of Commons to alter the government of India. Leave was granted by a large majority.

There is nothing later from China, but details of the news show that Canton is virtually in possession of the British.

Bombay dates are of the 24th of January. The capture of Furruckabad and Futtyghur by Sir Colin Campbell is confirmed. After subjugating Rohilund he will march on Lucknow. Gen. Outram has twice defeated the rebels at Alumbagh.

In Parliament the British government has been defeated on the law introduced by the administration to amend the law relating to murder and conspiracy, upon an amendment offered by Milner Gibson, which censures ministers for replying to the French minister's (Walewski) despatch, but professes readiness to amend the laws upon due investigation. The vote was 215 for ministers, and 234 for Gibson's amendment.

A demonstration was proposed to be held in Hyde Park against the conspiracy bill.

The proceedings at the annual meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company passed off favorably, and the required additional capital was authorized.

The trial of the directors of the Royal British Bank is in progress.

A French refugee named Bernard has been arrested in London, charged with being implicated in the late conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor.

The continental news is of little importance. It is said Sardinia and Belgium will both succumb to the French demands. Switzerland was also making concessions.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20.—Breadstuffs—Richardson, Spence, & Co. quote flour very dull, and quotations of last steamer barely maintained.

Wheat quiet but steady, and quotations unchanged.

Corn dull, with a decline of 1s. a 1s. 6d. on white.

Provisions.—Beef dull, at weak prices, and with but little inquiry. Pork dull, and offered at lower prices. Bacon quiet, and declined 1s.

Lard dull, at a decline of 1s. 6d.

Produce, &c.—Sugar quiet. Coffee quiet. Rice steady. Rosin firm, at 4s. 3d. a 4s. 4d. for common.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Baring & Co.'s circular quotes breadstuffs firm. Iron steady, at £6 10s. a £6 15s. for Welsh rails, and £6 10s. for Welsh bar.

Sugar—fine qualities slightly advanced; inferior declined slightly.

Coffee quiet.

Money Market.—American securities very active at a slight advance on all dscriptions.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £750,000 sterling.

PARIS, Friday evening.—The Bank of France has reduced its rate of discount to four per cent.

NEW YORK, Saturday evening.—The Niagara has anchored at quarantine.

Shipwreck.

HALIFAX, March 6.—The schooner Internmann, from ——, was wrecked on the Ledges on the night of the 20th February. All hands were lost, excepting one.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 12, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sealed proposals will be received at this department until the fifteenth day of March proximo for the issue of any portion, or the whole, of five millions of dollars in treasury notes in exchange for gold coin of the United States deposited with the treasurer of the United States, the treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia, the treasurer of the branch mint at New Orleans, or the assistant treasurers at Boston, New York, Charleston, or St. Louis, within ten days from the acceptance of such proposals, under the authority of the act of Congress entitled, "An act to authorize the issue of treasury notes," approved 23d December, 1857.

The treasury notes will be issued upon the receipt here of certificates of deposite with those officers to the credit of the treasurer of the United States. They will be made payable to the order of such bidder or bidders as shall agree to make such exchange at the lowest rate of interest, not exceeding six per centum per annum, and will carry such rate from the date of the certificate of such deposite.

The proposals must state the rate of interest without condition and without reference to other bids, and contain no other fractional rates than one fourth, one half, or three fourths of one per centum. Five per centum of the amount proposed to be exchanged must be deposited with one of the treasury officers above enumerated, whose certificate of such deposite must accompany each proposal, as security for its fulfilment. If the proposal is not accepted, immediate directions will be given to return such deposite. Should the proposals be variant from the provisions of the act of Congress, or of this notice, they will not be considered.

All proposals under this notice must be sealed, and inscribed on the outside, "Proposals for Treasury Notes." They will be opened at this department at 12 o'clock, m., on said fifteenth day of March.

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Feb 12—dif [Intel.&Star.]

NEW LAMP AND OIL STORE, opposite Brownes' Hotel. The undersigned is now prepared to furnish the public with sperm and lard oils, camphene, spirit gas, and glass and metal lamps of every description and price. A. HATCH,
Feb 9—d1m[f 335 Pennsylvania avenue, south side.

DEBIT AND CREDIT; a novel, translated from the German of Gustav. Freitag, with a preface by Chevalier Bunsen.
White Lies; by Charles Reade.
A fresh supply of Beatrice Cenci.
Just received and for sale by BLANCHARD & MOHUN.
Mar 4

LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF JAMES Iredell, one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States; by Griffith J. McRee.
For sale by BLANCHARD & MOHUN,
Mar 5 Successors to R. Farnham.

DOCTOR BARCLAY'S GREAT WORK ON JEROSALEM.—The City of the Great King; or, Jerusalem as it was, as it is, and as it is to be; by Dr. J. S. Barclay. For sale by BLANCHARD & MOHUN,
Mar 5 Successors to R. Farnham.

THE ENGLISH YEAR-BOOK OF FACTS IN Science and Art, 1858; exhibiting the most important discoveries and improvements of the past year in mechanics and the useful arts, natural philosophy, electricity, chemistry, zoology and botany, geology and m