

WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1869.

Business Notice.

As the business of the Union establishment, in view of the proposed change in its terms, will be conducted strictly on a cash basis...

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The regular mails from England bring exceedingly interesting news from England and France, much of which has been anticipated by our telegraphic despatches...

It should not be forgotten, however, that the anti-slavery policy of the British nation has become decolorized and pervading. That policy looks to a forcible breaking up of the African slave trade...

Strong hopes are expressed that the telegraph cable will be successfully laid, and the two continents of Europe and America thus united.

POLITICS AND PARTIES—SIGNS.

Our venerable and much-respected cotemporary, the National Intelligencer, speaking of the recent protective movement at Philadelphia, which was able to command the hearty co-operation of several leading republicans and Americans...

THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

We publish to-day a most lucid and able speech from Mr. Leitcher, of Virginia, on the expenditures of the government. It was intended as a reply to a partisan effort of Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, the object of which was to furnish data for campaign assaults upon the administration and the democratic party...

At the time that the speech of Mr. Sherman was delivered it was evidently the intention of the opposition to swell the appropriations of the session of Congress to as large a maximum as possible.

The plan of the proposed campaign was, thus, a very formidable one. A great outcry against the extravagance of the dominant party; a proposition for reducing the tariff as a measure of public necessity resulting from democratic extravagance...

Thanks, however, to the wisdom and prudence of Mr. Buchanan, the first branch of the scheme of the opposition failed most signally. They were not allowed to run up the appropriations of the session to ninety-two millions of dollars, according to the covert suggestion of Mr. Sherman.

We announced the consequence yesterday morning. The anticipations of Mr. Sherman of appropriations to the amount of ninety-two millions were not realized; and the grand total of the appropriations of the session—including all the expenses of the Mormon expedition, estimated for eighteen months in advance of July proximo, and all the deficiencies of every sort for the expenditures incurred by previous Congresses—aggregate only sixty-eight millions...

We say that the first and leading branch of the black-republican project—that of running the appropriations of the present session of Congress to the enormous figure of ninety-two millions of dollars—has thus been nipped in the bud by the firmness and forecast of the President; and by this, instead of being able to charge in the approaching campaign that he is expending ninety to a hundred millions of dollars in administering the government, he will be able to show that his expenditures for ordinary purposes, in the fiscal year 1858-9, will be but little over fifty millions, and that these expenditures united with the extraordinary expenditures directed by Congress for the year will aggregate a sum less than sixty-five millions.

Such is the result of Mr. Buchanan's influence on the action of his first Congress. In the next session it will be more decided; and in the next still greater; until the close of his term, if we should not become involved in a war with Great Britain, will show the most economical administration of the government that has occurred during the present generation.

If Congress do his duty as faithfully as Mr. Buchanan will do his, there will be no clamor at extravagance; there will be no increase of the tariff; there will be no pretext for a "People's Party" fanned of black-republicans and know-nothings. Not only will Mr. Buchanan do his duty, but we think he is of the metal to hold Congress to its duty; so that, on the whole, we think the country will be safe under his administration from the whole brood of evils which are hatched of public extravagance.

Our venerable and much-respected cotemporary, the National Intelligencer, speaking of the recent protective movement at Philadelphia, which was able to command the hearty co-operation of several leading republicans and Americans, including the Hon. Humphrey Marshall, says:

"It may be deemed rather a favorable augury to find parties marshaling themselves upon the principles and policy which divided them in former times."

"It is a matter of gratulation that there is in present times a marked degree of activity which has in former times detracted from the dignity and decorum of political controversy. There is, in asserting a just cause, and in showing scenes once more in its truth, its empire over Passion."

We do not in the least question the sincerity of the Intelligencer in the utterance of these suggestions. But we are not quite prepared to believe that our cotemporary has authority to enter a discontinuance of the old suit of anti-slavery against the Union and the democratic party. The Intelligencer will pardon us for saying this much, when it is recollected that upon the fugitive-slave law, the Kansas bill of 1854, and upon every other question which was susceptible of distortion, misrepresentation, and low sectional appeals, the republicans have sought to array the North against the South, and to shape the operations of parties upon the distinct basis of abolitionism against the obligations of the constitution. We lost the elections of 1854 upon this issue; the great masses of the northern people having been made to believe that the principle of self-government, which was the foundation upon which the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was justified and the Kansas law enacted, was intended as an entering wedge to enable the South to force slavery into that Territory.

During all this time, embracing the entire period of the culmination of what is called the republican party, we have had nothing in the world to contend against but the most fanatical and unreasonable progress. So far was this work permitted to progress, that in the largest section of the Union—out of the democratic party—every other question was degraded and lost sight of. It was anti-slavery all by itself. The conquest of the government was the object of their sole labors.

Under these circumstances, and not seeing how prejudices so deep and so fearfully prevailing can be removed in an hour, how reason can be clothed in a moment with its divine attributes and power, we must be permitted to question whether the gratulations of our esteemed cotemporary are not premature and unauthorized. It would afford us, indeed, great pleasure to be able to announce to the country the restoration of Reason to the government of the abolitionists. We should regard it as another guarantee of the integrity of the constitution, another pledge that the American people are devoted to the Union, as the highest aim of their political life.

But we have not read the history of human passions correctly if it is possible in a moment, and with the mere resolutions of leaders, to eradicate long-standing errors in the moral or political world; nor has it been within our observation to witness a revival of conscience so sudden and complete as to bring whole communities within the pale of the sanctuary, and to engrave upon them the vital principle of justice and truth. We shall, then, await with anxiety the coming of future events in the great work of reconstructing the opposition elements into a party.

The New York Advertiser makes an arithmetical computation that the produce of a single day by successive generations in one summer is 2,080,820!

PROTECTION—AN OLD ISSUE RESTORED TO THE STAGE.

Everybody that knows Humphrey Marshall will understand the waggery of his speech at Philadelphia. He was urging protection, the absolute necessity of protection. He believed the government was instituted for protection. "Why do we ride a navy upon the sea? Is it not to protect our commerce? Why do we build fortifications on the land? Is it not to protect our shores and the capital invested in our cities?" Why, then, shall we not protect the farmer? asks Mr. Marshall in a sort of triumph. "Why turn your backs upon him?"

Of course Mr. Marshall wants an army, fortifications protect our shores and cities; our army is demanded to protect our farmers and mechanics. But Mr. Marshall would not leave his Philadelphia audience in doubt. He was joking—he has a habit of joking. Having thus dilated on the great principle of protection, he warned his listeners thus: "Do not be cheated by a name, no matter what political phase it assumes, whether American, democratic, or republican." That was honest, and it would have had admirable effect if Col. Marshall had said, "I leave the details to you—you want protection. I am satisfied you want it, and I am disposed to give it to you. How you can be protected by imposing a tax upon the great body of consumers—that I do not understand. It is for you men of Pennsylvania to say how you will impose a tax upon yourselves and others, and secure thereby protection which you need."

There is a maxim in political economy that the laws should be such that the people in great freedom may sell their produce in the domestic market and buy what they may need for consumption in the cheapest market. This maxim has in it very little of the protective element. It signifies freedom of trade, and it smacks very much of the principle of letting every tub rest on its own bottom.

Mr. Alexander Hamilton, who started the protective scheme, said, in his celebrated report two or three years after the adoption of the constitution, that protection was a specialty, to be sustained only upon the principle that it was the legitimate purpose and business of the government to build up class interests; and that it would be more honest to vote bounties; but there was in that kind of legislation a strong tincture of partiality, which was very much concealed by laying duties upon imports with distinct reference to aiding certain branches of manufactures. Colonel Marshall, representing an agricultural State, doubtless intended to utter a concealed warning upon this point when he told the people of Philadelphia not to be cheated by a name.

Several errors having occurred in the act of Congress making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government, as published in the Union of Wednesday morning, it is published again on the fourth page of this morning's issue in a corrected form. Those papers publishing the laws will copy this act from to-day's paper.

RESPIRE TO JAMES POWERS.

JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States of America.

To all to whom these presents shall come: Whereas it appears that, at the last term of the criminal court held at the city of Washington for the District of Columbia, James Powers was found guilty of murder, and by the said court sentenced to suffer death on the first Friday after the final adjournment of the then next term of the circuit court for the said District, and that said court did adjourn on Saturday last, the 12th day of June, instant; and whereas the time of execution of the said sentence remained uncertain until the rising of the circuit court; and whereas it is but reasonable and merciful that the convict should have such time as may be necessary to prepare himself for the awful change which awaits him, and his spiritual adviser and friends, as he may see fit, as he may, so as to have many other worthy and respectable persons, to extend the period for his execution, so that the preparation which it is feared may have been prevented by the uncertainty concerning the time of his execution may be fully made.

For these reasons I have deemed it proper, agreeably to the power vested in me by the constitution and laws to respite the execution of the said sentence, and to order that the said James Powers be executed, not on this day, the first Friday after the rising of the circuit court, but on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of June, 1868, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the morning and 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the said day; and earnest request, as aforesaid, of his spiritual adviser and others, in order that the prisoner, looking forward to the time hereinafter appointed for his execution as the ultimate and absolutely fixed period at which the offense of his country will surely demand the life he has forfeited by his crime, may spend the few intervening days in undisturbed attention to the only subjects in which he can now have any interest.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States, do hereby respite the execution of the above-revoked sentence upon James Powers until Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of June, 1868, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the morning and 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the said day.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

Done at the city of Washington, this eighteenth day of June, A. D. 1868, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-second.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

By the President: Lewis Cass, Secretary of State.

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

[From the New Orleans Bulletin, June 12th.]

An esteemed friend has obligingly shown us a private letter from a distinguished citizen of the United States, now in the city of Mexico, giving a description of the deplorable state of affairs in this capital and unhappy country. We copy a portion of the letter for the benefit of our readers.

"Things political in this country are getting 'no letter' very little. Latterly, the Puro cause is looking up a little, and the shooting of Gen. Manero and half-a-dozen government officers, at Zacatecas, by Zuniga, and the hanging of Vidaurri, has made folks in this capital open their eyes. If it were more practiced, I opine there would be fewer pronouncements, and making revolutions would not be the pastime it has been. But I see no early prospect of an end to this strife—the country is lost, and there is not a mustard seed of virtue left in it for its regeneration. If you Yankees do not put it to rights, there is no hope for it. If the Purros rise and get back to power it will not be a whit better. Mexicans are Mexicans, and mis-government is a chronic Spanish-American complaint. Old Sam Houston's proposition for a protectorate has made a stir here—thousands secretly wish for it—few dare speak the wish. My own opinion is, that our government ought to take the case in hand in some shape or other. If we do not, somebody else has to do it. We cannot play the dog in the manger—refuse the duty ourselves and permit nobody else to perform it. This superb country will die and be—without a foreign doctor. If we will not be the 'medicine man,' it is fair to say you may die and be hanged, for nobody else shall succor you!"

Some San Francisco merchants are taking advantage of the prospect afforded by the expected war between China and Russia of more extended trading. A vessel left that port a short time since with an assorted cargo for the natives of the Amor country. She carried provisions, blankets, and two merino wools—one of the latter to the natives in the country, where he has already established a house, and the other to establish steam navigation on the Amor river.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Further European News by the Vanderbilt.

St. John, N. F., June 17.—A week's latest news from India had been received in England, via Alexander and the telegraph from Madras.

Sir Hugh Rose had met the rebels and defeated them by great slaughter, no less than four hundred having been left dead on the field.

The rebels were making rapidly at Calpee, where they were seeking another stand against the British forces.

Nema Sahib seems to have become somewhat alarmed for his own safety, and attempted to escape to Central India. His retreat was, however, cut off.

A detachment of Europeans and Ghooricks had been repulsed by the rebels in the mountains.

From China also later advices had been received by telegraph from Malta. They embrace, however, nothing of a startling nature.

A despatch from Peking directs the plenipotentiaries of the western powers to return to Canton, as the new imperial commissioner is gathering his forces to recapture the city, and is expected to succeed.

The London papers contain interesting articles in relation to the outrages upon American vessels in the Gulf of Mexico.

The despatch says nothing of any further proceedings in Parliament in relation thereto, and the presumption is that nothing had occurred.

There had been an extraordinary and fearful eruption of Mount Vesuvius, causing the loss of many lives and a large amount of property.

The French Mediterranean fleet, which the admiralty had concentrated in the Adriatic.

Affairs between France and Spain look complicated. The French ambassador had returned to Paris. The reason is not stated.

The insurrection in the island of Candia was increasing in strength. Five other districts of the island have risen against the authorities.

M. de Fene, the editor of the Figaro, who was wounded in the duel with M. Hegenne, of the army, was much improved in health.

Several of the papers contain interesting details of the recent experiments made with the Atlantic cable, and of the proposed course of action of the expedition for laying it between Ireland and Newfoundland.

Later from Salt Lake—News from Capt. Marcy. St. Louis, June 17.—A despatch received from St. Joseph, on the 15th inst., by U. S. express at Bonneville, says that the Salt Lake mail arrived last night, bringing dates from Camp Scott to May 23. The mail train was seventeen days and a half coming through.

At the last accounts, Capt. Marcy's train was on the Cherokee trail, 200 miles from Fort Bridger. Colonel Hiram had reached the Big Sandy creek, 78 miles from Fort Bridger.

The Mormons were all leaving the valley and going to a place called Provo, forty miles from Salt Lake City, which, it is said, they intend fortifying to avoid further molestation.

Gen. Johnston was to leave for Salt Lake City as soon as provisions reached him, independent of the arrival of Captain Marcy.

The mail party met the out-going trains at the following places: The first train at the Three Crossings, off the Sweetwater; the second train at the Better Cottonwood; the third train at Ash Hollow; and the fourth at Walnut Creek.

The mail train encountered a snow storm in the South Pass, 110 miles from Camp Scott, and met Col. Andrew's column at the crossing of the South Platte, and Colonel May's column at the Big Blue river.

The peace commissioners were about ten miles from Camp Scott.

St. Louis, June 18.—The following additional intelligence has been received from Utah.

Several of the families have applied for and received protection at Camp Scott.

Capt. Harris, with 250 head of cattle, was met fifteen miles this side of the camp. The troops for two weeks previous had been living on eight ounces and half a pound of beef per diem.

Supreme Court Decision.

COLUMBIA, Mo., June 17.—The supreme court of the State this morning decided that the law of the late legislature taking the power of appointment of officers for the government of the penitentiary and State-house from the governor is unconstitutional. Judge Bartley alone dissented from the opinion.

The Circle of Jeune.—Archbishop Hughes in Court. ALBANY, June 17.—Archbishop Hughes attended here before the grand jury as an applicant for an indictment against the Albany Stationers for a libel, contained in certain letters exposing a society which it claims exists under the title of the "Circle of Jeune." After hearing the Archbishop's testimony, the grand jury refused to indict, on the ground that, if the matter is libellous against the Archbishop, it should be prosecuted in New York, where he lives, and not at the expense of Albany county. The Archbishop then offered to bear the expenses of the prosecution, but the bill was refused by the grand jury.

Interesting Decision of the Court of Appeals. ALBANY, June 17.—The argument before the court of appeal on the Ruloff murder case, which involves the question as to whether conviction for murder can be had where the body is not found, was commenced to-day. The court dismissed the appeal on the ground that judgment had been rendered and sentence pronounced in the court below. The case was therefore sent back to the lower court.

The Wilmington Councils. WILMINGTON, June 17.—The councils of this city this evening granted the privilege to the American Telegraph Company to locate their poles in the streets of Wilmington by a vote of 11 to 3.

The Delaware Division. EASTON, June 17.—The canal to the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania canal caused by the late storm has been repaired, and boats will pass to-morrow.

Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill. BOSTON, June 17.—The anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated to-day by a military display in this city, at Charlestown, and by a fireman's parade at Chelsea.

Exaggerated Reports. CAIRO, (Ill.), June 18.—Accounts of the flood at this place have been much exaggerated. The actual damage is less than has been reported.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, (Thursday night), June 17, 1868.

Some doubt is expressed here concerning the state of affairs in Utah, and many incline to think that General Johnston's views are likely to prove more accurate than those of Gov. Cumming with regard to the ultimate conduct of Brigham Young and his followers. If, contrary to general expectation, the insolent Mormon has made a full and free submission, and allowed Gov. Cumming to "take his steel," it must be admitted that we owe this happy result mainly, if not altogether, to the firmness, energy, and wisdom of the Secretary of War in sending forward a force capable of compelling obedience to law in case of resistance. Certainly difficulties enough were thrown in the Secretary's way. Every opposition that the most fearless hostility could devise was made to embarrass his action, and yet he has triumphed, and not only vanquished a formidable foe, but deprived the trouble-headed opposition of a "good-enough Morgan" which they hoped to make available for future purposes. Whether the immediate submission of the Mormons, proper or not, and whether Gov. Cumming should have been allowed to "take his steel" was a question of Salt Lake City, the end of the Mormon war has arrived, and the entire country have been made to see that the arm of the general government is long enough to reach, and strong enough to punish, rebels, wherever they may show themselves, no matter how isolated their position, how great their numbers, or how deep-rooted their fanaticism. Even if it prove untrue that Brigham has abdicated so readily, and if some of his belligerent subordinates in the Mormon hierarchy evince a desire to have a skirmish, General Johnston will force the reinforcements proceeding to his relief to effectually crush any attempt of the sort. Had Secretary Floyd followed the advice of those who were so ardently given him, not to send any force to Utah, and had he left the settlement of the matter to "peace commissioners"—even were they able and energetic as Colonel Kane—can any one honestly believe that Brigham Young would have ever surrendered the supreme authority in Utah, in the maintenance of which he is as tenacious as to know that his theocratic power so largely depends thereon?

The "People's party," or the "Union party," seem to be in a sad way. They cannot agree on anything except on the expediency of a new organization in opposition to the "base, bloody, and brutal" democracy. At the game of platform-making it appears that the republicans want to demolish the American and the old-fashioned democratic platform very much on the "heads I win, tails you lose" principle, and that the aforesaid little platformers are unwilling to "give up all their views, and let the republicans retain all theirs." All their views, and let the republicans retain all theirs. At the game of platform-making it appears that the republicans want to demolish the American and the old-fashioned democratic platform very much on the "heads I win, tails you lose" principle, and that the aforesaid little platformers are unwilling to "give up all their views, and let the republicans retain all theirs." All their views, and let the republicans retain all theirs.

There appear, as well as in a court judge, innumerable candidates for the office of State's attorney, and the competition cannot swallow Wendell Phillips and Garrison abolitionism, nor yet the more modified form of Edward anti-slaveryism; and the republicans cannot subscribe the tenets of know-nothingism without doing more than "waving the application" of their principles. "Frankness" in a Fickelmann sense, may be a great deal, but it will not do for the simple, good-natured American. The Brooklyn and New York radicals are still unfinished. The evidence is concluded, but the lawyers have yet several words to say. It is probable that the respective cases will be given to the juries in the course of to-morrow.

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EXPLOSION OF THE STEAMER PENNSYLVANIA.

Through the politeness of a gentleman connected with the Memphis Herald, who reached this city last evening, we have been placed in possession of a copy of that particular narrative of the circumstances attending the explosion of the boilers of the steamer Pennsylvania, by the killed officer, and her subsequent destruction by the fire of the flames, which has already been communicated to the telegraph.

The Pennsylvania was one of the regular steamers running between New Orleans and St. Louis. The explosion took place on Sunday morning, the 13th inst., at about 6 o'clock, opposite the little village of Wayne, in Arkansas, twenty-five miles above Helena. The cause of the explosion is still in mystery. There was no racing, no effort to make great speed, and everything was going on according to the usual routine. The two engines were part owners of the boat, and reliable men were on board, and a great quantity of mud had been substituted in the boilers, preventing an adequate supply of water from flowing into the same. The boilers were not on fire, owing to the purpose of propelling the boat westward, and the fact that the Pennsylvania had been in the water for some time, and the nature of the explosion was from three to four hundred, many passengers on their way to the North and other points to be on board. A considerable amount of specie was on the steamer, and a very large freight.

At the time of the explosion but few of the passengers were on deck, and many of them were not yet awake, and to this circumstance, and the fact that the explosion was from three to four hundred, many passengers on their way to the North and other points to be on board. A considerable amount of specie was on the steamer, and a very large freight.

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THE "U. G. RAILROAD."

A serious mishap has occurred on the underground railroad at Newburg, Virginia. It will be remembered that the steamer Imperial, owned by the late Gen. Wm. B. Bayle, of Brandywine, Delaware, was overhauled by a steamer and taken into Norfolk on suspicion of having fugitives aboard. Notwithstanding the captain and mate asserted that such was not the fact, five negroes were discovered among the cargo. The case of Captain Bayle, and his crew, was tried at Newburg, and was passed last Saturday, and is thus reported by the Petersburg Express:

Upon opening of court, the prisoner was brought in under the charge of the sergeant, and placed in the dock, when, upon being commanded to stand up, he was addressed by Judge Nash, in effect, as follows: "You are a villain, a scoundrel, a traitor, a thief, a liar, a cheat, and a knave. You have brought into this court, this morning, for the purpose of hearing and receiving that judgment which the law has provided for the offence of which you have been found guilty. I need not tell you that the crime of which you have been convicted is one which strikes at the security and peace of our whole country, and which, from its character, and the cruel manner in which it has been carried on by vessels trading to our ports, has compelled the legislature to pass laws upon the subject of the most stringent and rigid character. Yet, in the face of these laws, and with a full knowledge of all the consequences of their breach, you have had the rashness and folly to violate them. We have, nevertheless, given you a fair trial, and you have been convicted, both in and out of court; and there is too much reason to fear that this is not your first offence, as the interior construction of your vessel would seem to indicate that it was built for that purpose. The people of our State are, however, anxious to see the peace and tranquility of the virtuous and patriotic men of the non-slavery States, who are conscientiously opposed to slavery, and who, quietly entertaining these opinions, seek not to interfere with the rights of their neighbors. But they will not tolerate the invidious acts of wicked and bad men who, coming among us, and under the protection of our solemn intercourse, undertake to disturb the peace and security of our slave property; still less will they tolerate the wicked acts of those who, from the low and sordid pursuit of gain, seduce our slaves and entice them to run off under the delusive promise of bettering their condition. It is your misfortune to have been guilty of this crime, and to have been detected in the act of its commission. I trust, therefore, that the heavy punishment which a lawful jury may mete out from the commission of a similar offence."

THE MODEL OF MOUNT VERNON.

Some days since announced the fact that Mr. Jacob M. Hensel, a talented young mechanic of Mount Vernon, was about completing a beautiful model of Mount Vernon. We yesterday afternoon paid another visit to the room of this industrious and persevering gentleman, in China Hall, West Baltimore street, and were most agreeably surprised to find his unique work of art on the eve of completion. For some days past Mr. Hensel and his equally industrious lady have been working most assiduously at their task, and, if nothing unforeseen happens, he expects to have it ready for exhibition on the first floor of the Museum Buildings in the course of a day or two. We will not at this time attempt to give a minute description of this exquisite piece of workmanship, feeling fully confident that all who have had the opportunity of viewing the cherished home of the Father of his Country will see how true to nature the picture has been drawn, whilst at the same time, the present enjoyment that privilege will be a source of gratification to the eyes of the artist. We will not at this time attempt to give a minute description of this exquisite piece of workmanship, feeling fully confident that all who have had the opportunity of viewing the cherished home of the Father of his Country will see how true to nature the picture has been drawn, whilst at the same time, the present enjoyment that privilege will be a source of gratification to the eyes of the artist.

Some days since announced the fact that Mr. Jacob M. Hensel, a talented young mechanic of Mount Vernon, was about completing a beautiful model of Mount Vernon. We yesterday afternoon paid another visit to the room of this industrious and persevering gentleman, in China Hall, West Baltimore street, and were most agreeably surprised to find his unique work of art on the eve of completion. For some days past Mr. Hensel and his equally industrious lady have been working most assiduously at their task, and, if nothing unforeseen happens, he expects to have it ready for exhibition on the first floor of the Museum Buildings in the course of a day or two. We will not at this time attempt to give a minute description of this exquisite piece of workmanship, feeling fully confident that all who have had the opportunity of viewing the cherished home of the Father of his Country will see how true to nature the picture has been drawn, whilst at the same time, the present enjoyment that privilege will be a source of gratification to the eyes of the artist.

FLIGHT OF THE ASSASSINS.

THE TITUS.—It is supposed that the day after the Vigilance Committee had declared their intentions and shown their power a hundred or more of the individuals who have since fled, and the unwelcome of justice for two or three years—the lake his leave for Paris unknown. One vessel on the lake is said to have carried away more than fifty of them. This is a mere rumor; but during the week there have certainly been very few of them showing themselves by daylight, and not many who have to seek from new Orleans the other day on an up-river steamer, yesterday started on a trip to Mulverhill's bar, Front street, the proprietor of which was "cleaning the whole party out" most handsomely, when Sheriff Babin put an end to the fray by arresting the offenders and sending them to jail. The party consisted of six, who gave their names as W. H. Harris, W. H. Short, a lad of fourteen years, Thomas Hayden, Charles Richardson, Wm. Russell, and Chas. Williams. They were brought before Mayor Considine this morning, searched, and then sent to answer an affidavit made before Justice Dufrocq by Mulverhill. One of the party, Thomas Hayden, had about his person \$7.25 in cash, and the others had about them a few dollars. They were all released, and, indeed, there were so well provided in this regard that one might imagine that they had some intention of setting up a wholesale cutlery business.—Baton Rouge Advertiser.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

Senator Green, of the Judiciary Committee, has written a letter, in which he endorses the views contained in Senator Bigler's letter on the "Associated Press" report of what was done by the committee on the Atlantic telegraph question, and which it is well known was in every respect correct and accurate, and the news agents had even the impudence to deny the accuracy of the true report, as made in the Ledger, and sent their misrepresentations over the country. A publication of the facts bearing upon the subject will soon be made, when the true position of this important question will be publicly known.

HEAVY FINE.—A correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writing from Raleigh, N. C., says: The case of the United States against John W. Gully, for defrauding the Pension Office and forging land warrants, was pronounced. When called, in accordance with the agreement, he paid \$4,000, and was imprisoned three years. When, upon passing sentence, remarked that it was not for the prisoner—which was represented at sixty-seven years—and his being afflicted with an incurable disease, he would not be satisfied with the punishment inflicted, but would have imprisoned him for a longer period.