just path as the earth is from the sun. And, under the aggravated abuses that have been heaped upon us in the past, you and the whole people are my witnesses that it has more particularly fallen to my lot and been my policy and practice to restrain rather than urge resistance to usurpation and tyranny on the part of the enemies to the Constitution and Constitutional laws (who are also our enemies and the enemies of all republics and republicans,) until forbearance under such cruel and illegal treatment cannot well be longer exercised.

No one has denied, or wishes to deny, the right of the Government to send its troops when, where and as it pleases, so it is but done clearly within the authorities and limitations of the Constitution, and for the safety and welfare of the people; but when it sends them clearly without the pale of those authorities and limitations, unconstitutionally to oppress the people, as is the case in the so called army sent to Utah, it commits a treason against itself which commands the resistance of all good men, or freedom will depart our nation.

In compliance with a long-established custom in appointing officers not of the people's election, which the Supreme Court of the United States would at once, in justice, decide to be unconstitutional, we have petitioned and petitioned that good men be appointed, until that hope is exhausted; and we have long enough borne the insults and outrages of lawless officials, until we are compelled, in self-defence, to assert and maintain that great Constitutional right of the governed to officers of their own selection and local laws of their own enactment. That the President and counsellors, aiders and abettors of the present treasonable crusade against the peace and rights of a Territory of the United States may reconsider their course and retrace their steps is earnestly to be desired, but in either event our trust and confidence are in that Being who at his pleasure rules among the armies of heaven and controls the wrath of the children of man, and most cheerfully should we be able to abide the issue.

Permit me to tender you my entire confidence that your deliberations will be distinguished by that wisdom, unanimity and love of justice that has ever marked the counsels of our legislative assemblies, and the assurance of my hearty co-operation in every measure you adopt for promoting the true interests of a Territory beloved by us for its very isolation and forbidding aspect, for here, if anywhere upon this footstool of our God, have we the privilege and prospect of being able to secure and enjoy those inestimable rights of civil and religious liberty, which the beneficent Creator of all mankind has, in his mercy, made indefeasible, and perpetuate them upon a broader and firmer basis for the benefit of ourselves, of our children and our children's children, until peace shall be restored to our distracted country.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

RESOLUTIONS,

Expressive of the sense of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, relative to the Message and official course of his Excellency Governor Brigham Young.

Resolved, That we unanimously and most cordially, for ourselves and in behalf of the well-known feelings of our constituents, concur in the sentiments and doctrine advanced in the message delivered by his Excellency Governor Young to the Legislative Assembly of this Territory, convened in the Representatives' Hall in Great Salt Lake City, Dec. 15, 1857.

Resolved, That the entire policy and all the acts of his Excellency Governor Young have been able, just and humane—conducive and protective of the development of the best interests and welfare both of this Territory and the General Government, so far as that policy and those acts could accomplish so desirable a result.

Resolved, That we hold ourselves, our means and influence in readiness to sustain his Excellency, Governor Young in every act he may perform or dictate, in accordance with the Constitution and constitutional laws of the United States and the laws of Utah, for the protection of the lives, peace and prosperity of the people of this Territory.

Resolved, That the neither the present nor any future Administration of the General Government shall enforce profane, drunken, and otherwise corrupt officials upon us at the point of the bayonet; and that the attempt so to do, by the present incumbent of the Executive chair of our nation, has incurred that contempt and determined opposition of all good men, which such an act of usurped authority and oppression so richly deserves.

Resolved, That while we deprecate the bitter hostility manifested toward a most loyal and innocent people, by the present Administration of the General Government, we will continue to resist any attempt on the part of the Administration to bring us into a state of vassalage, by appointing, contrary to the Constitution, officers whom the people have neither a vote nor voice in electing; nor shall any persons appointed to office for Utah, by the present Administration, either qualify for or assume and discharge, within the limits of this Territory, the functions of the offices to which they have been appointed, so long as our Territory is menaced by an invading army, for such an army cannot have been sent to protect either the citizens or the passing emigration, but is manifestly sent to aid in trampling upon American liberty—nor so long as such appointees are so pusillanimous as to require a numerous armed force to attend their beck, to enable them to carry out the traitorous designs concocted for depriving American citizens of their indefeasible and vested rights.

Resolved, That we will at least have our Constitutional right to a voice in the selection of our Territorial officers, and in the enactment of local laws for our Government.

Resolved, That these resolutions be signed by the members of the two Houses and be printed in the *Deseret News*.

Unanimously adopted and signed. December 21, 1857.

COUNCILORS.

HEBER C. KIMBALL, President.

Daniel H. Wells,	Lorin Farr,
Albert Carrington,	Benj. F. Johnson,
F. D. Richards,	Leonard E. Harrington,
Wilford Woodruff,	Warren S. Snow.
Joseph Holbrook,	Lewis Brunson.
Lorenzo Snow,	George A. Smith,

REPRESENTATIVES.

JOHN TAYLOR, Speaker.

W. W. Phelps,	Reddick N. Allred,
A. P. Rockwood,	Chauncy W. West.
J. C. Little,	Jonathan C. Wright,
Daniel Spencer,	Aaron Johnson,
Alexander McRae,	James C. Snow,
Orson Hyde,	Preston Thomas,
J. W. Cummings,	Jacob G. Bigler,
Hosea Stout,	George Peacock,
Joseph A. Young,	P. T. Farnsworth,
H. B. Clawson,	Isaac C. Haight,
John Rowberry,	John D. Lee,
John D. Parker.	Isaac Bullock.

In compliance with their unanimous and cordial desire, and as nearly every man, woman and child throughout this Territory would gladly do, the officers of both Houses and Assembly subscribed their names to the foregoing resolutions, as follows:

OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL.

Leo. Hawkins, *Secretary* Sam'l. L. Sprague *Messenger*.
J. T. Caine, *Assistant Sec'y*. John Sharp, *Foreman*.
G. D. Grant, *Serg't-at-Arms*. Cyrus H. Wheelock, *Chap'n*.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

Jas. Ferguson, *Chief Clerk*. Brigham Young, jr., *Mess'ger*.
Patrick Lynch, *Ass't Clerk*. Wm. Derr, *Foreman*.
W. H. Kimball, *Seg't-at-Arms*. Jesse Haven, *Chaplain*.

THE GAS QUESTION ABROAD.

Baltimore, it appears, is not the only city in the Union where the gas monopoly is felt to be an oppressive burden upon consumers, justifying and requiring legislative interposition. The Cincinnati *Daily Gazette* of Saturday, under the editorial heading of "Complaints about Gas," has the following remarks:

It is somewhat singular that in most of the leading cities of the United States, gas consumers have, for some time past, been complaining loudly, and bitterly because of an unexpected and unaccountable increase in their gas bills. Everywhere, it is said, the greatest economy has been practiced by consumers, but this did not check the advancing tendency in the charges of the Gas Companies.—Down went the lights and up went the bills. In Cincinnati, complaints of this character are universal. Nine-tenths of the consumers, we have reason to think, believe they are paying for a great deal more gas than they consume. They cannot be made to believe the consumption increased in proportion to the charges. Neither can they explain the apparent discrepancy.

The state of the meters was carefully noted from month to month, and the figures were found to agree with those rendered by the Company. So far, therefore, as the meters indicate, everything appears to be correct. What then is the mater? There is something wrong. It is useless to deny this. It is hardly possible that private families and others, without any increase in the number of burners, in spite of every effort to economize, and with the aid of all the modern contrivances, for reducing the flow of gas, could consume from thirty-three to fifty per cent. more gas, than in the corresponding months last year. What, therefore, we repeat, is the matter? Is there no scientific man among us that can throw light on the subject? Will the Gas Company favor the public with an explanation?

The Harrisburg *Herald* of yesterday, also contains some remarks which are applicable to our own case—

In a communication to the New York *Daily Times*, Robert Prince, of Brooklyn, N. Y., asserts that all the meters made in that city, for the gas companies, are designedly constructed to indicate a consumption of about fifteen per cent. of gas greater than the real amount. Some years since, he became interested with a manufacturer of gas meters, which were made with indexes that truly indicated the amount consumed, but the gas companies would not purchase them, consequently, the manufacturer referred to, was obliged to give up the business or attach false indexes to his meters; he now works to the order of these companies, and is liberally patronized by them!

In calling attention to this important matter, the *Scientific American* remarks that as gas companies provide their own meters, the persons who consume the gas are not able to tell whether they are deceived or not. Mr. Prince recommends that all gas meters be placed under a competent public "Meter Inspector," and that those who use the gas be permitted to purchase stamped meters where they please. He also asserts that no gas company can prosecute for debt, as they cannot prove by law the correctness of any gas bill, and for this reason they never prosecute, but cut off the supply of gas from debtors. This is a question which deserves to be probed to its very core. If the gas meters are made as alleged by Mr. Prince, of course the public must be greatly wronged by the gas companies.

We agree with the Lancaster Express, "that this would be a good subject for the attention of the Legislature of this State at its present session."—Perhaps the most effectual way of reforming the abuse of the present system, would be to cause the person who makes out the bills, give a sworn statement of their correctness, a thing which some people doubt somewhat whether some of them could do under their present liberty, without stretching their consciences very much.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.—This road is now completed seventy-five miles from Hannibal, Mo., the cars running five miles beyond Macon City. Fifteen miles have been completed at the other end, making ninety miles, or about one-third of the whole road done.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS

RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE DAILY EXCHANGE.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, March 1.

SENATE.

A communication was presented from the Legislature of Kentucky offering a regiment of volunteers for service in Utah.

Mr. Henderson, of Texas, took his seat.

Several memorials from the Legislature of Iowa, asking lands for rail road purposes, were presented.

Mr. King reported a bill granting Rome Arsenal to the State of New York. Passed.

Mr. Green called up the Kansas bill.

Messrs. Gwin and Broderick objected as the Pacific Railroad bill had priority.

The motion to take up the Kansas bill, was however agreed to—yeas 32; nays 20.

Mr. Green took the floor, and gave notice of his intention to offer a substitute for the admission of the States of Kansas and Minnesota together, hoping that this would expedite business.

He then proceeded to speak upon the subject under consideration, reptying to the positions of the minority of the Committee on Territories and earnestly advocating the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. Collamer replied against the bill, on the general grounds of his minority report from the Committee on Territories.

Without concluding, Mr. Collamer gave way for a motion to adjourn.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Messrs. Seward, Harris of Illinois, Grow, Custis, and Bishop, were appointed the special committee on the Matteson case. Mr. Harris was excused at his own request.

Resolutions were received from the Legislature of Washington Territory, declaring that Governor Steven's proclamation of martial law was patriotic, and was required to preserve the peace of the territory.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, offered a resolution which was adopted, calling for information whether any money has been paid from the Treasury for the year ending in June last, for the expenses of the Legislature, or alleged Legislaure of Kansas, and if so, under what act and for what paid.

The House debated for about three hours, the bill reported from the Committee of Accounts, proposing reorganize the employees, and to arrange their salaries. The discussion involved the question of economy.

Pending the question the House adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Senate in Executive Session to-day, confirmed a large number of appointments, made during the recess of Congress.

Doctor William Jones, has been nominated as Postmaster of Washington, in the place of Mr. Benret, whose commission has expired.

The nomination of Mr. Cook, Postmaster of Chicago, was warmly debated for two hours. The discussion involved questions concerning his moral integrity. Pending the question on the nomination, an adjournment took place.

George Ashmun was before the Tariff Investigating Committee this morning. According to all accounts, he said he knew nothing whatever concerning the maters about which he was interrogated.

The Matteson Investigating Committee hold their first meeting on Wednesday.

General Whitfield, in a letter received here to-day says that Lane's party has served upon him a notice to quit, threatening that unless he do so to assassinate him. He has sent his family out of Kansas, but he is resolved to remain. He says that house burning and murders are frequent in the county opposite St. Joseph, Mo. Mr. Forman and his family have been driven out and several persons have been killed. Also in the county above, similar outrages have been perpetrated.

Prominent Democratic members of Congress have calculated that the Kansas and Minnesota bills combined will pass the Senate by six or eight and the House by about fifteen majority.

Samuel Medary, postmaster at Columbus, Ohio, is among those confirmed by the Senate to-day.

FROM UTAH.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The *Tribune's* Utah correspondent states that three prisoners released by the Mormons say that they are preparing an expedition to intercept Capt. Marcy on his return from New Mexico, seize his mules and destroy his escort.

THE PROBABLE EXODUS OF THE MORMONS.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—The *Leader* learns from Father Desmet, a Roman Catholic Missionary, that there is a perfectly practicable route north from Salt Lake to the British possessions. He gives as his conviction that the Mormons will leave their present location, and will proceed northward to New Caledonia, in British America, and settle at the base of the Portage mountains, near the 49th parallel of North latitude.

SAILING OF THE AMERICA FOR BOSTON.

HALIFAX, Feb. 27.—The R. M. Steamship America sailed from this port at ten o'clock this evening for Boston, where she will be due at an early hour on Monday morning. Weather calm and clear.

THE AMERICA AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 1.—The steamer America, from Liverpool via Halifax, arrived this morning at 8.30, Her mails will reach New York at midnight.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Advices from St. Domingo to the 7th of January say that Baez had concluded to surrender as soon as the articles of capitulation are ratified, and that Santa Anna would be immediately installed as President.

WEATHER REPORTS.

MARCH 1, NOON.

WASHINGTON—Thermometer 43½°. Wind North. Cloudy.

PHILADELPHIA—Weather cloudy. Thermometer 41°. Barometer 29.50. Wind N. W.

EVENING.—Washington—Thermometer 36° cloudy, with a high North-west wind.

Philadelphia.—Weather cloudy, wind N. N. West. Thermometer 42°.

MARINE DISASTER.

BOSTON, March 1.—Schooner Margaret, Reinhart, of Baltimore for Boston, ladened with corn, is ashore on the Hedge Fence, Martha's Vineyard.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Cotton has advanced ⅛—sales of 3,000 bales closing firm, uplands middling, 12½. Flour is quiet—sales of 7,000 bales at $4.65@$4.75 for Southern. Wheat is very dull—Southern red $1.25; white do. $1.40@$1.45. Corn is unsettled—sales of 41,000 bushels—white 66@68 cts; yellow 66½@69 cts. Beef is firm. Pork is heavy—sales of mess at $16.25@$16.37. Groceries generally are quiet. Spirits Turpentine heavy at 45@46 cts. Rosin is firm—sales at 47½ cts. Rice is quiet.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The weekly Bank statement shows an increase of $62,000 in loans, $242,000 in specie, $613,000 in nominal deficits, and a decrease of deposits. Including the California remittances, which are not in the week's average the Banks held over $33,000,000 in specie. It is said that no more specie will go to Europe after Wednesday next.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF DUBUQUE.—The *Catholic Telegraph* of this week appears in mourning for the death of the Right. Rev. Bishop of Dubuque, Iowa, of which melancholy event that journal says:

The Right Rev. Matthias Loras, D. D., first Bishop of Dubuque, for which See he was consecrated in July, 1837, died on the 19th of February. His successor is Right Rev. Clement Smith, who was consecrated in the course of the past year.

Bishop Loras was, we believe, a native of Lyons, in France. He labored with much zeal for many years in the Diocese of Mobile, where he was Vicar-General of his Right Rev. compatriot, Dr. Portier, when appointed by the Holy See Bishop of Dubuque. In a temporal point of view, no Diocese in the United States is better provided for than that of Dubuque; while its spiritual interests were not neglected. The funeral of the deceased Prelate took place last Sunday. May he rest in peace!

RUSSIAN JOURNALISM IN ENGLAND.—A very extraordinary fact has just leaked out in London which sounds like a paradox. Who ever heard before of a Russian free press? But such an anomaly really does exist. It appears that two journals—the one monthly and the other semi-monthly—are published in London in the Russian language, and that some thousands circulate secretly in Russia. The mystery is thus explained. A rich Russian exile, by name Huzen, is living in London, and to beguile his leisure has gotten them up. He receives from friends and anonymous correspondents in Russia full details of many scandalous abuses against the government by sinning officials; and you may suppose the publication of these in a newspaper, that reaches St. Petersburgh soon afterwards, must create a terrible rumpus. Mr. Huzen, who is a vigorous writer, was zealous in his opposition to the late emperor; but he manifests a decided tendency to support Prince Gortschakoff, the Prime Minister of the new emperor, and in his bold and patriotic efforts at progress.

FURTHER DETAILS OF NEWS

BY THE MOSES TAYLOR.

$1,640,429 IN TREASURE.

PROGRESS OF CRIME IN CALIFORNIA.

NEWS FROM CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, MEXICO, AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The following is the treasure list of the *Moses Taylor*:

American Ex. Bank	$57,000	Wm. Hoge & Co.	$31,500
American Ex. Bank	10,000	Howl'd & Aspinwall	201,809
Frank Baker	8,400	J. Hunter & Co.	1,000
August Belmont	96,000	Eugene, Kelly & Co.	50,000
August Belmont	18,500	Reuben Meader	7,500
Buck & Wildes	9,400	R. Meader & Adams	5,000
Cary & Co.	1,500	P. Naylor	10,000
J. H. Goghill	3,000	J. B. Newton & Co.	5,197
W. T. Coleman & Co.	28,100	F. Nickerson & Co.	6,107
Conroy & O'Conner	13,250	J. G. Parker & Son	63,547
Wm. Cummings & Son	2,000	Jas. Patrick	77,000
C. H. Cummings	2,500	Kenard & Co.	19,600
J. T. & W. H. Daly	1,772	A. S. Rosenbaum	7,000
Duncan, Sher'n & Co.	40,006	Ross, Falconer & Co.	59,343
Ernstein Bros.	6,171	G. W. Schenkberg	8,219
Flint, Peabody & Co.	18,521	W. Schumacher	2,000
Freeman & Co.	66,252	Taylor & Ritch	4,000
H. E. Giffin	2,400	Treadwell & Co.	8,000
Goldsmith, May & Jacobs	26,841	Turner Brothers	2,030
		F. Victor & Achilis	1,154
Goldstone, Frudlander & Co.	18,000	J. B. Weir	3,000
		Wells, Fargo & Co.	477,000
T. J. Hand & Co.	4,000	Order	187,686
H. Harris & Co.	1,000		
Jacob Hecht & Co.	2,600	Total	$1,597,380
W. Helle & Co.	11,500		

FROM ASPINWALL

J. Avezzani	$126	G. G. Hobson	$15,980
S. T. Baker	216	A. Honigman	1,000
C. L. Damon	300	J. F. Jay	18,971
G. Domingues	1,125	S. Lamburgh & Bro.	3,920
Mrs. J. Duke	150	Theriot	200
J. J. Fisher & Son	750		
D. Hoadley	500	Total	$1,640,429

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES IN CALIFORNIA.

The California papers received by the Messrs. Taylor, furnish the following record of murders, accidents and suicides, which have occurred in this State since the last mail:

On the 21st January, John McKay, James Cupples, and James McDonald were drowned by the capsizing of a boat in the Sacramento river above Colusi.

January 25th an affray occurred near Stockton, in which a man named Glenn shot two brothers, Francis and Robert Brubacker. The latter was killed instantly, and the former expired on the fourth day after he was shot.

On the 23d day of January a shooting affray occurred at Snelling's Ranch, Merced county, between E. P. Barclay, William Stevens, and James Wilcox, friends of one Edwards, who killed Stelling some eight or ten days previous, and Charles F. Bloodworth, Dr. J. W. Goodin, and Benjamin White, friends of Snelling. Some thirty shots were fired, and Barclay, Stevens, and Goodin were killed.

On the 27th January a shooting affray occurred in the office of a Justice of the Peace at Oroville, and five persons were wounded.

January 18th, William Frank, a Russian by birth, committed suicide at Tomales Bay by shooting himself.

January 29th, James McQuade was garroted in Stockton.

James C. Coger and a cousin, says the Nevada Journal, were killed a few days since by the falling of a tree on a cabin, near Forest City, Sierra county. Another cousin was severely though not mortally injured at the same time.

James Wallace was killed at Moor's Flat recently, while picking out an old blast, by the powder exploding. He left a wife and several children, who reside at Mineral Point, Wisconsin.

A Mexican was killed in Bear Valley, Mariposa county, by a countryman of his. The murderer was arrested by some of the citizens there and escaped soon afterward.

Francis Acosta, who was found guilty of murder in the second degree in the District Court of Placer county, for the killing of Phillip Geary, was sentenced January 27th, to ten years in the penitentiary.

At San Francisco, January 20th, Adolph F. Branda, a native of Virginia, employed in the store of Macondra & Co., as book-keeper, committed suicide by taking strychnine.

On the 26th of January, Charles O'Connell, a native of Ireland, committed suicide by taking strychnine.

Between the 20th and 29th of January six attempts at self-destruction were made, which proved unsuccessful.

January 27th, John Harrison, Esq., a native of Maryland, who had been deputy sheriff for four years in this city, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head.

A man named John Monteban, an Englishman, who, four years ago, came down from the mines with $40,000, but latterly had become a vagrant, committed suicide on the 29th of January.

On Saturday night, January 30th, five attempts were made to fire the city.

Monday, February 1st, a man named Voorhes, formerly of Marysville, committed suicide in this city. He was a native of Ohio, where it is said he has relatives.

February 2d, Otto Frank, a native of Prussia, aged twenty-two years, committed suicide by taking prussic acid.

SAN SALVADOR.

The Legislature met on the 22d, when President Campo delivered his message. It opens with a review of the campaign in Nicaragua, and touches lightly on Gen. Barnos's attempted revolution. He recommends a revision of the civil and penal codes, and suggests that the task should be intrusted to a commission. The public revenue is declared to be in a flourishing state, and the State debt is now so reduced that he hopes it will be paid off in three years. The commerce of the country has increased, and certain restrictions have been taken off.

The President congratulates Congress that the country is on the best terms with the other Central American States and with all foreign nations. The claims of some foreigners for money due since the time of the Federal Government have been paid off, and the rest will be settled in a short time.

The Committee of Central American bondholders in London having offered certain terms, the President made a proposition to them through the Consul General in London; but this not being acceded to, the matter stands now on the same basis as heretofore.

The President gives the following favorable account of the progress of the country:

The progress of the country, Messrs. Representatives, is a true progress. Notwithstanding the misfortunes of the last six years, we have been able to improve our legislation, our ports, our roads, and our productions of revenue are increasing every year, but what is more satisfactory is that the customs of the people keep pace with the general progress. Thus, every year that passes leaves behind for succeeding ones new elements of order and prosperity.

In another place he says:—"If I dont mistake, Salvador is the only portion of the Spanish American Continent that can boast to-day that none of its sons eat the bitter bread of banishment."

[San Salvador, Jan 28. Correspondence of Panama Herald.]

The Spanish American Alliance question seems to attract very little attention in this country, probably on account of the doubts entertained of its being carried into effect. Still less do they seem inclined for a confederation of the five republics, upon the grounds that Salvador and Costa Rica, the two best Governments and most thriving States, would be compelled to impoverish themselves in order to support their lazy and thriftless neighbors of Nicaragua and Honduras.

The Government of Salvador is devoting its attention to the roads and bridges throughout the State. This is a good move, and will reward the attention given them, particularly in a country like Salvador, which presents every element necessary for developing its resources, excepting capital; land and labor reasonable, and the people docile and willing to work. What more is wanting, excepting the capital necessary to make a commencement?

Coffee planting on a grand scale is going on in the departments of Sonsonate and Santa Ara. The number of trees planted in these places is computed at 3,000,000. This is owing to the interest taken by the Government in this product, and also to the fact that Salvador is, without doubt, blessed with the most liberal and best regulated Government in Spanish America.

COSTA RICA.

The *Cronica de Costa Rica* says the Republic of Costa Rica is following its steady course of progress. Justly judging that want of proper roads and the bad state of those already in use is a great drawback for a country where agriculture is the principal source of commerce, the attention of the Government and private capitalists has been directed to the subject, and the advantages are beginning to be felt.

Col. Don Francisco Alvarado, who abandoned Castillo Viejo to the fillibusters, without making any resistance whatever, has been sentenced to the degradation of four years' confinement in the port of Moin. The sentence has not been confirmed by the Superior Court.

The new coffee crop was just coming in; it is reported to be below an average in quantity. There is some for sale in the market; and as most of the crop is already engaged, the prices still continue very high. Some of last year's crop has been sold at $9.50 to $9.75. Business is reported dull in Punta Arenas.

JAMAICA.

We have dates from Kingston, Jamaica, to the 20th of February.

The new African Slave trade contracts of France excited the ire and openly avowed hostilities of the Jamaica press.

The Kingston Morning Journal says; The truth is, as far as Jamaica is concerned, there is a want of labor, and immigration is necessary; but we desire no *quasi* slave trade, no following in the footsteps of a despotic sovereign, to obtain stolen labor from Africa. Immigration to this Islahd must be free and voluntary such as prevails at the Mauritius.

The same paper adds: Unless due attention is paid to immigration—the only means by which the population can be improved—we must not expect the prospects of Jamaica ever to progress much beyond what they are at present.

Two slight shocks of earthquake were felt at Kingston on the 28th of January.

The report presented at the last half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the Colonial Bank, shows, notwithstanding the late monetary crisis, a dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

BARBADOS.

We have advices from Barbados to the 27th of January.

The Water Company of Bridgetown had held their first meeting under the new bill, at which all necessary preliminary measures were adopted for commencing operations. It is not expected to prove a money-making speculation, but simply as a sanitary measure.

The Legislature was still enjoying vacation.

The Governor had returned from his visit to the islands comprised in his government.

The want of rain was becoming seriously felt, for establishing the young cane just planted, and carrying the old ones to a healthy maturity. The crop had already commenced in several places, but had not yet become general. The yield had been pretty fair—the sugar made of good quality. Nearly seventy hogsheads had been shipped. Favorable anticipations were entertained respecting the American markets, on account of the sugar market falling short of 200,000 hhds. with a proportionate diminution in the quantity of molasses, which it is expected will occasion a demand for a supply from that colony.

The public health continued good.

MEXICO.

Advices from Guaymas, to the 29th ult., inform us that Sonora is harrassed with a civil war, which threatens great disaster to the people of the State.

Some friends of Gandara have managed to collect a large force of Saqai, Pimo, and Opata Indians, and have commenced war against the authorities of the State. They make the war support itself, and pillage the peaceful inhabitants. On the 16th December, a party of the rebels, numbering 1,200, defeated 300 government troops in battle, and immediately made an attack on Guaymas.—There were only 180 efficient soldiers in the town, but they fought bravely, and after two days' fighting, the assailants were repulsed.

On the approach of the rebels, the women and children, and many of the private citizens of Guaymas, to the number of more than 1,000 in all, went off to the islands in the bay, and remained there until the fighting was over.

The rebels, when defeated in their attempt on Guaymas, at once started in the direction of Hermosillo, and it was supposed they would attack that place.

Gov. Pesqueira is in the interior raising men and money for the war, and as he is very popular, it is probable that he will soon be strong enough to drive his enemies from the field.

It is feared that the Indians will attack Captain Stone's surveying party.

BOLIVIA.

Since the accession of Dr. Linares to the Presidency things have gone on smoothly. Reports that Belzu was on his return from Europe to initiate a revolution has prevented Linares from reducing the army as he intended. It is said the Government will no longer monopolize the business in Cascarilla. The harvest is favorable. Alpaca wool has seriously declined in price, on account of the crisis in monetary affairs in Europe, but it is hoped it will rise again soon. Linares has formed a liberal and progressive Cabinet.

CHILI.

The *Valparaiso Mercurio* of latest date contained the following summary:

Our situation in politics is as yet undefined. Government and opposing parties prepare to dispute the victory in the approaching elections for members of Congress, Senators and municipal bodies, which takes place in March next; but the preparations are made calmly, we might say in silence, although this must not be taken as a sign that no agitation will occur at that moment. On the contrary, it being evident that the Government officers are actively engaged in striving to influence the result of the elections, the two opposing parties, conservatives and liberals, have decided jointly to face the ministerial influences, and the field will no doubt be warmly disputed, although no danger is to be feared if Government limits its efforts to legal grounds, as is almost unanimously demanded by the nation.

During this fortnight the following ministers have been appointed, and have taken the customary oath: Don Senor Rafael Sotomayor, Justice and Public Instruction, and Don Matias Ovalle, Finance, the Cabinet being, therefore, reintegrated. Up to this moment we have not to notice any act which characterizes the political programme agreed upon by government and its new counselors.

Our monetary situation has not improved sensibly, although this market has been slightly eased by the deposit of $150,000 placed by government in the bank. Government has also restored to circulation in Santiago, the sum of about $250,000, partly by payment of interest and capital of the public debt, and partly by payment of interest and also redeemption of the bills of the Mortgage office. In these moments of pressure this measure has contributed to ease the market.

Fortunately, we may consider the produce of our fields during the present season as secured. From all quarters we receive news of the abundant crops of wheat and barley, which promise a rich harvest. The untimely rain which fell on the 27th of December last, far from causing harm, as some persons feared, seems to have been rather favorable than otherwise, and not a single alarming sacrifice threatens our hopes. It is to be expected that the monetary crisis will mostly disappear when our markets begin to receive the abundant agricultural produce promised from every part of the country. As we have no great institutions of credit however, nor fictitious values in our currency, a general bankruptcy or uneasiness is limited to the paralyzation of our commercial activity during more or less time.

The merchant steamer Catapilco, was wrecked on the 8th inst., off the port of Pichidangui, the crew and passengers being happily saved.

The market of Valparaiso, as regards articles of importation, is well supplied. The sales have been small in articles of export the past fortnight, and only on account of the fall in prices in Europe and the United States, but also from the great scarcity of money which prevails. Flour is held at $6 to $6.50 per quintal, six months' credit. The stock is sufficient until the new crop is milled. American lumber is plenty and hard of sale. Bar Silver is worth $10.31 per marc. Copper has fallen $1 the past fortnight, so that sales are now effected at $19 cash. Freights—Ores from Caldera to Swansea, £2 15s.; to Liverpool, £2 10s.; to Hamburg, £2 15s. Freights to Atlantic States nominal.

American ship William and bark Mazatlan, are taking coals from Coronel to San Francisco at $8. The American ship Harriet Erving, was loading copper at Copiapo for Baltimore, and the American ships James Littlefield and Independence, were loading for Boston, with copper, on the 4th ultimo. Regular engagements for imports of Barley and Potatoes, have been made with San Francisco houses.

BUENOS AYRES.

We have news from Buenos Ayres to the 24th of December.

Governor Alcina had returned from the frontiers, leaving them in a state of defence. A fresh invasion of the Indians on the North had been announced, and measures were taken to drive them back.

The remains of Gen. Lavelle were about to be brought from a foreign land, back to his native soil, Buenos Ayres, and preparations were being made to receive them with great pomp.

There was a scarcity of provisions, but the approaching harvest promised to be abundant.

The price of hides had fallen in consequence of the commercial crisis which has visited all the world.—In Brazil the pressure was already felt severely.

The most remarkable event in the Confederation was the well-founded rumor that the Republic would join Brazil in the war with Paraguay. Although this has not been officially declared, it has been published by facts, as Paraguay has occupied certain points in the Brazilian Territory with a force of 10,000 men. It appears that the Confederation will furnish 5,000 horses as its first contingent, in the approaching struggle.

The ostensible object is to exact the performance of the treaties with Paraguay; but the result will be to drag that country from the isolation established and preserved there by the Jesuits, and bring it into contact with commerce and civilization. We hope Brazil will this time adopt a more liberal policy than that which she pretends to support respecting the navigation of the river Amazon. Buenos Ayres has declared itself neutral in the conflict.

As to the rest, the Confederation continues in peace. On the 1st of February the Manua Bank, with a capital of $800,000, which in June would be increased to $2,800,000, was to be installed in Rasanio.

The civil war broke out in Montevideo; but it was soon overcome. The Government party was enabled to triumph in the election by means of inspiring a general terror, but the reactions have begun and will probably continue, as the political and economical situation was much too stringent. Oribe's spirit still swayed the destiny of that country, so worthy of a better fate.

MURDER IN GREENE COUNTY, OHIO.

The Dayton *Journal* of Friday has an account of a deliberate and evidently premeditated murder in the village of Jamestown, in Greene county, on Saturday last, the victim being John Stanton, the murderer Andrew Kirby. Kirby, who is a married man and the father of five or six children, had been for a number of years jealous of his wife, and abused her so brutally as to cause her to leave him several times. A few weeks ago Kirby's wife again left him, and went to live with her father.

On Saturday evening Kirby entered the house of his father-in-law, where were present his wife and Stanton, two or three neighbors, and the members of the household, engaged in pleasant conversation. Stanton sat in one corner of the room, looking at a book, while Kirby's wife sat on the stairs, behind two of the men. Kirby stood by the stove a few minutes, apparently laboring under much excitement. Suddenly he advanced towards his wife, who told him to keep off, as she did not desire his company. He replied, "Perhaps she didn't," and turning away, went back to the stove. In a moment afterward he advanced toward Stanton and plunged a knife into his side, shoving it in with both hands, and leaving it sticking in the body.

He exulted in the act, and said he was only prevented from killing his wife also by the two men who were in the room.

The wife is highly esteemed, and has given no cause for the jealously of her husband.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.—There has been a fair amount of sales during the last week, and at steady prices. There are Southern, South-western and Western buyers here making purchases. Staple goods form the bulk of what is sold. On the whole, the business is rather partial and irregular. There is considerable appreciation going forward in the prices of cotton fabrics, owing to the steady rise of the raw material. In the woolen wholesale trade a good business is reported with the interior of this State, and with the East. The near by trade will be relied on chiefly this season—exclusively by many who previously gave large credits West and South-west. There is a disposition to confine sales more within easy reach of collections, and to districts which have suffered least in the late troubles, proportionally to their population. This is notoriously the case with this State. Parties who have made their old winter stock serve them during the past season will be better prepared to renew their summer purchases. The sales of men's summer goods have been comparatively large. Foreign goods in desirable styles are in better demand. Rich silks are hardly to be found—the entire importation having been sold. New styles of spring ribbons are also scarce and high.

In the ensuing month, the purchases made on a credit of eight months, in July last, (made before any trouble was foreseen,) will fall due; and the six months' renewal of paper which ought to have been paid in September will also mature; but these together will not make the money market so active as usual, as the subsequent month's business was cut short altogether. Some few failures are occurring, but the great abundance of money will aid all solvent houses easily through with their payments.—*N. Y. Independent.*

The Nova Scotia House of Assembly has appropriated $400 for a sword, to be presented to Gen. Inglis, the defender of Lucknow. The General is a native of Nova Scotia.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

ANNAPOLIS, March, 1, 1858.

SENATE.

A large number of bills were read the second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Green Spring Avenue bill was reconsidered, and put back to its second reading.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Petitions, &c., Presented.—By Mr. Alexander, of a joint committee of the City Council of Baltimore for power to levy a police tax. Also, of sundry property holders, protecting against taxing agents, &c. Mr. Smith, of Baltimore city, for an alteration in the license law of 1856. Mr. Thomas, for another leather inspector in Frederick. Mr. Schnebly, tax dogs in Washington county for the protection of sheep. Mr. Graff, to incorporate the Sons of Temperance at Sandy Hook. Mr. Worthington, to sell free negroes for debt. Mr. Hobbs, a similar petition. Mr. Goldsborough, for a wharf on the waters of Choptank river. By the Speaker, to prevent the sale or gift of liquors at the polls in Baltimore county. Also, to change the place of voting in one of the districts of Baltimore county to J. Hellerman's public house.

Orders, &c.—By Mr. Ford, of Baltimore county, to repeal the rule requiring bills to be printed. Also, to allow each member to call up in regular order one bill. Mr. Kilgour to make the Canal Bill the order of the day for Wednesday. Rejected. Mr. Daill to pay the chaplains $100 each. Adopted.

Mr. Magruder, a resolution for the sale or exchange of surplus books in the Library. Mr. Belt, relative to the reduction of the tax on American tobacco in foreign ports. Lies over under the rule.

Leaves to report bills.—To Mr. Goldsborough, for a public wharf in Choptank river, and reported said bill. Also, to amend the act relative to the powers of County Commissioner. Also, for a State's subscription to Wingate's Register. Mr. Smith of Baltimore city, to suppress the sale of merchandise, &c., in Baltimore, on Sunday. Mr. Hobbs, to compensate John H. Polk, for certain services.—Mr. Sadler from Somerset, for the regulation of primary schools in Somerset county. Mr. Hanway, to regulate magistrate and constables' fees. Also, to extend the time for making the annual levy in Harford county. Mr. Wickes, for a lien law in Kent county.

Bills Reported.—By Mr. Bacon