Woodson, Wortendyke, and Wright of Tennessee—122.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Andrews, Atkins, Bingham, Blair, Bliss, Bocock, Brayton, Cobb, Colfax, Caige of North Carolina, Curry, Curtis, Davis of Maryland, Davis of Mississippi, Dodd, Durfee, English, Faulkner, Fenton, Foley, Garnett, Gilmer, Greenwood, Harlan, Hopkins, Houston, Howard, Jenkins, Jones of Tennessee, Kunkel of Pennsylvania, Letcher, Mason, Miller, Moore, Morgan, Pettit, Phelps, Ritchie, Ruffin, Sandidge, Shaw of Illinois, Shaw of North Carolina, Sherman of Ohio, Smith of Tennessee, Smith of Virginia, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Taylor of Louisiana, Tompkins, Wade, and Zollicoffer—51.

The Speaker stated the business first in order to be the consideration of the bill to provide for the organization of a regiment of mounted volunteers for the defence of the frontier of Texas, and to authorize the President to call into the service of the United States four additional regiments of volunteers; pending which,

At 15 minutes of 4 o'clock, P. M., the House adjourned.

To Advertisers.—*In order to afford the public an opportunity to judge for themselves of the merits of the Exchange, large editions will be issued for the first few days of its publication and distributed widely and gratuitously within the city, and also in those sections of the country which are connected with Baltimore by business relations. Merchants and others, who may propose to advertise in our columns, will do well therefore, to send in their advertisements at once, and thereby obtain the advantage of the extended circulation which such gratuitous distribution of the paper, both in town and country, will afford, an advantage which none who understand the value of legitimate advertising will fail to appreciate. For rates of advertising see Table elsewhere.*

To Readers.—*By means of the gratuitious distribution above adverted to, it is designed to make the Exchange per form in part its own canvassing. Persons disposed to encourage the enterprise can continue the experiment at their own pleasure, if residing within the city by settling from time to time with the carrier upon the terms stated elsewhere; if out of the city by sending their orders to the office of the paper, accompanied by pre-payment for the time specified.*

To Correspondents.—*Every communication intended for publication must be accompanied by the name of the writer. Manuscripts should be written on one side of the paper only.*

BALTIMORE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1858.

In presenting, in this day's issue, a continuation of the succinct account which we have proposed to give, from time to time, of the successive steps by which Mormonism has risen to its present dangerous and embarassing importance, we take the occasion to add a few considerations to the remarks which have already been made in these columns, suggested by the recent defeat in the Senate of the military policy of the Administration, so far as that policy has reference to Utah.

After the clear and satisfactory exposition of our relations with the Mormons in the President's Message, the general feeling was one of surprise that he should have contented himself with recommending the apparently inadequate provision of only four new regiments. That the Mormons were in a state of actual and defiant rebellion was clear. That this rebellion, if not crushed in its inception, would result in the secession of Utah from the confederacy, and in the establishment of an independent, hostile, and formidable empire in the very heart of our territory, was equally obvious to any man of ordinary comprehension. That the *probability*, even, of such a catastrophe, involving incalculable mischiefs to the people of the entire Union, and threatening the most disastrous results to the Republic, would naturally draw to the subject the earnest consideration of our legislators, and lead them to the promptest application of the appropriate remedies, was expected by all who had not as yet lost every confidence in the character of our public men for patriotism and common sense, to say nothing of political sagacity.

To say that the people are *disappointed* by the mode in which Congress in its wisdom has seen fit thus far to dispose of the Mormon question, is but a tame expression of the general feeling throughout the country, so far as it can be collected from the public press. That sentiment is universally one of indignation. It is not so much the defeat of the particular measure alluded to, as the general style and tone of the debates upon the whole question, that has provoked, and justly provoked, decided and general reprobation.

As a general rule, the debates in both Houses during the present session, have not risen above the level of a shallow and flippant discussion. They have not been characterized by one tithe of the ability of the ordinary newspaper leaders and editorial paragraphs, of which they have been merely the feeble echo. No original views have been presented; no comprehensive or practical statesmanship has been manifested—in short, nothing has been said or done that was either useful or brilliant. Weeks of the session were allowed to pass away in frivolous and idle talk about matters of trifling importance, while every day thus wasted was felt to be of vital consequence to our little army in Utah, then, and now, in need of immediate reinforcement and supply.

When the momentous questions growing out of the Mormon rebellion did at length receive a passing notice at the hand of the House, it was upon an absurd and childish motion to inquire into the the propriety of expelling Dr. Bernhisel, the Mormon delegate, from his seat. This motion elicited the only debate at all approaching to a general discussion of the Utah question which has yet taken place in the lower House. And what a discussion! Quibbles and technicalities about presuming and assuming a state of rebellion, when the stubborn facts were within the knowledge of every member of the House in all their alarming significance, characterized this, the first and only debate in the House upon the Utah question.

With the natural instincts of small politicians, members of Congress have devoted themselves first, last and exclusively to the Kansas question. *Chacun a son gout.* We will not quarrel with honorable gentlemen on the score of taste. If members prefer to drag in, upon all occasions, in season and out of season, the flat, stale and unprofitable Kansas question, of which the public have long since grown heartily tired and sick, we have no right to be offended at their strange preference.

But it is not a mere matter of taste. The valuable time which is being wasted upon this Kansas squabble, which is but a mere question of the day, belongs to the public, and is so much taken from a subject of far greater and more pressing importance, and pregnant with consequences involving the honor and integrity of the Republic.

In Democratic Caucus held on the first of March, by the Senators and members of the House of Delegates of Maryland, the following preamble and resolutions offered by Mr. Contee, of Prince George's county, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, the public mind is disturbed, and the harmony of the people of this nation endangered by the condition of things in Kansas; Therefore,

Be it Resolved, That the early admission of Kansas into this Union, as an independent and sovereign State, is a result greatly to be desired, as calculated to restore peace and harmony to the people of this country generally, and especially quiet, prosperity and good feeling to those of Kansas.

Resolved, That the Constitution formed by the Convention at Lecompton, was a regular and legal exercise of power by the people of Kansas, and as such, is valid and binding, and should be so recognized by Congress.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the course of our two Senators, and of those of our members in Congress who favored the admission of Kansas into the Union, under the Lecompton Constitution.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the defects and errors (if any exist) which may be found in said Constitution, can be remedied by the people of Kansas in their sovereign State capacity, at any time, by a State Convention, it would therefore be not only irregular and illegal, but unwise and prejudicial to the best interests of the whole country, for Congress to reject the Lecompton Constitution on account of any such supposed defects and errors.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the Chairman to our several Representatives in both branches of Congress.

SHORT RAILROAD TRAVEL PAYS.—In a late hearing before the Legislative Railroad Committee, Genery Twichell, Esq., President of the Worcester Railroad, testified, says the *Transcript*, that the Brookline branch, only three miles and three-quarters long, pays more than six per cent. on its cost. In his judgment, a horse railroad could never successfully compete with that branch. Mr. Twichell further testified that the special trains on the Worcester road, seven miles out, were sustaining themselves, and would continue to sustain themselves against any horse railroad. At present three horse railroads approached the line of the road at various points, but he had no misgivings for the stability of the pecial trains.

DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.—The Porte has caused a project to be prepared relative to the reform of the condition of the peasantry in the Danubian Principalities. The project in question proclaims the abolition of serfdom and the emancipation of the peasants. At the same time the Porte proposes to proceed gradually, by adopting administrative measures which will facilitate to the peasantry the transition to liberty and the redemption of the *corvees* and rents.

A pilgrimage to Jerusalem is at present being organized at Marseilles, the intention being to start on March 7, and to pass Easter week at the Holy City, and afterwards visit Bethlehem, the Dead Sea, the River Jordan, &c. The route home is to be by Nazareth, the Lake of Tiberias, St. Jean d'Acre, Tyr Saida, (Sydon,) Bayrouth, back to Marseilles. The whole journey will occupy about two months.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS

RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE DAILY EXCHANGE.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

Mr. Stuart, from the Committee on the subject, reported adversely on the bill amending the Act of March 3, 1853, granting bounty lands to certain officers, etc.

Mr. Doolittle made a speech in opposition to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution,

After the executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker announced the first business in order, to be Mr. Hoard's resolution, asking the appointment of a Select Committee to examine into charges of Executive influence, controlling the action of members, the question pending being shall the resolution be entertained as a question of privilege.

Mr. Hoard opposed an amendment charging on his own authority and common fame, the President with endeavoring to control the action of the House on the question of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, by executive patronage.

Humphrey Marshall suggested a postponement for a month.

Mr. Burnett objected to a postponement, and said it was due to Mr. Burns, the member implicated, that he should have a hearing now.

The charge was base and contemptible, intended to injure the Democratic party as well as Mr. Burns.

Mr. Hoard said he had twice disclaimed personal hostility.

Mr. Burns sent up a written statement, charging that Mr. Hoard intended to make a false and slanderous record against him, and that he shall hereafter treat Mr. Hoard and his slang, with the contempt they merit in the estimation of all honorable men. He further denied any collusion with the President or his Cabinet as to his vote. Nothing of the kind had occurred directly or indirectly.

Mr. Hoard again disclaimed any party spirit, or intention to wound the feelings of any man. When he introduced the proposition he did not suppose there would be any opposition. He contended that it was a legitimate subject of inquiry. That common fame was a sufficient ground for an investigation. It is the common rumor that the Executive is now endeavoring to control the action of this House, as he has heretofore endeavored to do so. It was common rumor that led to an investigation in Wolcott's case. In moving an inquiry, he was not in pursuit of a victim, but of an offender.

He had been informed that Mr. Morris, of Ohio, had twice endeavored to get the floor to make some affirmation of the truth of the statement which Mr. Burns has denied, relative to his vote on the reference of the Lecompton message to the Committee on Territories. Messrs. Smith, of Illinois, and Morris, of Illinois, had both informed him that Mr. Burns was previously relied upon as anti-Lecompton.

Mr. Blair repeated the conversation he had with Mr. Morris, corroborating Mr. Hoard's statement.

Mr. Nichols said that when common sense was perverted as the ground of the investigation, it was beneath the dignity of the House to entertain the subject. The allegation against his colleague was false. He had never expected, as charged, the appointment of the Marshalship of Ohio. The members all knew, without investigation, that power and patronage had been brought to bear in favor of the passage of administration measures. This had been the practice of all administrations.

Mr. Giddings asked Mr. Nichols to make an exception in favor of the administration of John Quincy Adams, who once declared on this floor that while President he had never but on one occasion asked an appointment—and that was a deputy postmaster, in whose favor he wrote a note to his Postmaster General, Mr. McLean, who declared the applicant unfit, and there the matter ended.

Mr. Nichols replied that there were honorable exceptions. As to Mr. Burns, vote, no member had stated on his own responsibility, any reason or motive for a change. He therefore moved to lay the subject on the table, including the resolution of Mr. Burns, which Mr. Hoard had accepted as a substitute. [This substitute provided for the appointment of a committee, to inquire whether there had been any collusion between Mr. Burns and the President, and whether improper attempts had been made, directly or indirectly, to influence the action of any member of the House, on any question on which the House has acted, or has under consideration, with power to send for persons and papers.]

The subject was finally tabled by a vote of ayes 92, nays 80.

Mr. Quitman made a speech in support of the bill reported by him from the Committee on Military Affairs, authorizing a regiment of mounted volunteers for the defence of the Texas frontier, and that the President accept the services of four additional regiments of volunteers. He paid a high compliment to the bravery of the volunteers of the Mexican war, and was listened to with much interest by his fellow members.

When he concluded the House adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Contrary to the position assumed by General Shields and other prominent gentlemen, the Senate's Committee on the Judiciary have completed a report, concluding with a resolution that Minnesota is not a State of the Union. This of course denies to General Shields the right which he claims to be admitted to a seat in the Senate.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

HARRISBURG, March 4.—Both Houses of the Legislature have adjourned over till Monday. The Democratic State Convention assembled in the House at noon to-day, when Victor E. Pirlett was chosen temporary chairman. The consideration of contested seats was postponed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

HARRISBURG, March 4.—The Convention reassembled this afternoon, and John L. Dawson was elected permanent President. Taking the chair, he made a lengthy speech, and after alluding to the duties to be performed, he complimented the administration of President Buchanan.

Mr. Parker urged the propriety of giving some decided expression of sentiment on the Kansas question. He reviewed the affairs connected therewith, and argued that the Lecompton Constitution was legally formed, and was a legal instrument even if it embodies only the views of a minority. The fault was with the majority for not attending the elections, and it ought to be ratified by Congress and admitted. The democratic party would sustain no permanent injury by endorsing the course of the course of the National Administration. It was a party principle, and would march steadily on to success.

The speech was frequently greeted with applause

A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, and on motion all the resolutions referring to the policy of the party were referred to the committee without debate.

Mr. Wright moved that no nominations be made until the platform was adopted, which gave rise to a spirited debate.

The reason given for this movement was the precedent exhibited by the Cincinnati Convention.

The President of the Convention was charged with packing the Committee, who were all Lecompton men.

The President replied that, if such was the case, it was altogether accidental.

A motion was made to add four additional members to the Committeee, which was negatived—ayes 47, nays 82.

A motion to increase the Committee to thirty-three, was negatived, after some debate, by a vote of ayes 20, nays 102.

Mr. Wright's motion finally prevailed, and the Convention adjourned until this evening.

A scene of confusion occurred on a proposition to form a committee to select permanent officers. An anti-Lecompton proposition was negatived—yeas 59, nays 60.

SECOND DISPATCH.

HARRISBURG, March 4.—Evening—The Committee on Resolutions not being ready to report, the Convention adjourned till the morning.

CONNECTICUT POLITICS.

BOSTON, March 4.—A New Haven despatch to the Boston *Traveler*, says that Gen. Pratt, who was nominated for Governor of Connecticut by the Democratic Convention of that State yesterday, is a Douglas Democrat.

UNITED STATES STEAMER DESPATCH.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The United States steamer Despatch is now fitting for sea at this port, with unusual despatch.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The steamer Despatch, now at New York, has been ordered to proceed on a special service with provisions for the Home Squadron. Her officers are: Lt. Commanding Parrott, Lieutenants Newcomb, McDermott, Daniels and Hart, and passed Assistant Surgeon Freeland.

DEATH OF COMMODORE PERRY.

NEW YORK, March 4. — Commodore Perry died here this morning at 2 o'clock.

THE OHIO RIVER.—BUSINESS AT WHEELING.

WHEELING, March 4.—There is eight feet of water in the channel of the Ohio river at this place to-day. The ice remains gorged above, but the river is reported free below. Considerable freight is coming up in the boats for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The steamer J. Foard, from Louisville, whose cargo was consigned to Pittsburg, has been unloaded here, to go to the East. She is now being reloaded with dry goods from Baltimore to go down the river.

WALKER AND HENNINGSEN.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4.—Walker and Henningsen the fillibusters are here. Walker has voluntarily given bail in the sum of $4,000 to appear on the fourth Monday in April to answer the charge of violating the neutrality laws.

EXAMINATION OF MIDSHIPMEN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Board to examine the Senior Class of Midshipmen, to convene at Annapolis on the 1st of April, consists of Captains Adams, Harwood and Ringgold, and Commanders Tilton and Lee.

THE U. S. STEAMER NIAGARA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The U. States steamer Niagara is expected to sail for England on Saturday.

FATAL RAILROAD COLLISION.

WHEELING, March 4.—A collision is reported to have occurred yesterday on the Central Ohio Railroad, near Zanesville, by which one of that Company's men is said to have been killed, and another seriously injured. No passengers were injured, nor has any interruption of the trains occurred as far as heard from.

YELLOW FEVER AT ST. THOMAS.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Advices from St. Thomas to the 17th ult., state that the yellow fever had appeared there. Six deaths had occurred in seven days, and 35 cases of sickness were given in the last report.

THE VIRGINIA BANKS.

RICHMOND, March 4.—In the Senate to-day the bill forcing all the banks of this State to resume specie payment on the 1st of November next was ordered to be engrossed.

In the House to-day the Orange & Alexandria Railroad appropriation bill was defeated by one majority. This indicates the fate of all the similar bills now before the Legislature.

COFFEE SALE.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The Coffee sale was heavy to-day. The third catalogue was sold at full prices, but the balance was withdrawn, buyers not responding to the views of holders, who are firm.

THE NEXT STEAMERS FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The steamers Moses Taylor and St. Louis, sail on Saturday for California, instead of to-morrow.

WEATHER REPORTS.

March 4, Noon.—PHILADELPHIA.—Weather clear. Wind west by north. Barometer 30.03. Thermometer 21°.

WASHINGTON.—Weather variable. Wind northwest. Thermometer 26°.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Cotton is heavy—sales 2,000 bales to-day. There is but little inquiry and prices are weak. Flour is bouyant—sales of 11,000 bbls. at an advance of 5 cts. on State and Ohio, and a decline of 10 cts. on Southern. Sales of State at $4.25@4.35; Ohio 4.95@510; Southern $4.60@$5. Fair demand. Wheat is dull—sales of Southern White at —@—. Corn is firm—sales of 37,000 bushels at an advanee of 1 ct. White 67@69 cts.—Pork.—Mess and Prime opened at an advance of 25 cts., but closed heavy. Mess $16.70@$16.90.—Prime also declined 5 cts. Sales at $13@$13.20.—Lard is firm. Whiskey is steady, at firmer rates. Sugar is firm at 5@7¾ cts. Molasses 29@30½ cts. Spirits Turpentine closed heavy at 147 cts. Rosin is firm. Rice dull.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4.—Coffee — stock only 12,000 bags—sale yesterday of a cargo of Rio, low grades, at 11 cents.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP TENNESSEE.

By the arrival of the steamship Tennessee we have received files of Vera Cruz papers to the 21st inst. We do not observe, by these papers, that there has been any radical, or even appreciable change in the relative position of parties.

The new government is slowly falling into some sort of organization, and is busy promulgating edicts, appointing new officials, and regulating revenue arrangements. The clergy are making desperate efforts to recover their importance, to regain possession of their confiscated estates, and to effect, if possible, a close union of Church and State. The new administration is increasing its military force and garrisoning all parts of the country, to insure its allegiance by bonds of force.—In several States much turbulence and discord still exist—the discontented not appearing to be the advocates of the late government, but of still another, which they desire to take the place of the present. Large bands of robbers are marauding in different sections of the country, and, in many instances, had overrun and plundered whole villages. In the village of Cuantla, however, the most formidable band met a check. It was commanded by Angel Morales, and, making the assault, was repulsed with great loss by the armed inhabitants, Morales slain, and his body hung up in a market-place. The band, which was composed of one hundred and fifty convicts, who were enlarged during the revolution, were preparing for a second attack under the leadership of Quirino, who assumed command on the death of Morales.

VERA CRUZ HOLDS OUT.

The City of Vera Cruz, and in fact, the whole State of Vera Cruz still hold out against the Zuloaga Government.

CONDUCT OF MR. FORSYTH.

The Progreso is fierce in its denunciations of the reactionary party. In commenting on the conduct of the foreign Ministers who have recognized the authorities at the capital, it says of Gen. Forsyth: "We could wish his conduct in this particular might be better explained, in order that he may not deserve the censure of his Government, and its enlightened National Congress. The constitutional Government of Mexico has entered into close relations with the Government of the American Union, and has granted privileges to persons from that Republic in an affair of great importance for both countries, and if Mr. Forsyth did not achieve success in the project of a treaty which he conceived and proposed to Sr. Comonfort and his Ministers, Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet are satisfied with the reasons which made it inadmissable. But perhaps he will wish to try his fortune with the so-called Government of this Republic, which is capable of doing anything in order to obtain means to sustain its rebellion.

But let Mr. Forsyth ask the Cabinet of Washington if, in the grand idea of opposing the Democracy of the New World to the Democracy of the Old World, is contained that of recognizing a Government which tends to sympathizing with the latter. Let him ask if he ought to felicitate, upon an ephemeral triumph, a traitor and a coward, sold to the fanaticism of the clergy, in treachery to the legitimate Government, not only existing, but likewise capable of destroying the liberticide faction which pretends to represent the sovereignty and will of the nation. Let him ask, in short, if he has been sent to Mexico to prove that it is a lie that the United States are the support of Democracy and progress. After he shall have received an answer to these questions he will tell us if he has done well in seconding the fictitious and inefficacious aid which the representations of the European powers have offered to the so-called President Zuloaga."

COMMERCIAL DECREE.

Zuloaga has issued a decree, commanding that all duties on goods imported into Vera Cruz and Tampico shall be paid at the city of Mexico. Duties paid at those two seaports will not be recognized. This is, of course, bitterly denounced by the Progreso.

FORCES OF OAJACA, VERA CRUZ AND PUEBLA.

The Boletin Orizaveno says that the States of Vera Cruz, Puebla and Oajaca, are zealously occupied in organizing forces to celebrate the funeral honors of the Zuloaga government. They have only commenced developing their military resources, yet they already have assembled a force of 85,000 men, with forty pieces of artillery.

Oajaca has a thousand men under arms. Sr. Alatriste has another thousand; Gen. Negrate, at Orizaba, has a well disciplined and effective force of 700 infantry. Col. Trejo, at the same place, has 900 men; the regular force of Orizaba is 1,400 men, and that of Vera Cruz 1,200. At Cordoba there are 500 to 700; at Telmacan 200; and all these without including the National Guard.

THE FORCES OF LEON, JALISCO AND GUANJUATO.

A formidable movement was on foot in the States of Leon, Jalisco and Guanjuato, the object of which was the confederation of the three to resist the new government. This movement was causing considerable uneasiness at the capital, among those in favor of the new regime, which is seeking popularity by liberating large numbers of political prisoners which itself confined.

YUCATAN.

The difficulties at Campeachy have been settled at last and order restored. It has been agreed among all parties to entrust the government of the State to D. Tomas Aznar Barbachano. Thus the whole State is united against the Zuloaga Government.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Great complaints are still made of the terrible ravages and atrocities committed by the reactionary chief Mijia.

One of the Mexican papers recommends Zuloaga to assume the title of His Highness, and to re-establish the order of Guadalupe.

In Chihuahua the Indians were committing dreadful outrages upon the defenceless inhabitants, murdering and plundering.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Advices from Havana to the 25th February, have been received at New York.

The British ship Dream, Wilson master, arrived on the 24th, from Macoa and Cape of Good Hope, one hundred days, with 441 coolies, having passed over the side, from disease, only twelve, according to report.

Three charcoal vessels from the outports recently took on board, off the coast of this island, the cargo of a slaver from the coast of Africa, consisting of 450 Bozales, and landed them at Talla Piedra, a portion of the suburbs lying on the harbor. They were, however, seized by the Spanish authorities, and are now at the deposit at Jesus del Monte, a suburb of this city.

The sugar market is rather active, although purchases are only made to supply pressing wants.—Stock about 80000 boxes new, and 10,000 old crop.

Molasses has advanced, being scarce; 2¼ reals per keg is the selling price.

The tobacco crop promises to be full an average one, but planters demand the high rates which ruled at this season last year, which exporters do not appear inclined to give consequently no business for the coming crop has been transacted.

Freights are declining. The ruling rates being £2 for the British Channel for orders, 95c. per box for the United States, and $3 to $4 per hhd. for sugar, and $3 per hhd. for molasses. Small sized vessels only have a chance of being engaged.

Exchanges dull and declining. Sterling is quoted at 12 to 13 per cent. premium; New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other Northern and Eastern cities, ½ to 1 per cent. premium; New Orleans, 2 to 3 per cent. prenium (short).

The royal mail steamer Solent arrived on the 24th from St. Thomas, with London dates to the 2d inst.

The Philadelphia, from New York, was not in sight at dusk last evening.

RAILWAYS IN ALGERIA.—Orders have been sent to the commissariat establishments in the south of France to dispatch forthwith to Algeria a great number of spades, pickaxes, wheelbarrows, and other things required in effecting earthworks.—These objects are destined for the troops who are to be employed in the execution of railways in that colony. Each soldier is to be paid 75 cents a day, and inducements are to be held out to laborers in France to emigrate to Algeria to assist in the work.

AN AWKWARD FIX.—A letter from Greytown of the 4th ult., says: "On the 2d instant a couple of black men went shooting across the lagoon at the back of the town. At dusk one returned, and stated that the other must have lost himself. Guns were fired all night, and in the morning a number of men started to find him fled. They found him about mid-day on the top of a high stump, to which he had been confined all night by the presence of a couple of tigers. The brutes made off on the near approach of the men, who were all well armed.

JAPAN.—The *Pay* publishes accounts from Japan of the 11th of November. They confirm the fact already announced of the approaching journey to Europe of Prince TzsKuzen, the Emperors's nephew. He was to embark at Simoda, with a numerous suite, at the end of December, on board the Samarang, a Dutch vessel chartered by the Government of Japan. He is to visit Great Britain, France, Russia, and Holland, and to return by America. Among his suite are engineers who are coming to study the system of railways and of the electric telegraph.

ADVENTURES OF A KING.—The long projected visit of King Otho to the swinging bridge of Colchis has at last come off under difficulties. The old steam barge making five knots an hour brought him round from Præus, but could not, owing to sand banks, get up the channel so as to steam under the new chain way. His majesty got out for the night, when the mansion ashore took fire, and he had to escape *en deshabille;* a cod was the result, and the festivity of the famous bridge went off without royalty.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN INDIA.—A new line of electric telegraph has been put up between Calcutta and Madras. Formerly the telegraphic communication between these places was effected *via* Bombay. An alternative line is now provided, connecting the three Presidencies; and in the event of the line between Calcutta and Agra, *via* Cawnpore, being broken, the Government of India can communicate with the Northwest Provinces and the Punjaub *via* Madras and Bombay. The line is about 900 miles in length.

THE CAGLIARI.—According to the Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post*, the Governments of England and France find Piedmont in the right in declaring the seizure of the Cagliari illegal, and there is every probability of a rupture of relations between Piedmont and Naples. There is a report, however, that the latter power has offered to submit the question in dispute to the arbitration of another Government.

FATE OF DR. LEICHARDT.—It is greatly to be feared that Dr. Leicardt, the Austrian traveller, has shared the fate of Sir J. Franklin. Four thousand five hundred pounds, have, however, been voted by the legislature of New South Wales, for the expenses of the proposed expedition to search for him. Dr. Gregory has volunteered to conduct it, and he entertains some hopes that a statement made by a convict, that D. Leichardt is a prisoner in the hands of a tribe of northern aborigines, may be true.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—A letter from Constantinople, dated January the 21h, corroborates the statement from Egypt that M. Lesseps is not likely to obtain the firman, which he has so long and industriously sought, for his Suez canal project. Though backed by the French embassy, and by all those "dynamic agencies" which are so potent in Turkey, he has not yet succeeded in making any way with the Turkish Government.

THE AMERICANS IN PARIS.—The scarcity of Americans present at Lady Cowley's ball—which attracted, of course, various ill-natured remarks from the French journalists—was entirely owing to the order, emanating a the eleventh hour, for all gentlemen to appear in full court dress, knee breeches and coart collar. The Americans have always resisted this injunction, and in this case preferred abstaining altogether from making their appearance. One Yankee winnowed the summons by declaring that, "Never having possessed but one of those unmentionable garments, which his wife had seized upon the very day of his marriage, and had worn ever since, he had not dared to ask her for the loan upon this occasion."

MARTYRDOM OF MISSIONARIES.—In addition to the particulars forwarded by the Governor of the Philippine Isles respecting the murder of the Spanish bishop, Monsiegnor Dias, in Cochin China, information has been received of the martyrdom of another missionary, named Montels, who was decapitated on the 26th June 1857, with two native Christians, named John Quoc and Peter V. The execution was ordered by a military mandarin, and took place near Ky-gnan-Fo, in the province of Kiang-Si.—M. Montels went into China to replace M. Than, another French missionary, who was ill. On his way he fell in with a detachment of the imperial army, who searched his baggage. They found in it his hair, which had cut off in order not to be taken for an insurgent, in case he should fall into their hands, but which he had preserved to show to the insurgents in case he should fall into their hands, as a proof that he had been compelled to cut it off by force. He was taken before the mandarin of the district, and that mctionary, in spite of what he said, and in spite of his invoking the treaties which protect missionaries, had him and his two Christian companions beheaded.

DR. LIVINGSTON.—A dinner is to be given on Saturday (to-day) to Dr. Livingstone, the African traveller, on the occasion of his departure from this country for a free expedition into the interior of Africa. He is furnished with all requisite assistance from the Government of this country to push his discoveries to a still more successful conclusion than heretofore. A sum of £5,000 has been assigned to him for the prosecution of his enterprise. He is to be accompanied by competent assistants, and in short everything appears to have been done which can help him on his way. Dr. Livingstone is to proceed in the first instance to Cape of Good Hope. From that point he and his companions will be conveyed in a Government vessel to the mouth of the River Zambese, and even there the watchfulness of the British Government over the travellers is not withdrawn. Dr. Livingstone and his companions are to be conveyed 300 miles up the river in a steam launch, and not until they have been landed in safety at a point so far onward in the vast continent which they are about to explore will they be left to themselves. The adventurous spirit which inspires such an enterprise is this will surely meet with the heartiest sympathy in England, and we doubt not many persons will be present to-day to bid farewell to Livingstone, the African traveler, and bid him "God speed." May he in due course return among us again to receive in the admiration and respect of his countrymen, due reward.

MEETING AT FANEUIL HALL.— There will be a meeting in Faneuil Hall on Friday evening next (the anniversary of the Boston Massacre,) to protest against the Dred Scott decision. Speeches will be made by Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, Charles Lenox Renond, Theodore Parker, Judge Russell, Dr. John S Rock, Charles W. Slack, and Rev. T. W. Higginson.

HORRIBLE TREATMENT OF A WIFE.—A case of unusual interest was tried in Walton Superior Court last week, consuming four days. The testimony was voluminous, and we did not hear, nor shall we pretend to give, a hundred th part of it. A brief outline of material facts will suffice. A man named Thomas Kelly, or O'Kelly, was arraigned for the murder of his wife, who was found dead (frozen, it is said,) in her place of confinement during the extraordinary cold weather of 1856.

The deceased, it is alleged, was at least partially deranged, and had been confined a number of years, eleven or twelve, we believe—five in Oglethorpe, and seven, perhaps, in Walton. It was proven that her place of confinement consisted of a *pen*, constructed of poles, notched at the corners, and covered with clap boards. In this was a hole ten by four inches, some four or five feet from the ground, with a shelf inside, upon which was placed her food in an old iron frying-pan! Her food some of the witnesses testified, was promiscuously mixed together in this pan—boiled bacon, "collards," and milk being frequently mixed together!

Many of the witnesses testified that the chinks or cracks between the poles of this den were open—there never was any fire in it—no bed or bedding, and the poor creature was sometimes entirely naked and always nearly so! In this den she languished seven years, until relieved by death from her horrible suffering. One cold morning that winter she was found upon her hands and knees at the door, naked, or nearly so, and frozen stiff. Many persons think there is reason to believe that starvation as well as cold had something to do in bringing about her death. We understand that the deceased, before her mind became impaired, was a sensible and respectably educated woman.

As before remarked, it is no part of our purpose to give the testimony in this case—it would fill a book. We only refer to material points against the prisoner. We did not hear one syllable in his behalf. The minutiæ, or filling-in of the picture, is too sickening to lay before our readers.

The husband was indicted for murder. The attorneys for the prosecution were Mr. Solicitor Thurmond, N. G. Foster, and others; for the defence, Judge Floyd, Mr. Clark, and others.

The prisoner was arraigned on Wednesday morning. When we left not one-half the witnesses had been examined. We learn that the pleadings commenced late on Friday afternoon. At the time we write we have not heard what the verdict of the jury was.

P. S. Since the above was written, we learn that O'Kelly has been sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.—*Athens (Ga.) Watchman.*

A CHAPTER OF CRIMES.

We compile the following record of crimes from the *New Orleans* papers of the 26th ult.:

DANGEROUSLY STABBED.—A street organ-player, named Guiseppe Zazzi, was dangerously cut in the abdomen, evening before last, at the corner of Toulouse and Burgundy streets, by a boy named John Dailey. Some companions of Dailey's beat Zazzi to make him play. He beat back with a stick and struck Dailey, upon which the latter stabbed him in the abdomen. Daily was arrested, and Zazzi sent to the Charity Hospital.

VERDICT OF MURDER.—The inquest in the case of Dennis Hickey, the milkman who was killed on Foucher street, on Mardi Gras night, was concluded yesterday, and a verdict rendered against a youth named Richard Shelton, for the murder of the deceased. Shelton was about 17 years of age, and was an apprentice of Harvey Guild, gas fitter, on St. Charles street.

ANOTHER HORRIBLE MURDER.—A dreadful murder was perpetrated last evening on Felicity Road, between Liberty and Franklin streets. The victim of this bloody deed was Stephen M. Fox, a civil engineer of the Pontchartrain railroad, and his murderer a man named Bartholomew Collins, who lived next door to the deceased. The testimony taken at the investigation before Deputy Coroner Osborne, was to the following effect: Collins and Fox were seen fighting with each other, but what transpired before the actual engagement between them was not ascertained. Mrs. Collins was seen to interfere between them and push her husband to his own door, nearly in front of which the difficulty took place. Fox was seen to put his hand in his pocket and draw out something, but whether a weapon or not the witness could not tell. Collins then went into his house.

Fox, who had dropped several articles during the fight, remained to pick them up, and just after picking up a ring, and while still in a stooping posture, the door of Collin's house opened and Collins appeared in it with a shot gun in his hand. He immediately levelled it at Fox and fired. The effect was the most horrible wounding of Fox, the entire side of whose face was blown off, and of course producing instantaneous death. Charles Forno, Warden of the Workhouse, who happened to be riding by, and saw the horrible occurrence, immediately secured Collins, whom he found in an outhouse. Collins is a contractor, and about 35 years of age. Fox was about 50 years of age, and was a native of Virginia.

A MULATTO BOY MURDERED.—About half-past seven o'clock, night before last, on Columbus street, in the Third District, a free mulatto boy named Jean Baptiste Huber was fatally stabbed in the breast by another free colored boy named Armand Touverque. Hubert was brought to his residence on Morales street, between Columbus and St. Bernard, where he expired at four o'clock yesterday morning. Deputy Coroner Osborne held an inquest on the body yesterday, but little could be ascertained in relation to the young murderer's act. It appears, however, that a free colored man named Simeon Lewis instigated Touverque to attack Hubert, and that he followed and stabbed him in an entirely unprovoked manner. Touverque, when he was arrested by an officer of the Third District police, was brought before Hubert, who identified him as the person who stabbed him, and he also implicated Lewis as having urged Touverque to do so. The deceased was about 17 years of age, and the prisoner is about the same age or younger.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL FOR MURDER.—Patrick Murphy, the youth who killed Lorenzo Dow, f. m. c., Sunday night, on St. Louis street, near Derbigny, was yesterday, after examination before Recorder Fabre, committed for trial on a charge of murder. The evidence of one of his companions and his own admission made in presence of several persons to Lieut. Fremaux, make out a clear and bad case against him. Murphy was drunk and stabbed the man in the back in the most wanton manner.

[Reported for the "Daily Exchange."]

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

EAST BALTIMORE CONFERENCE

OF THE

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

SECOND DAY, Thursday, March 4th, 1858.

At 9 o'clock, the Conference was called to order by the President, Bishop Baker.

The usual morning services were then proceeded with, the Rev. John A. Gere officiating.

It was agreed that the calling of the roll be dispensed with.

The journal of the previous day's proceedings was then read by the Secretary, Rev. Thomas B. Sargent, and adopted.

The President then introduced to the Conference the Rev. Mr. Norris, presiding elder of the East New York Conference, and the Rev. A. Manship, of the Philadelphia Conference.

Rev. C. B. Tippett called up the letter of the Rev. James E. Wilson, of Wheeling, Va., in relation to the establishing of a new paper, devoted to the interests of the church, and moved that a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair to confer with a similar Committee to be appointed by the Baltimore Conference.

Rev. Samuel Keppler offered an amendment, which was laid on the table.

The Rev. Mr. Tippett's motion was then seconded, and adopted.

A motion was then made that the Secretary of this Conference inform the Baltimore Conference of the action this body has taken upon the subject.—Before the question was taken, a motion was made to reconsider the vote, on the Rev. Mr. Tippett's motion, which was carried. After which the whole subject was laid upon the table.

A circular was received and read by the Secretary, being the Annual Report of the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The report states that the receipts were, during the last year, somewhat exceeding a thousand dollars less than during the previous year. This is accounted for by the distracted state of the finances of the country during almost the whole of the preceding year.

The following named superannuated ministers were continued in their relation:

Revs. James Stevens, Robert Caden, James Ewing, David Wolfe, Franklin Dison, Francis M. Mills and Jacob M. McNally.

The following