THE DAILY EXCHANGE.

VOL. VII---NO. 931. BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

THE NEWS.

In the Louisiana State Convention on Monday a resolution was passed to unite to-day in a public reception to General Twiggs, late commander of the Department of Texas under the government of the United States, and inviting him to a seat on the floor of the Convention. A resolution was introduced in the Convention instructing the Louisiana delegates in the Southern Congress not to cede any of the public domain to the Confederation.

It appears, according to our advices from the National Capital, that Lord Lyons, the British Minister, has notified the Government at Washington that his Government will not recognize merely a proclamation of the blockade of the Southern ports on the part of Mr. Lincoln's administration, but that a blockade, to be considered such, must be effectual. It is stated, too, that the French Government, also, will soon give similar official notification, and that this course will probably be followed by all the leading European Powers having commercial interests at stake.

We learn from Washington that drafts sent by the Government to the custom-house at New Orleans have been returned unpaid.

The President sent the appointment of his Cabinet officers to the Senate yesterday. The list is precisely the same as published by us yesterday morning. The Southern States are represented by Messrs. Bates, of Missouri, and Blair, of this State. All were confirmed.

In the Congress of the Southern Confederacy yesterday, the nomination of Mr. Mallory was confirmed as Secretary of the Navy.

By the steamer *Northern Light*, at New York yesterday, we learn that the American treaty with New Grenada had not been ratified.

In the Virginia Convention yesterday more secession resolutions were introduced and referred. One of the series offered proposed that an ordinance be reported contemplating the resuming by the State of Virginia all powers delegated by her to the Federal Government, and the calling of a Convention of the border slave States for the purpose of forming a new confederacy with such of the free States as shall desire to join the movement. The inaugural of Mr. Lincoln was denounced as aggressive, and as indicating coercion of the seceded States.

News from Charleston and the South will now be eagerly looked for. To satisfy our readers as to the movements at Charleston, we publish this morning extracts from letters from that city, giving accounts of the war preparations going on there. Our regular despatch from Washington states that Major Anderson does not desire reinforcements. The same despatch says that the friends of Anderson are endeavoring to have him promoted as Brigadier General, vice Gen. Twiggs, stricken from the roll.

We have not yet received sufficient returns from North Carolina as to decide how the recent election in that State resulted.

It has been decided at Savannah that all goods shipped for Tennessee, through that port, must pay duties in that city, unless purchased before the 28th ult., and shipped before the 14th inst. Our merchants will take notice.

The Secretary of the Treasury of the Southern Confederacy has decided that the act of the 18th of February does not prohibit foreign vessels from engaging in the coasting trade of the Republic.

On Sunday, Mr. Glenn, the Commissioner from Georgia, addressed the Missouri State Convention at St. Louis. While he was speaking, he suffered great indignities from persons occupying the lobbies.

The correspondents of several of the Northern papers mention a rumor that Miss Harriet Lane, niece of Ex-President Buchanan, was married on Monday morning to James E. Carlisle, Esq., a distinguished lawyer of Washington.

Gen. Twiggs arrived at New Orleans yesterday and was received by an escort and a salute.

A despatch from New Orleans informs us that the revenue cutter *Dodge* has been seized by the Texas authorities. Troops are concentrating in the neighborhood of Fort Brown and the commander was preparing for an attack. Fort Cooper has been surrendered to the State authorities.

Ex-President Buchanan arrived in this city yesterday afternoon from Washington, on the way to his home at Wheatland. He sojourned at Barnum's Hotel, where he was called upon by many of our citizens. He will leave for Pennsylvania this morning, at 8.15 A. M., under the escort of the Baltimore City Guard.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—Last night, on the occasion of the first presentation of Mr. Miles' spectacular drama, entitled "*Uncle Sam's Magic Lantern*," Holliday Street Theatre was crowded to its utmost capacity. The piece was received with marked satisfaction by the audience. It will be repeated this evening.

CONFESSION OF A MURDERER—AN INNOCENT MAN HUNG.

On Monday night last a negro, named George Orem, died at his home on Union street, between Pennsylvania avenue and Ross street. Previous to his death he made a confession acknowledging that he was a murderer, and stated that an innocent man suffered death for his crime. He confessed that he murdered the negro King, and that the negro Cyphus, who was hung as the guilty party, was entirely innocent of the crime. Orem was attacked with sickness some few weeks since, and continued to grow worse until Monday night, when it became evident that he must die.

During his illness he appeared much disturbed in mind, and when he found that he would surely die, he called some friends near him, and made his confession. At the time the murder took place Orem was engaged in selling oysters through the city, and King was in his employ. The day previous, Orem had a quarrel with King, and the former then determined to take the latter's life. Orem was also engaged in butchering, and was in the habit of carrying his butcher-knife in a pocket on the back part of his pantaloons. On the night of the murder he placed his knife in this pocket and started for the house in Wagon alley, where the tragedy was enacted. When the difficulty commenced, Orem seized the first opportunity to plunge the butcher-knife into the heart of King, killing him instantly. He then made his escape.—The negro Cyphus was arrested on the charge of committing the murder. From the moment of his arrest to the minute previous to his execution he denied his guilt. The evidence on the trial was that of negroes only. One of the witnesses, known as "Topsy," who saw the murder committed, stated that Cyphus was not the man who did it. The same statement which she gave before the jury, she made on the night of the murder to several persons who conversed with her. She described the murderer as a black man, heavily built.

All the other testimony, however, pointed to Cyphus as the perpetrator of the murder. The girl Topsy was weak-minded, and by some considered insane. Her recollection of events proved bad, and the only thing she could remember and state with distinctness, was the act of stabbing. Her testimony was cast aside as unworthy of belief. She was a prostitute, and was in company with a negro on her way to King's house. The negro Cyphus denied being in the vicinity of the murder at the time it was committed, and a few minutes before he ascended the scaffold, remarked to the writer of this article that he was innocent of the charge, and a few years would prove his innocence. His statement has proved to be true, and there is now no doubt that he suffered death for a crime which he never committed.

Orem, the murderer, died on Monday night, and the body has been buried. Previous to his death he stated that he had been much harassed since he committed the deed. He was unable to sleep, and it was only when he was wearied out with toil, and in some instances after several nights of restless wakefulness, that he was enabled to sleep.—Even then, he asserted, he was afflicted with horrible dreams, in which the tragedy would be re-enacted, and he would suffer the pains of death for the crime. The image of his murdered victim followed him wherever he went, day and night, and no doubt to a considerable degree hastened his death.

IMPORTANT TO INVENTORS.—The bill "to promote the progress of the useful arts," introduced on the 22d of December, 1859, by Mr. Mallory in the Senate, after various important modifications and two conference reports, passed both Houses. The bill is radical and important. It changes the present patent law in many most essential particulars. Its most important provision is that all patents *hereafter granted* shall remain in force for seventeen years from the date of issue, and all extensions of such patents are thereby prohibited. This cuts off all the intrigue and corruption incident to the extension of valuable patents by the Commissioner of Patents; and although it does and could not, of course, bind a future Congress, its moral effect will be to stop the bad practice of extension by Congress itself. This was the last point submitted to the conference committee. Douglas, Cameron and Fitch, of the Senate, and Cox, Frank and Barr, of the House, as the conference committee, insisted on this radical reform, and it was passed the last day of the session.

It provides, where extensions are now applied for, in cases of existing patents, for compulsory process for witnesses, in order to make a thorough investigation of the merits of the case.

It gives the Commissioner of Patents a larger salary, as it imposes additional duties and responsibilities.

It provides for certain additional examiners.

It allows the Commissioner to refuse to recognize patent agents who have been guilty of misconduct.

It does not alter the law as to payment of fees.—It enlarges the right to patent in relation to moulding, casting, electrotyping, &c.

It cuts off all patents not prosecuted within two years after filing.

It requires labels on patented articles.

It enables the Commissioner to dispose of models of rejected applications, and to dispense with models when he thinks the design can be sufficiently represented by a drawing.

It allows the Commissioner to require the printing of papers in certain cases.

An important part of the bill repeals the laws now in force fixing the rates of the Patent Office to be paid, and *discriminating* between the inhabitants of the United States and those of other countries.

The increased number of workmen required at the United States Armory at Springfield, to produce 400 additional muskets per month after the present month, have all been engaged; and a great many men have applied for employment beyond the number required. The machinery is so perfect, and the arrangement of the master armorer so effective, that an increase of 10 to 15 per cent. in the help will suffice to produce 50 per cent. more muskets.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

UNITED STATES SENATE---SPECIAL SESSION.

THE NEW CABINET.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The floor of the Senate Chamber was densely crowded to-day before the members were called to order. The utmost anxiety everywhere was expressed to learn the formation of the Cabinet. This was the subject uppermost everywhere. The galleries were about two-thirds filled.

The Senate met at 1 o'clock. The Chaplain offered a prayer, in which he specially remembered the President of the United States.

On motion of Mr. HALE, a committee of two was appointed to wait on the President and inform him that the Senate was ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

Messrs. HALE and DOUGLAS were appointed said committee, and immediately upon their leaving to perform the duty assigned, the Senate took a recess for half an hour.

On reassembling, the Senate went into secret session and remained for an hour and a half, during which they confirmed the following appointments to the Cabinet of the new administration:

Hon. W. H. SEWARD, of N. Y, Secretary of State.
Hon. SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury.
Hon. SIMON CAMERON, of Penn., Secretary of War.
Hon. G. WELLS, of ——, Secretary of the Navy.
Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, of Maryland, Postmaster General.
Hon. EDW. BATES, of Missouri, Attorney General.
Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, of Indiana, Secretary of the Interior.

The votes were unanimous for all except Messrs. Bates and Blair, four or five votes being cast against each of these—that many objecting to them because unwilling that any gentlemen from the slave States should go into the Cabinet.

There was a large crowd assembled around the doors, anxious to hear the result of the Executive session.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Major Anderson, up to the 4th of March, has continued to speak of his condition as safe, and to express the opinion that reinforcements had better not be sent to him.

The point of difference between the two Houses on the bill reorganizing the Patent Office was with reference to the extension of patents. The House had amended it providing that no patent should be re-issued when the Commissioner was satisfied that both the inventor and assignee had netted one hundred thousand dollars. The Senate amended that by confining that amount of profits to the inventor alone.

The Committee of Conference consisted of Messers. Douglas, Cameron and Fitch, of the Senate, and Messers. Cox, Frank and Barr, of the House, who adopted in place of what is above-stated, the following: "All patents hereafter granted shall remain in force for seventeen years from the date of the issue, and all extensions of such patents is hereby prohibited." The bill was thus passed. It stops all corruption and intrigue, as to present patents in Congress, and all patents granted after its passage cannot be renewed at the Patent Office.

The drafts drawn by ex-Secretary Dix on the Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans to-day for work on the Custom-House, and also drafts by the ex-Postmaster-General King in the same office in connection with the postal service, amounting to between two and three hundred thousand dollars, have been returned unpaid.

The resignations to President Buchanan of his Cabinet officers were to take effect on the 4th of March, or until their successors were appointed, consequently they have been attending to business until the closing hours of their respective departments to-day. General Dix will return to New York on Thursday. Judge Black will not leave Washington for the present. He remains on private and professional business, and will probably continue to practice the law here.

Ex President Buchanan departed on his journey to Wheatland this afternoon. He was escorted to the railroad station by two mounted and two infantry companies, together with the committee from that locality and prominent citizens of Washington. He exchanged many farewell hand-shakings, appearing to be deeply affected by the manifestations of friendship; and when he bowed adieu to the large crowd, as the train was about to start, they further testified their respect by vigorous cheers.

The resignation of Mr. Preston, United States Minister to Spain, was this morning filed in the State Department.

Capt. Lay, of Virginia, by local rank a Brevet Lieut. Colonel and aid to Lieut. General Scott, has resigned.

The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning to arrange the Standing Committees.

A large number of citizens from Kentucky and Indiana are here, urging the promotion of Major Robert Anderson as Brigadier General, vice Gen. Twiggs, stricken from the roll, as recently officially published, for treachery

Several State delegations this morning, at different times, paid their respects to President Lincoln. Prominent among them were those of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

General Scott and Secretary Holt were also visited. To the greeting of the Pennsylvania delegation, Gen. Scott made a brief, patriotic and friendly speech. Secretary Holt expressed himself honored by the visit, and his regret that the brief time he had occupied the War Department had not enabled him to do more for the country in this the time of its trouble.

Gen. Scott, in addressing the Illinoisians, this afternoon, exhorted them to stand by the Union, and to cherish a feeling of fraternity toward all sections. Representative Lovejoy, who occupied apartments in the same house with General Scott, was called out, and said, among other things, that General Scott saved the country in 1832 and 1860, paying an eloquent tribute to his bravery and patriotism.

The newly confirmed members of the Cabinet are over-crowded to-night with visitors.

Hon. Martin J. Crawford, one of the Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy, accredited to negotiate with the Administration, has arrived here.

THE WAY IN WHICH THE INAUGURAL IS REGARDED.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The border slave States men almost generally condemn the inaugural.—There is, however, a difference of opinion among them; some saying that it is capable of two constructions, war or peace, and that it remains to be seen what policy President Lincoln will pursue. The Republicans endorse the address nearly all enthusiastically. Other classes regard it favorably.

From Nicaragua.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The steamer Northern Light, from Aspinwall on the 26th, has arrived here. The Nicaragua Congress was in session.—The American treaty had not been ratified and probably would not be, the Granadian Government saying they don't want to make any treaty, as they are a match for either the Northern or Southern governments of America. At Costa Rica there was a great feeling of insecurity.

Capt. Whiting, of the Steamer Golden Gate, died at Panama on the 24th ult.

There are no tidings of the U. S. sloop-of-war Levant.

The Pardon of Judge Vondersmith.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—Full pardon was not granted to Judge Vondersmith, as at first understood. His term of imprisonment was commuted from twenty to *three* years, and the fine imposed was not remitted.

Ship News.

NORFOLK, March 5.—Arrived in Hampton Roads, ship Julia Laurence, 118 days from Callao.

[*From the Detroit Free Press, March* 2.]

GENERAL CASS AT HOME—RECEPTION AT DETROIT—SPEECH OF GENERAL CASS ON THE CRISIS.

The return of Gen. Cass to his home in Detroit was made yesterday the occasion of a large and enthusiastic demonstration on the part of citizens of all classes, who united in a cordial display of the respect and esteem in which they hold his services and character. The demonstration was of a kind seldom accorded to men in public life, the weight and position of the principal participants belonging to a standard which constitutes in itself a compliment of the highest order. We feel assured that never on any similar occasion has a body of our citizens comprised so much of solidity, wealth and respectability, as that which yesterday morning took the cars to meet and escort homeward the venerable statesman, whose close of office has, probably for the last time, found its close.

At the close of an address of welcome by Mr. Emmons, Gen. Cass replied in the following words:

"Sir—The kind reception which my fellow-citizens of Detroit have given me, on this my return amongst them, has impressed me with profound emotions of gratitude. The recollections and associations which press upon me render it impossible for me to do little more than acknowledge their kindness. My political career is ended, and I am warned that in the course of nature my life approaches its termination. I come back to the scene of my early labors, and cares, and exertions, endeared to me by many an interesting association, to remain among you till, in the providence of God, I shall be called to meet that final change that sooner or later must come to all. A young adventurer in this great region of the Northwest, it has proved to me, as to many others, not only a land of promise, but a land also of performance. You have been pleased to refer in terms of commendations to the services I have been called upon to render to this section of our common country. It has indeed seen it advance from a weak and exposed colonial condition to its present position, possessed of all the elements of human power and prosperity.

"I have but one regret to encounter in resuming my place among you, and that arises from the perilous crisis in which our country is involved. You do me but justice in attributing to me an earnest desire for the preservation of this Union, and of the Constitution, the great work of our fathers, and which has secured to their sons a greater measure of freedom and prosperity than any nation ever enjoyed before us. I can scarcely persuade myself that I am not oppressed by some fearful dream, when I reflect upon all that is passing in our country, and upon the position in which this great Republic is placed; suddenly struck from the summit of its prosperity, and with a future before us which no man can contemplate without the most serious alarm. In all history there is nothing like it. With no external enemy to trouble us, with no internal oppression, with none of those visitations of pestilence or famine or other evils by which nations are often punished for their offences, we have recklessly put to hazard our inestimable blessings, and are entering that path of discord, and division, and border disputes, which, if there is any truth in history, must lead to most disastrous consequences. I do not allude to this fearful subject in any partisan spirit. I do not seek to investigate the causes which led to the present state of things.

"But I indulge in the hope that, before it is too late, there will be a determination through the whole country—a firm determination—to cultivate feelings of friendship and harmony, accompanied by a manifestation of a spirit of conciliation and compromise, of justice, indeed, which may lead to the hope that, if the work is earnestly and promptly undertaken, we may succeed, under Providence, in re-establishing the integrity and the blessings of the Constitution, with the patriotic co-operation of the whole American people."

In Washington on Monday a bare-headed lunatic paraded the streets denouncing, woe, woe, upon the country.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

"The Foreigners" of Massachusetts and the Coastwise Trade.

CHARLESTON, March 4.—The Collector of this port has received the following despatch from the Secretary of the Treasury of the Southern Confederacy:

"*Montgomery, Ala., March* 3.—I wrote you that the exclusion of foreigners from the coasting trade and all discrimination in the collection of duties are abolished. The act of the 18th of February makes no distinction between citizens and foreigners. I see, then, no objection to the exemption claimed by the citizens of Massachusetts."

[Second Despatch.]

MONTGOMERY, March 5.—The flag of the Confederate States has been determined upon unanimously. The design originated with the committee, not from the models presented. It was hoisted on the Capitol at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Mallory, as Secretary of the Navy, has been confirmed.

Congress is in secret session to-night.

MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—Pursuant to the adjournment on Friday evening, the State Convention assembled this morning in the Mercantile Library Hall in this city, and was called to order at 10½ o'clock.

The hall is tastefully decorated with national flags, and a large eagle is placed over the Chairman's stand. The lobby is crowded with spectators.

A Committee of Thirteen on Federal Relations has been appointed, and the Convention now is engaged in discussing the proposition received from Mr. Glenn, the Commissioner from Georgia, with a fair prospect of its rejection.

THE GEORGIA COMMISSIONER HISSED.

ST LOUIS, March 4.—The resolution appointing a committee of three to inform Commissioner Glenn, of Georgia, that the Convention was ready to receive any communication he may have to make from his State, was finally passed by a vote of 62 against 35.

Mr. Glenn was then introduced to the Convention. He read the articles of secession just adopted by Georgia, after which he made a speech, stating the cause which induced Georgia to dissever her connection with the Federal Government, and strongly urged Missouri to join his State in the formation of a Southern Confederacy.

Mr. Glenn's remarks were greeted with hissings and hootings from the lobby, which the Chairman failed to suppress.

On motion, the Convention adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

EFFECT OF MR. LINCOLN'S INAUGURAL.

RICHMOND, March 5.—Messrs. Cox and Chesterfield offered resolutions instructing the Committee on Federal Relations to report without delay a plan for holding a Convention of the border slave States at the earliest practicable day. Also to report on the subject of the coercion of the seceded States by the Government.

Mr. Leake, of Goochland, offered a substitute instructing the Committee, in view of the coercive policy indicated by the President and a long list of aggressions, to report an ordinance to enable Virginia to resume all the powers which she delegated to the General Government, and declare herself independent, and then call a Convention of all the slaveholding States to determine what should be a new Constitution necessary to ensure protection to their rights in a Confederacy of the slave States and such free States as are willing to come in.

An amendment was proposed instructing the Committee to report in effect, that, Whereas it is plain that it is President Lincoln's purpose to plunge the country in civil war by a coercive policy, which Virginia will resist;

Resolved, That the Legislature be requested to make the needful appropriations of means, and provide necessary forces to resist and repel every attempt of the Federal authorities to hold, occupy and possess property and places of the United States in any seceded States or those that may withdraw, or collect duties on imports in the same.

Mr. Goggin read a series of resolutions against coercive measures for the collection of the revenue, etc., as follows:

Resolved, That Virginia would repel such attempts, and requests the co-operation of the border slave States in effecting a plan for uniting with the South, with the hope of restoring harmony to the Union, and of re-forming the United States upon the basis of the Constitution, modified to protect the rights of persons and property and territory in all time.

Resolved, That in the event of the separation of Virginia from the Union, the Government property in Virginia ought to be resumed by her, as well for the defence of her citizens and their property in particular locations, as for the purposes of general defence.

Resolved, That while Virginia remains a member of the Union, she will assume no hostile attitude to the Government, but be prepared to repel any assault made upon her.

The debate exhibited the effect of the inaugural address of President Lincoln to some extent. The Union men, including Messrs. Cox and Goggin, urged that some action was necessary; as all Virginia's previous efforts had failed, they want the opinion of the border slave States before determining, but they contemplated no union with the North on unequal terms.

Mr. Dorman, of Rockbridge, though regretting Mr. Lincoln's position, thinks that the Union men should work harder, and all oppose coercion.

The Secessionists dealt the Inaugural some hard blows, and this feeling was apparent among the people, but the Union men will oppose hasty action in convention, and perhaps prevent the ordinance of secession.

There has been a good deal of excitement here all day, but the Convention adjourned without taking any action. The Secessionists are in better spirits.

Duties on Southern Goods.

SAVANNAH, March 2.—It has been decided here that all goods shipped *via* this port for Tennessee must pay duties here, as Tennessee is not one of the Southern Confederacy, unless the goods were purchased before February 28, and loaded in the vessel before March 14.

Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—Luther J. Glenn, Commissioner from Georgia, delivered a strong secession speech before a joint session of the Legislature last night.

North Carolina Election.

RALEIGH, March 5th.—Returns from sixty-two counties give sixty-five Unionists, and thirty-three Disunionists. The vote in the convention will require the official returns to decide the question.

LATEST FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The following are the latest returns from North Carolina:—
Orange gives 1,417 against Convention—460 for.
Iredell, against Convention, 1,627.
Guilford, 2,700 majority against Convention.
Davidson, 1,400 majority against Convention.
Caldwell, 500 majority against Convention.
Romain, 600 against Convention.
Davie, 417 against Convention.
Yadkin, majority against Convention, 1,400.
Burke, for Convention, 175,
Catawba, 760 for Convention.
Craven, 300 for Convention.
Gaston, 698 majority for Convention.
Lenoir, for Convention, 300.
Wayne, 1,000 majority for Convention.
Duplin, 974 majority for Convention.
Cleveland and Lincoln, Convention majorities.
Mecklenburg, 1,196 for Convention.
It is thought by many that the State has voted against Convention.

From Texas.

We take the following from a letter written at Austin, Texas, on the 21st ult., and published in the New Orleans *Crescent*, on the 1st inst.:

Gen. Twiggs yielded up the post, because he was in the power of the secession troops.

Henry McCulloch, the late United States Marshal for the Eastern District of this State, has gone up, at the head of 250 troops, to take Camp Cooper. Some trouble was anticipated up there, but Henry McCulloch will take the Camp, resistance or no resistance.

Capt. John S. Ford has gone at the head of 300 troops to take Brownsville, and the United States Post at that place. It is in his possession by this time.

Gen. Houston announces that he will resign on the 2d of March. He will probably do so. The old hero is much troubled.

We received the following telegram from New Orleans last night:

NEW ORLEANS, March 5.—Gen. Twiggs was received here to-day with an escort and a salute.

The cutter Dodge has been seized by the Texas authorities.

The officer in command of Fort Brown is preparing for defensive operations. The Texas troops were concentrating in the neighborhood for an attack.

Fort Cooper had surrendered to the State authorities.

BLOCKADE OF THE SOUTHERN PORTS. Important Notification of the English and French Governments.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—I learn that Lord Lyons, the British Minister, has officially notified the American Government that Great Britain will not recognize a blockade of the Southern ports unless it is thorough and effectual, and that the mere announcement of a blockade, in accordance with the Treaty of Paris, will not be recognized.

In order to make the blockade of the Southern ports thus complete, the American Government must have vessels enough to blockade every port, otherwise the British Government will feel themselves compelled, in accordance with their engagements with other Powers, to disregard the restriction, and carry on their commerce with the Southern ports as if no such blockade had been announced.

It is understood that it is also the intention of M. Mercier, the French Minister, to give the same notification to the government in regard to France, and that all the European powers, in consequence of the peculiar relations they have with the commerce of the world, will likewise take advantage of the Treaty of Paris, and act in accordance with the policy adopted by the French and English governments.—*Cor. N. Y. Herald*.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4.—The annual celebration of the Fire Department took place to-day. It was a magnificent display.

The Convention reassembled to-day. A resolution was passed for the Convention to unite in a public reception to-morrow of Gen. Twiggs, inviting him to a seat on the floor of the Convention.—A resolution was introduced instructing the Louisiana delegates in the Southern Congress not to cede any part of the public domain to the Confederacy.

A report is prevalent here that news had been received from Washington to-day that fighting had commenced.

THE REINFORCEMENTS FOR FORT PICKENS.

The New York *Express* publishes the following from Washington:—

WASHINGTON, March 4.

Lieut. Gilman was last week sent to Pensacola with despatches for the commander of the United States steam sloop Brooklyn, directing him not to transfer the troops on board his vessel to Fort Pickens until after the third instant. It is presumed, therefore, that the garrison of Fort Pickens will be reinforced to-day, as the captain of the Brooklyn is anxious to get rid of his large company as soon as possible.

FROM CHARLESTON.

As many persons are unapprehensive of hostile movements at Charleston, we glean from the most reliable correspondence:

(*Correspondence of the N. Y. Express*)

CHARLESTON, March 1.—The preparations for an attack upon Fort Sumter will be completed by Tuesday next, and my opinion is, that should Lincoln's inaugural message look like coercion, Sumter will be attacked before the close of next week. You may depend it will be taken in less than six hours after fire is commenced on it. The floating battery has been launched, and next week will be anchored within 500 yards of the southern side of Sumter, and the four heavy guns brought to bear on the weakest part of the fort wall, which is on that side. This, with the heavy guns from the batteries on Cumming's Point, all ranging likewise, must soon make a breach. It is currently rumored to-day that Major Anderson has expressed his determination to resign on the first instant, but I can find no reliable authority for it. From good authority just received, I learn that unless Sumter is surrendered by the United States Government previous to Tuesday next, President Davis has ordered the attack to be made without delay. The foundries here are all busy casting shot and shell—Cameron & Co. casting 6,000 lbs. per day. You need not be surprised if the war is begun at any time after Monday next.

(*Correspondence of the New York Times.*)

CHARLESTON, C. S. A., Friday, March 1, 1861.—While waiting for Mr. Lincoln to show his hands, we do nothing but anticipate the worst. The famous Dahlgren guns, which were specially ordered by Gov. Pickens, have arrived from Richmond. They are of the heaviest calibre. The necessities of the public service will not permit me to tell you where we shall place them; in other words, I cannot violate private confidence. We persist in thinking that coercion is intended, and therefore we are unwilling to "let on" about those ugly fellows that are intended charitably to blow you up, if you ever come near enough to them.

This morning the Northeastern Railroad brought in twelve ten-inch mortars and fifty thousand more pounds of powder. We have now ready for the expected emergency four hundred and eighty seven thousand pounds of powder. When the Star of the West was fired into, there was barely enough powder to charge the guns at Morris Island. Ah, you threw away a magnificent chance then, if you really mean to do anything, which some of us, the more temperate, begin really to doubt.

(*Correspondence of the Providence R. I. Journal.*)

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
CHARLESTON, Feb. 25th, 1861.

The floating battery was successfully launched this morning at 8 o'clock. Notwithstanding the early hour, hundreds were on the spot to witness the interesting ceremony. Though the ways were at a considerable inclination, yet when the "chocks" were knocked out, it did not stir, and seemed loth to leave its comfortable berth, and it was found necessary to procure the assistance of a steam tug. Then, after two or three vain efforts to move it, a good start was taken, and away went the steamer, bringing up with a tremendous force, which snapped the hawser, but bringing down the battery with such violence, as to send it nearly on top of the next wharf. The greater part of the timber being on one side, it sits on the water at an angle of forty-five degrees, one side drawing six feet of water, and the other about two feet out of water. It will have to be ballasted down to an even keel, and by the time the guns are on board, it will draw six or seven feet of water, when the port-holes will not be more than three feet above the water. The more I look at the thing, the more I am convinced of its inefficiency to accomplish the object for which it was built. But time will show.

It is to be commanded by Captain James H. Hamilton. He was formerly an officer in the United States navy. Hamilton will pick out his company from among the recruits of the State.

The seventeenth regiment of South Carolina Rifles paraded to-day for the purpose of receiving a flag presented them. They turned out seven companies, all fine-looking fellows, making a handsome appearance. The flag was the regular State flag, rendered doubly attractive by coming, as it did, from the hands of the ladies.

MORE SPEECHES FROM LINCOLN.

A number of New Yorkers in Washington called on the President in a body on Monday afternoon. Mr. Lincoln was at dinner, but, on being informed of their visit, came out. Stewart L. Wadford introduced the party, and the President replied as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I thank you for this visit. I thank you that you call upon me, not in any sectional spirit, but that you come, without distinction of party, to pay your respects to the President of the United States. I am informed that you are mostly citizens of New York. [Cries of "All," "All."] You all appear to be very happy. May I hope that the public expression which I have this day given to my sentiments may have contributed in some degree to your happiness. (Emphatic exclamations of assent.) As far as I am concerned, the loyal citizens of every State, and of every section, shall have no cause to feel any other sentiment. (Cries of "Good." "Good.") As towards the disaffected portion of our fellow-citizens, I will say, as every good man throughout the country must feel, that there will be more rejoicing over one sheep that is lost, and is found, than over the ninety and nine which have gone not astray. (Great cheering.) And now, my friends, as I have risen from the dinner-table to see you, you will excuse me for the brevity of my remarks, and permit me again to thank you heartily, and cordially, for this pleasant visit, as I rejoin those who await my return.

The President then retired.

The *Star* of yesterday says: This morning, various delegations from distant States that came hither to attend the inauguration, called on the new President at the Executive Mansion. On reaching the executive Mansion they ranged themselves around the East Room, and on the appearance of President Lincoln, the Hon. Mr. Train, of the House of Representatives, introduced them in a few brief remarks, merely stating that as many of them proposed to leave Washington this afternoon, they had called to take leave of him, and to express their gratification with his inaugural. His reply was substantially as follows:

"I am thankful for this renewed assurance of kind feeling, and confidence, and support of the Old Bay State, in so far as you, Mr. Chairman, have expressed, in behalf of those whom you represent, your sanction of what I have eliminated in my inaugural address. This is very grateful to my feelings. The subject was one of great delicacy, in presenting views at the opening of an administration under the peculiar circumstances attending my entrance upon the official duties connected with the government. I studied all the points with great anxiety, and have presented them with whatever of ability and sense of justice I could bring to bear.

"If it meet the approbation of our good friends in Massachusetts, I shall be exceedingly gratified; while I hope it will meet the approbation of friends everywhere. I am thankful for the expressions of those who have voted with us; and like every other man of you, I like them certainly as I do others. (Laughter.) As President, in the administration of the Government, I hope to be man enough not to know one citizen of the United States from another, (cries of "good!") nor one section from another. I shall be gratified to have the good friends of Massachusetts and others, who have thus far supported me in these national views, still to support me in carrying them out."

THE INAUGURATION BALL.

The Inauguration Ball last night was a success in most particulars. The crowd was not excessive, and yet the immense ball room was well filled with ladies and gentlemen, who kept the dancing up till 4 o'clock this morning.

At 11 o'clock President Lincoln arrived at the Hall, accompanied by several ladies and gentlemen, and, accompanied by the Mayor, entered the ball room. Mrs. Lincoln was escorted by Judge Douglas, and Mrs. Hamlin by Senator Baker.—They walked around the room, receiving the congratulations of the assembly, and afterwards took seats at the upper end of the room, where sofas had been placed for them.

The President remained in the room some two hours, and during his stay held quite a levee, and was introduced to a great many notable personages who were present. The foreign legations were represented by Baron Stœkl, Lord Lyons, and other diplomats and their ladies, all of whom were presented to the President, who conversed with them for some time, and made quite a favorable impression on all. Vice President Hamlin was present; also, Senators Preston King, Cameron, Seward, Dixon, Ten Eyck, Rice, Train, Hon. Mr. Wilkinson, Harris, Kellogg, Boyd, Anderson, Bouligny, Ex-Gov. John A. King, Gov. Yates, Col. Taylor, U. S. M. C., Hons. Mr. Conkling, Sherman, McClernand, Gen. Lawson, Capt. Comstock, of the English steamer Adriatic, and hundreds of others of note, whose names do not occur to us.—The ladies were brilliantly dressed, and the *tout ensemble* in all respects complete.

Gautier exhausted the resources of his art in furnishing forth a supper, which everybody pronounced perfect. The tables were loaded down with pyramids the most elegant in design. In the center was a huge pyramid, which challenged the undivided admiration of the company; the design was unique, and it was surmounted with thirty-four flags, eached having stamped upon it the coat-of-arms of a State of the Union.

About one hour after the supper the President left, but Mrs. Lincoln remained in the room some time after he had retired.

The band, led by Prof. Weber, was composed of forty-five pieces, some ten of whom were picked musicians from Baltimore, and many of whom were the best musicians in the Marine Band. The music gave decided satisfaction to everybody present.

Much admiration was expressed at the handsome and tasteful manner in which the room was decorated, and the brilliancy of the light—the former the work of Mr. John Alexander, and the latter that of Messrs. Thompson & Brother.

We learn that the ball was a success, financially, a fact upon which the committee of arrangements may be congratulated.—*Washington Star, March* 5.

SECESSION AT THE NORTH.—The Philadelphia *North American* thus expressed itself in regard to secession in case of the annexation of Texas:

"We do not hesitate to express the opinion that it (the Union) should be declared at an end as soon as this most disastrous event takes place." "But Texas admitted into the Union, the compact is at an end."

The Boston *Atlas* said:

"We will resist it in every way in which resistance can be effective. We will resist it with our tongue. We will resist it with our whole soul—with every nerve and muscle of our body. We will resist it with the last drop of our blood."

These former secessionists are now as bitter against this dogma as they were then warm in its favor.—*N. Y. Journal of Com.*

MR. WM. M. BROWNE.—Mr. Wm. M. Browne, late of the *Constitution* newspaper, at Washington, is now in Mississippi. John Forsyth writes of him to the Mobile *Register*, as follows:

"Mr. Browne, late of the Washington *Constitution*, has become associated with Mr. Barksdale in the publication of the Jackson *Mississippian*, a paper of great ability, and which has generally reflected, for many years past, Mr. Davis's views and policy. It will probably be looked upon, in the future, as a sort of unofficial home organ of the President. Official organ at the capital, the Administration, I am happy to say, will have none, and will thus escape one of the greatest dangers that can threaten it under the circumstances in which it is situated. Mr. Browne at first intended to locate in Montgomery, but has, I think, wisely modified his original plan."

A bill has been introduced into the New York Legislature for a railroad up Broadway, from Fulton Ferry to Fifty-ninth street. The New York papers, as usual, have a great deal to say against it.

LINCOLN'S INAUGURAL

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

[*From the New York Herald.*]

In a word, the inaugural is not a crude performance—it abounds in traits of craft and cunning. It bears marks of indecision, and yet of strong coercion proclivities, with serious doubts whether the government will be able to gratify them. It is so clearly intended to admit of a double, or even of any possible interpretation, that many will content themselves with waiting for the progress of events, in the meanwhile seeking in it for no meaning at all. It is neither candid nor statesmanlike; nor does it possess any essential of dignity or patriotism. It would have caused a Washington to mourn, and would have inspired Jefferson, Madison, or Jackson with contempt. With regard to the ultimate projects of Mr. Lincoln, the public is no wiser than before. It is sincerely to be trusted that he is yet ignorant of them himself.

(*From the N. Y. Tribune.*)

The address cannot fail to exercise a happy influence upon the country. The tone of almost tenderness with which the South is called upon to return to her allegiance, cannot fail to convince even those who differ from Mr. Lincoln that he earnestly and seriously desires to avoid all difficulty and disturbance, while the firmness with which he avows his determination to obey the simple letter of his duty, must command the respect of the whole country, while it carries conviction of his earnestness of purpose, and of his courage to enforce it.

[*From the New York World.*]

But those of the South who still regard the Union, who yet can recognize the duties involved in an oath to "faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and preserve, protect and defend the Constitution," will find no reason for complaint, no ground for apprehension. The President does not shrink from a full declaration of purpose to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, but he indulges in no harsh or imperious tone; his language throughout is that of kindness, conciliation and peace. No strictly impartial man, no intelligent foreigner the other side of the water, on reading this address, can for a moment imagine that its author means harm to any section of the country.

(*From the New York Times*)

Mr. Lincoln's inaugural address must command the cordial approval of the great body of the American people. The intellectual and moral vigor which pervades it will infuse new hope and loyalty into the American heart. The calm firmness with which it asserts the rightful authority of the Federal Government,—the declared purpose which it embodies to preserve, protect and defend the Union and the Constitution, the easy force with which it sweeps away all the cobwebs of secession logic, and vindicates the supreme duty of the Government to defend its own existence, cannot fail to impress even the most determined Secessionist with grave doubts as to the justice of his cause. The characteristic feature of the address, is its profound sincerity,—the earnest determination which it evinces to render equal and exact justice to every State, to every section, to every interest of the Republic,—and to administer the Government in a spirit of the most thorough and impartial equity. To this purpose every other consideration is made to bend. And no one who can understand and appreciate such a character as that of Mr. Lincoln, will doubt that this spirit will mark every act of his administration.

(*From the N. Y. Sun.*)

There is a manly sincerity, geniality and strength to be felt in the whole address which, as it is one of the few *facts* from the other side which are certain to reach the Southern mind, may be expected to produce a happy effect. Even the border State disunionists will fail to find in it a bugbear of "coercion" or "abolitionism" with which they can delude the common sense of their people; while they will equally fail to find in it a prospect of impunity in treason.

[*From the New York Courier and Enquirer.*]

We cannot see how any true citizen of this Republic, any lover of its Union of States, its Constitution and laws, can rise from the perusal of this address without being completely satisfied, without saying "Abraham Lincoln is right; he has said just what he ought to say, and no more nor less; he is a man who will do what he promises; a man in whom the perfect trust may be reposed that he will be an able and true President of the United States, South and North, East and West." So this address impresses us, so we believe it must impress every right minded man.

[*From the Virginia Sentinel.*]

The positions taken, make the Inaugural a declaration of war. He avowed views and purposes wholly inconsistent with the position of the seceded States. They have no alternative but to abandon their claim to independence, and render obedience to the authority which they have repudiated, or maintain their position against all the power which Lincoln can command. In short, the Inaugural is *a war document*, and is universally so held by the national men in Washington,—mingled though it be with sentences which by sophistry, stand in verbal contrast with the hostile attitude assumed. We may now expect stirring times. Having laid down doctrines which reduce the Southern section to the unquestioned dominion of the North as a section, and having asserted purposes which will inevitably produce instant war at the South, he yet said, if blood was shed, the fault would not be his;—if civil war ensued it would not be by his kindling. The sum is, that if allowed to have his way, and if his rule be accepted, there will be no collision; for he does not intend to go out of the path he has marked out, to produce one!

[*From the Alexandria (Va.) Gazette.*]

We have, of course, neither the space nor the opportunity to-day to comment on it, at length. It is a document, or rather a speech, *unique*, and—altogether out of the *official routine*—and bears the marks of being composed hurriedly. It is not such an one as we wished—nor is it such an one as probably will conciliate or satisfy those whom he speaks of as "dissatisfied" in the South. On some points he is clear; on others not so clear, it may be, as he intended. Upon the whole, it may be said, that as in all his previous speeches, since his election, Mr. Lincoln has, in his inaugural address, disappointed public expectation. Conservative men will think that he has failed to elevate himself to the proper standard of patriotism, and to meet, in a proper tone, if not spirit, the exigencies of the fearful crisis which is upon us. The duty—above all other duties—of the President, at this time, should be, to recommend, urge, and devote himself to—realizing fully the imminence of the peril—a speedy, just and honorable restoration, if possible, of harmony and Union. And this might be effected by giving just and honorable guaranties for future peace and security.

[*From the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian.*]

He has spoken. Is the public mind relieved?—Is the popular anxiety tranquilized? Do men breathe more freely, or know any more than they did before? If all are like ourselves, then we say no. Mr. Lincoln has utterly failed to recommend any measures looking to the preservation of peace and to the preservation of the Union. He recommends nothing. Those who looked with such eagerness for his inaugural, read it only to lay it down in disappointment, many of them in displeasure, if not disgust. It is a literary mongrel, having the crudities of Lincoln and the evasive caution of Seward. Taking it altogether, we can only regard it as a feeble declaration of war against the seceding States. Its phrases are soft and nicely chosen. It does not use the words war or coercion. It uses no strong language. In that respect it is cautious and crafty. Those words would alarm and shock. But it means coercion and war, or it means nothing. Mr. Lincoln says that he does not recognize the right of secession or the fact of secession. The world would be ignorant of the formation of a new Southern Confederacy if it relied for such information on Mr. Lincoln's inaugural. He is altogether silent on the subject. He says the "Union is unbroken," and he "will take care that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States." * * * *

Taking this inaugural as a whole, it is a lame, unsatisfactory and discreditable production, inferior in every respect to anything that has ever emanated from any former President. In one word, the tiger's claws are not the less formidable because concealed under the velvety fur of Sewardism.

[*From the Philadelphia Ledger.*]

But the dominant idea of his address is that of an unbroken Union; that secession is lawless, and that no authority short of the whole people of all the States can break up the Government. This being the case, the obligation of the oath he has just taken to observe the Constitution and the laws requires that he shall enforce the laws as they exist. He must preserve United States property, collect the customs. The postal service, and holding the United States Courts, he may refrain from enforcing, if the people for whose good they are meant, resist. This language means that the Executive must repossess the Federal Government with authority over the forts and arsenals wrested from its power, and that the duties must be collected outside if not within the harbors of the seceding States.—How these things are to be done without a collision, we are unable to understand, though Mr. Lincoln says, in doing so, there need be no bloodshed or violence. There need not be, if the seceding States are willing to submit to the exercise of a power they deny and repudiate. Whether Mr. Lincoln expects this or not is not so clear. From his arguments upon secession and the inadequacy of war to settle any of the disputed questions which have caused sectional alienation, it would seem that he does not despair of time restoring confidence in the good intentions of the Republican Administration, and his expressed preference for a National Convention would imply that he looked to that as the means by which the country's troubles may be healed. But to call a National Convention requires time, while the federal laws are to be enforced immediately. Will the seceding States find enough of security in Mr. Lincoln's professions to wait until the people can speak for themselves? If they have any remote hope of the Union, and a desire to re-enter it, they may. But all their acts lead to a different conclusion.

[*From the Philadelphia Press.*]

It has produced a decidedly favorable impression here * * * * * *

It is true that we would have been glad if more decided and explicit measures of pacification could have been perfected by Congress, and recommended in his inaugural. But, as the matter now stands, he has endorsed the Corwin proposition, which has received a two-third vote in both Houses, and provides for an amendment of the Constitution that will forbid any future amendment authorizing the Federal Government to interfere with slavery in the States; and he favors the assemblage of a National Convention to make such other changes in our fundamental laws as circumstances may render desirable and acceptable to the nation.

[*From the Philadelphia North American.*]

In clear and unaffectedly simple sentences, he goes over the whole ground of complaint, and of proposed and attempted remedies. He refers to grievances without saying a word to which the most captious or sensitive can take exception; and, what is far more, he states the law, and his duties under it, with the same remarkable clearness, and the same freedom from the least word on which an agitator can seize. There is no evasion of duty, no suggestion that he shall wait to be ordered as his predecessor waited. If the people, through their representatives, require him to refrain from the discharge of any special duty enjoined by the law, he will so refrain, but not otherwise.

The public attention is so strongly directed to this first declaration of the President, that every word of the inaugural will be closely scanned by every man, North and South, and we need not specify phrases therefore. It is a document, fortunately, that every man may read, and read again, even if a secessionist. Its language is so direct, its tone so patriotic, its honesty so unmistakable, that all will feel the earnestness of its author and the significance of his words. For once a public document means all it says, and its language is so clear that every reader will understand it.

[*From the Philadelphia Inquirer.*]

In those parts of the address where the President discloses his future policy, there is some room for criticism, and upon them there will be much conflict of opinion. We shall state our own opinions as briefly as possible. Mr. Lincoln declares that he considers the Union unbroken, and that he will take care that the laws be faithfully executed in all the States. This is a sentiment that will find an echo in every patriotic breast. But in the next paragraph, the President, recognizing the overmastering difficulties of the case, qualifies his declaration by the statement that he will perform this simple duty as far as *practicable*. He will "hold, occupy, and possess the property and places belonging to the Government," and he will collect the revenues, but will use no more force than is necessary for the accomplishment of these objects. Furthermore, "when hostility in any locality shall be so great and so universal as to prevent competent resident citizens from holding Federal offices," he will not attempt to force obnoxious strangers upon them, as such a course would be both irritating and impracticable. Hence, without the "force bill," which has failed, there will be no exercise of authority by armed force within the limits of the seceded States, except for the collection of the revenue and to enable the Government to "hold, possess, and occupy" the national property. This is very nearly the ground taken by Mr. Lincoln's predecessor, and seems to be an acknowledgment of the overwhelming difficulties of the case. Whether these views look to collision or otherwise, it is difficult to say; we think they do not.

Upon the whole, we are of opinion that the President's inaugural address looks to peace rather than war, and if it fail to give thorough satisfaction, it is because of the inherent difficulties which surround the subjects presented to him for action.

[*From the Richmond Whig.*]

LINCOLN'S INAUGURAL.—This document will be found in full in another column. We have only time to say that the policy indicated therein towards the seceding States will meet with the stern and unyielding resistance of a united South.

[*From the Richmond Enquirer.*]

"The question, "where shall Virginia go?" is answered by Mr. Lincoln. She must go *to war*—and she must decide with whom she wars—whether with those who have suffered her wrongs, or with those who have inflicted her injuries."

[*From the Richmond Despatch.*]

There is but one power under Heaven that can keep this man from executing his purpose, the American People, which he recognizes as his Master, and in order to secure the interposition of that power, every Border State ought to go out of the Union within twenty-four hours. Even this movement, which would once have been effectual, may now be too late to avert the catastrophe, but it will at all events mitigate its force. It will increase the difficulties of the ferocious enterprise which these enemies of humanity propose; it is the only alternative, except the most abject humiliation. Henceforth, we venture to predict, there will be no difference of opinion in Virginia as to the course of duty, of interest and of honor.

[*Translated from Le Pays, of Paris, Feb.* 13.]

THE POLICY OF THE WESTERN POWERS TOWARDS THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

Will the revelation of the dangers which would accrue to Europe from a break up on the other side of the ocean be powerful enough to modify the too hastily and generally expressed impression in favor of the Northern States? Without much hoping it, we sincerely desire it; for the public opinion of Europe could, by pronouncing itself in time, arrest a catastrophe which must seriously compromise its commercial interests.

It is scarcely a year since the Emperor, with the boldness which springs from profound conviction, inaugurated a new commercial policy, by adopting an economical system, destined to give agriculture and trade an impulse which would place France in the front rank among commercial nations and develope her maritime relations in all quarters of the world. Prohibition has ceased, and the commercial treaty of January 23, 1860, opens a way calculated to re-establish the natural order of things and conduct France, gradually but infallibly, to a reform the most complete, and above all, the most radical. Everything conduces to lead us thither. Her nature, her conformation and her features show us the principle of commercial liberty written in indelible characters.

These ideas naturally lead us to examine whether European predilections and interests are not on the wrong track in abandoning themselves unreservedly to the doctrines of the Northern States.

The Northern section cannot change its commercial instincts; they are a consequence of its very nature. It will be after, as well as before the dissolution of the Union, in future as it has been in the past, a country adapted exclusively to the raising of grain, with a commercial and manufacturing population, who struggle obstinately to obtain for their merchant marine the entire of the traffic and transportation between Europe and the Southern States; her policy would lead her even to throw her manufactured productions on the Southern markets, into which she endeavors by every means to prevent the productions of European manufactures from entering. In other words, the North does now, and will henceforth more and more, compete with European industry, for already in default of the monopoly of manufactured products towards which she is tending, she becomes of necessity an intermediary between European manufacture and the Southern consumers.

In 1856 and '57, years of dearth in Europe, the Northern States were able to supply our markets with grain for two years at relatively low prices, in spite of the increase in freight. If, then, the development of their trade and agriculture, supported by the sympathies of Europe, continued to progress, their prosperity would be a very serious danger to us, for sooner or later it would lead to the invasion of our own markets.

The South, on the contrary, produces two great staples which are, to Europe, objects of the highest necessity—cotton and tobacco. She is a producer of necessaries and a consumer of manufactured productions. Has it ever been seriously contemplated the commotion which the failure of a single cotton crop—which supports so many branches of trade, and, directly or indirectly affords employment to more than ten millions of hands—would produce? Have we at the same time, thought of the disturbance which would be created in the habits of the working classes by the suppression of that other article which is to them so great a source of comfort?

In regard to tobacco, without mentioning the deficit in the State budget which would result from its annihilation, could our populations so easily forego a product which, more, perhaps, than sugar, coffee and cotton, constitutes for them an imperious necessity. There is no need to disguise it; the deprivation of those two staples would assume amongst us the character of a public calamity. And yet, such would be the inevitable and speedy result of the separation of the United States, unless that event should take place peaceably, and not under the menace and blows of Northern aggression, approved, with too much levity, by writers who do not appear to understand that a servile would be the inevitable consequence of a federal war.

Neither must it be forgotten that it is those two staples which pay, almost entirely, for French manufactures sent to America, and which amount in value to more than 300,000,000 francs.

But let us continue. The South, far from having, like the North, rival interests with Europe, has, on the contrary, the same or rather co-relative interests. Confined, in short, to the extensive cultivation of those articles which Europe cannot do without, the South has been compelled, up to the present, in spite of constant protests, to pay an enormous tribute to the North, in the shape of Custom House duties, for no other reason than to protect Northern manufacturing interests without any advantage to herself—at least, unless we choose to consider it an advantage for the South to aid against her will a government which does not fear to proclaim openly its sentiments of hostility and aversion. Mr. Lincoln has declared that the time for compromise has passed. The South, on her side, has suffered too much to hesitate longer. She has decided to withdraw, and several of those States are about forming a new confederation. If the North declare war against her she will defend herself, and will be most certainly drawn into an abyss, the effect of which will be cruelly felt in Europe; for then four million bales of cotton will be wanting every year to trade, and the tobacco crop will be annihilated. If, on the other hand, returning to sentiments worthier a great nation, the North permits the new confederation to be mistress of the plenitude of her rights, then the picture changes at once. Commercial liberty becomes the fundamental law of the Southern republic; her ports will be free to the commerce of Europe, whose merchant marine will be quite naturally substituted for that of the North. Europe will double her exports, and the South, the population of which exceeds twelve millions, will exchange her productions for objects of European, and particularly French workmanship.—In fact, they have not forgotten that France was their mother country; and, faithful to the traditions of their fathers, they have preserved their manners and customs, and are well aware that France alone can furnish those thousand and one notions which crown her industry with renown.

It suffices to call the attention of publicists to these facts, in order that they may endeavor to moderate, in Europe, the too ardent desire of changing suddenly the position of one particular class of the human family. A nation cannot, with reason, desire the realization of its philosophic aspiration at the cost of sacrifices, the very nature of which would at once compromise the individual well-being of its citizens, and the commercial prosperity of the country.

The press which represents European interests will perhaps hesitate to lavish further its boundless eulogies and approval on a policy, the practice of which would but hasten the ruin and destruction of Southern marts, which are, after all, its proper markets.

Let us not be deceived; the North exhibits so much rashness and audacity only from the belief taught it by the European press, that the inhabitants of the South, too weak in numbers to resist its attacks, will not find on this side of the Atlantic a single generous sentiment, much less a moral support. Will philanthrophy so far blind European commerce as to make it forgetful of its own interests? We do not think so, and already England, profoundly moved, awakes at length to the reality; she begins to measure the whole extent of the disaster which menaces her manufactures; *she no longer disguises the fact, in spite of her abolition tendencies, that her commercial interests depend in a great measure on the prosperity of the South, which Europe has a deep interest in seeing preserve, at least temporarily, her institutions, now attacked with so much vehemence.*

The question is a plain one; we have previously said that *the South, far from being the aggressor, as it seems to be generally supposed, was the victim of Northern pretensions.* Those recent words of the Emperor also find an echo in the bottom of our hearts:—"France has no desire to meddle in any way where her interests are not at stake; in fine, if she has sympathies for what is great and noble, she does not hesitate to condemn everything that violates justice and the rights of nations." Public opinion will appreciate them on both sides of the Atlantic, and will find for the great interests at stake in the American crisis, a solution which may be satisfactory to all—namely, an amicable separation, without conflict and without war, instead of a secession by violence, or a Union maintained by force.

SECRETARIES HOLT AND THOMPSON.—The *National Intelligencer* of yesterday contains a letter from Mr. Holt, late Secretary of War, in review of an address of Hon. Jacob Thompson, late Secretary of the Interior, to his constituents at home. Mr. Holt denies that there was any trick or collusion between him and General Scott in sending the Star of the West to reinforce Fort Sumter. He says the troops were despatched under the express order of the President, and republishes the letter of Mr. Buchanan to prove this fact. Mr. Holt is very severe upon Mr. Thompson, and professes a strong devotion to the Union.

He charges Mr. Thompson with a violation of the secresy of the Cabinet in giving information to the people of Charleston in reference to the coming of the Star of the West, a fact which Mr. Thompson boldly avows in his address, because it prevented **the landing of troops which Mr. Holt says were concealed under the guise of an unarmed vessel.**

[*From the Lycoming (Pa.) Gazette, Feb.* 27.]

HORRIBLE CASE OF MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A horrible murder was committed in Williamsport on the night of the 11th. The particulars of the affair are as follows: Barney Hindley, formerly of Philadelphia, residing on the corner of Front street and Pine alley, in Williamsport, with a wife and four small children, the youngest about sixteen months old, killed his wife, Mary Hindley, in a most shocking manner, and buried her. She was seen on the 11th instant, since which time she has been missing. Inquiries concerning her absence were made of him by the neighbors, some of whom he had told that she had gone to Philadelphia, and to different persons he told different stories concerning her whereabouts. Suspicion was soon excited by the difference of stories, and secretly the officers went to work to ferret out the mystery.

Hindley was arrested on the morning of Saturday, the 23d ultimo, and committed to await the result of the investigation. On Saturday evening he confessed to a friend that he had killed his wife, and that the body would not be found in the river; that he had buried it, but would not tell where.

During the forenoon of Sunday, Hindley, while in his cell, succeeded in getting a razor from another prisoner, and partially cut his throat, nearly severing the windpipe. His situation was almost immediately discovered, and a physician was called and the wound dressed. When he became able to speak, he stated that he had killed and buried his wife; that he had killed her on Monday night, put her into a meat barrel in the house, dug a hole on Tuesday and buried her on Tuesday night. He offered to tell the physician where he had buried the body of his wife, on condition that he would not disclose it until after his (the prisoner's) death—supposing that his suicide was effected.

About the time that these confessions were made to the physician, the body of the deceased was found buried almost in a state of nudity, in the wood shed, about three feet under ground, having been covered with a bloody pillow and blanket. The shed in which she was buried was about eight feet square, and the place where he cut his wood, previous to the murder, and during the time she was buried. The body was exhumed and carried to the house. On Tuesday morning, about half-past five o'clock, Barney Hindley died in his cell from the effects of the wound in his throat, inflicted by himself.

A SPEECH FROM MR. SEWARD.

The New Yorkers in Washington on Monday called in a body on Mr. Seward. The residence of Mr. Seward is on F street. On the steps, as the line drew up, was Mr. Seward. Marshal Kelley stepped forward and said:

MR. KELLEY'S SPEECH.

Senator Seward—You see in this vast crowd your fellow-citizens from New York, who have called to pay their respects to you. I will not attempt to make a speech, for many of those within the sound of my voice are well known for their powers of oratory. They all wished to see you—those who have not seen you before, and those who have. On their behalf I only desire to tender you their warmest regards.

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH.

"Friends, fellow-citizens and neighbors—I am deeply affected by this mark of respect. It is now twelve years since I came here to represent the State of New York. I am once more, thank God, a private citizen of my native State.

"My record here for a period equal to one-sixth of the period of this Republic, is before you, and it contains the account of the manner in which I have discharged my duty; and now, in the presence of my God, I declare, that there is not one word that I would have obliterated. I challenge any man, woman or child of New York, or of any State in the Union, to point to a single act of mine that does him injustice. New York has always been true to freedom and to the Union. Now, in the hour of trial, she will come to the rescue of the Union from anarchy.

"In this crisis, so perplexing, so painful, I return to you, citizens of New York. I rejoin you, I fall in among you, I become again one of the citizens of that great and noble State. I pledge you that New York, so far as it shall depend upon her, will take care that every State in the Union shall have its just and equal rights, and power, and privileges, and that although the Administration you have come here to inaugurate opens on scenes of domestic and public discord, yet it shall, when it goes out, leave the American people re-united, prosperous and happy, and the nation, as it has been and ought to be, 'one—united and indivisible.'"

PRYOR ON SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.—Mr. Pryor, from the committee to whom was referred the subject of a special despatch in the New York *Times*, concerning the stealing of books by Southern members, the other day made his report. In the course of it he says:

Your committee regard this entire charge against the late and present members of this House as a fair specimen of the many sensation despatches sent from this city during the present session of Congress by the various persons employed as special correspondents of papers at a distance, but more especially of the New York City papers. A desire to state something that shall be more startling from its enormity or novelty than their competitors have been able do discover or divine, or even a more culpable desire, would seem to be the controlling motive on the part of those who are thus engaged, with little if any inquiry into the correctness of the many rumors that come to their ears, with the most reckless and unwarranted inferences from them, with little regard to the effect of their statements upon public interests or the character and reputation of individuals in public and private life, these sensation-mongers daily send forth to the country statement after statement as entirely unfounded and baseless as those to which the attention of your committee has been called. Your committee, however, are not of the opinion that this House can provide any remedy for this evil. It can only be remedied by the public becoming convinced of the little credit and reliance to be placed upon these "special despatches," or by the proprietors of the public press exercising more care in the selection of the agents they employ for this purpose, and endeavoring to secure the services of those who shall be more influenced by considerations of truth and justice, and a proper appreciation of the privileges and courtesies gratuitously extended to them by this House.

CITY OFFICES *vs.* POLITICS.—The chief engineer of the Water Department of Philadelphia, in his report, refers in the following manner to the effect of politics in the management of that department of the public service in that city. He says:

"Its connection with politics is far from advantageous to the city, or agreeable to those who wish only to do their duty and serve the city faithfully, in whatever capacity they may be employed. It is extremely difficult to dispense the patronage of the Department, so as to promote its true interest. Politically considered, a man may be very valuable, who is destitute of qualifications for some responsible position, to which his appointment is urged. While the Department have been anxiously endeavoring to oblige their friends in every way possible, without sacrificing the best interests of the city, the Chief is sensible of having alienated friends, and given offence, where, had he consulted his feelings alone, he would have yielded to the wishes of others. In conclusion, the Chief asks of Councils if it would not be for the interest of the city so to re-organize the Department as to make it permanent in its character, with the official tenures dependent upon such qualifications as capability, honesty and diligence alone? As a large amount of actual experience is necessary for the proper performance of its duties, every change in the officers is attended with great loss to the city. Indeed the Department may be considered as just now, after nearly three years' experience, in a satisfactory working condition."

A NORTHERN DISUNIONIST ON RECORD.—The fact that Senators Chandler and Bingham, of Michigan, had telegraphed and afterwards written to Governor Blair of that State, desiring him, if possible, to have the Legislature reconsider its refusal to appoint commissioners to the Peace Congress at Washington, and suggesting themselves as proper candidates for the appointment, has already been stated. The Governor, it appears, has abused the confidence reposed in him by allowing the modest and patriotic correspondence of these gentlemen to be made public. Both letters appear in the Detroit *Free Press*; both are to the same effect. That of Senator Chandler being the briefest and most pointed of the two, we publish it below:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1861.

"*My Dear Governor:*—Governor Bingham and myself telegraphed you on Saturday, at the request of Massachusetts and New York, to send delegates to the Peace or Compromise Congress. They admit that we were right, and they were wrong; that no Republican State should have sent delegates; but they are here and can't get away. Ohio, Indiana and Rhode Island are caving in, and there is danger of Illinois; and now they beg us, for God's sake, to come to their rescue and save the Republican party from rupture. I hope you will send *stiff-backed* men or none. The whole thing was gotten up against my judgment and advice, and will end in thin smoke. Still, I hope, as a matter of courtesy to some of our erring brethren, that you will send the delegates. Truly your friend,

"Z. CHANDLER.

"His Excellency Austin Blair.

"P. S.—Some of the manufacturing States think *that a fight would be awful. Without a little blood-letting this Union will not, in my estimation, be worth a rush.*"

A TEST QUESTION FOR PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—Our recent advices from Montgomery contain the intelligence that Hon. A. B. Roman, of Louisiana; Hon. Martin J. Crawford, of Georgia, and Hon. John Forsyth, of Alabama, have been appointed by the Southern Congress Commissioners to proceed to Washington and settle, if possible, the difficulties which exist between the two Governments in relation to the distribution of public property.

This is a grand opportunity for a display of that much-vaunted Jacksonian grit which, by Republican organs, the country has been led to expect from the new administration. The principle has been broadly laid down by the Republican party and its representative head that the South, being in a state of revolution, is necessarily in a state of rebellion. This being the case, these three commissioners, first, must have the courage to go to Washington and run the risk of the reception which may there await them. If not, they are unworthy of the people and interests they represent. Second, if President Lincoln carries out his policy and has pluck in proportion to his inches, he must have every one of these gentlemen arrested on the spot for treason, indicted, tried and hung on Capitol Hill. Let him fail to do this, and he stultifies himself and his party. They will be in Washinaton in a few days. Watch and pray!—*N. Y. Herald.*

SOUTHERN POSTAGES.—The editorial correspondence of the Mobile *Register* from Montgomery says:

"The abolishing of the franking privilege (under the new postal act) will give general satisfaction. Members of Congress will not, as under the old government, lavish such enormous sums in public printing when they are compelled to pay two cents an ounce on the books they send their constituents, and ditto for their speeches, of which, likewise, they will be more chary. The frank is properly restricted to official business, and is no longer a personal privilege of those who exercise it on such business. The doubling of newspaper postage I do not think necessary, nor that on printed matter generally, though I should hail with unqualified satisfaction a discriminating postage against Northern papers and periodicals. I would charge them five cents apiece, and twenty-five cents for illustrated ones, or better still, subject them all to letter postage.—That ridiculous failure, the registration of letters, is a good riddance, and no one will regret it under the new postal system."

SHOES FOR THE SOUTH.—The Boston *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says that "In consequence of the law enacted by the Southern Confederacy for the collection of duties upon all goods imported from 'foreign countries,' which, being interpreted, means the Northern States, the Southern shoe buyers have been very anxious that all orders previously given by them should be filled on or before the 15th instant, and the goods shipped, if possible. In some instances the buyers have been so anxious that they have directed, if their orders could not be filled in season, that the bills thereof should be made out and forwarded unfilled. The tariff on shoes, we believe, under their laws, is about twenty-four per cent., and, of course, the saving in the aggregate will be very large."

BITS OF LITERARY GOSSIP.

TALLEYRAND'S BREVITY—ANECDOTE OF KEAN.—The London *Spectator* has a genial review of Rev. Jas. Pycroft's "Ways and Words of Men of Letters," a new English book, which is styled "a sort of literary plum pudding, compounded by an expert caterer," the ingredients being of excellent quality, well mixed and toothsome. Mr. Pycroft laments that so many good things have been hidden from the public since the publication of D'Israeli's "Curiosities of Literature," and proceeds to correct the omission. The following is an extract from his pages:

"The poet Rogers used to tell a story of the brevity of Talleyrand's correspondence; for once a lady wrote to him in high-flown terms of grief, informing him of the death of her husband, and expecting a letter of condolence in return; but the only answer was:"

"Helas, Madame!
"'Votre affectionne, etc.,
TALLEYRAND.'

"In less than a year the same lady wrote that she had married again, to which the laconic reply was:"

"'Oh, oh, Madame!
"'Votre affectionne, etc.,
"'TALLEYRAND.'"

Equally laconic, and more kindly, were the letters that passed between Garrick's widow and Edmund Kean, after the old lady had seen the latter's performance of a part in which her husband was matchless: "My dear sir: You can't play Abel Drugger. Yours very faithfully, C. Garrick." "My dear Madam: I know it. Yours, very faithfully, Edmund Kean." Speaking of errors of the press, Mr. Pycroft relates a conversation he had with a printer:

"Really," said the printer, "gentlemen should not place such unlimited confidence in the eyesight of our hard-worked and half-blinded reader of proofs; for I am ashamed to say that we utterly ruined one poet through a ridiculous misprint."

"Indeed, and what was the unhappy line?"

"Why, sir, the poet intended him to say,
"'See the pale martyr in a sheet of fire;'
instead of which he made him say.
"'See the pale martyr *with his shirt on fire.*'
Of course, the reviewers made the most of a blunder so entertaining to their readers, and the poor gentleman was never heard of more in the field of literature."

Mr. Pycroft notices as one of the most singular errors, whether it be clerical or typographical, the passage quoted by Dr. Johnson in his dictionary as an authority, under the verb "to sit,"—"Asses are ye that sit in judgment (Judges v. 10.)" The verse is: "Speak, ye that ride on white asses, ye that sit in judgment, and walk by the way."

A LONDON BANKING HOUSE.—The London Banking House of Overend, Gurney & Co., seems to be in trouble. The New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

Many of the London bankers had written to their correspondents here, advising them of serious complicatsons in the connection referred to, but without giving details. The banking house in question does a business second in amount only to that of the Bank of England. Like other private bankers, these gentlemen have been in the habit, as is well known to all familiar with the business in London, of taking large amounts of money on deposit, and using these funds to discount bills to an enormous extent for their regular customers. Whenever there was a pinch in money matters, these bankers would call on the Bank of England for relief, and the Bank would be obliged to prevent a general crash by rediscounting a portion of these bills to enable the bankers to pay off their depositors. This course has always been very unpalatable to the Bank, for various reasons. It gave a fictitious value to raw materials by enabling speculators, whose bills would not be taken elsewhere, to carry large stocks, and it worked generally to the disadvantage of conservative interests. Three years ago the bank concluded to stop it, and therefore notified all the bankers that it would not rediscount these bills for them on any pretext whatever. It is well known that a certain house then undertook to coerce the Bank, but without success. It is now said the bankers above referred to, finding themselves pressed for money, and burdened with a load of bills which they cannot carry, have applied to the Bank for aid, and have been offered it only on the condition of going into liquidation, thus avoiding a repetition of the application. This is supposed to be the cause of the sudden advance in the bank rate to 8 per cent.; and it is feared that the cause of the trouble is not yet over. If these bankers wind up, what becomes of their customers? They will be "left out in the cold," and the scramble for help of such a lot of hungry borrowers is likely to lead to worse complications.

THE ADAMS' EXPRESS ROBBERY.—Louis Stebbins, Porter Kellogg and Andrew L. Roberts, who were convicted by the Superior Court in Bridgeport, Conn., for the Adams' Express robbery last April, have been denied a new trial, for which they made application. So confident were the prisoners of a different decision, that one of them (Kellogg) had written to his wife in Amherst, Mass., telling her that he should probably be home in a short time, as he was almost sure that the new trial would be granted, and a different result obtained. He had requested, when entering the prison, to be permitted to wear his hair and beard, and to have the clothes he had worn kept handy, as he would want them again soon; but the decision destroys the hopes of all three of the prisoners, and they will serve out the full term of their sentence in the Connecticut State Prison.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.—Our files of Rio Janeiro papers are to January 19. The only news they contain is in regard to the elections, which took place all over the empire on December 30. Returns from such of the provinces as have been heard from give the conservatives a majority over the liberals, though in some the majority is very trifling. There never before was an election in Brazil conducted with more warmth of party feeling or which caused more general excitement among the people, and in some places serious disturbances occurred. In Pernambuco one man was killed, and in the town of Nazareth, in Bahia, two were killed and some twenty wounded. The Archbishop of the latter province is dead.

A NICE LITTLE "ON DIT."—A millionaire of Paris wrote to Scribe: "My dear sir, I have a great desire to be associated with you in some dramatic composition. Will you do me the favor to write a comedy, and permit me to add to it a few lines of my own? I will then have it produced in the most costly and splendid style upon the stage, at my own expense, and we will share the glory!" To which Scribe answers: "My dear sir, I must decline your flattering proposal, because religion teaches me it is not proper that a horse and an ass should be yoked together;" to which the millionaire replies: "Sir, I have received your impertinent epistle. By what authority do you call me a horse?"—*Wine Press.*

A LADY SET ON FIRE IN A VERY SINGULAR MANNER.—On Friday evening, a lady entered a store in Second street, New York, for the purpose of making purchases, when she accidentally trod upon a match which ignited, and the flames communicated to her under garments. The lady did not perceive that her clothing was on fire, supposing that the warmth proceeded from the register, until some persons in the rear of the store discovered the fact, rushed to her assistance and extinguished the flames. She was but slightly injured, but upon her removal to her home was attacked with hysterical fits of so severe a nature that fears were entertained of her recovery.

A MURDERED MAN COMES TO LIFE BY TELEGRAPH.—Some few days ago William Dickinson disappeared from his home in New York with $24 in his pocket, and had not returned on Friday morning. The last that was known of him by his friends was that he was seen on Saturday evening in company with Joseph Filweber. On Thursday Filweber was arrested on suspicion of having made away with Dickinson, and the examination before the Recorder was opened on Friday morning; but it was speedily terminated by the following telegram:

DOVER PLAINS, March 1st.

To Stephen Bennett—
I am here. Tell my wife I will write to her to-day. WM. DICKINSON.

SINGULAR CASE OF CATALEPSY.—A policemen in Toronto, on Monday last, observed a man standing upon the sidewalk, motionless and with face distorted. On being accosted he did not reply, when the policeman laid his hand upon him and found him perfectly insensible. He raised his arm, it remained outstretched; he bent his body, and it continued in the position he had placed it. The unfortunate man was immediately conveyed to his home and placed under medical care. Every sense and faculty was apparently suspended. He afterwards revived somewhat, but at last accounts was in a precarious condition.

A BOY SAVED FROM DROWNING BY A WOMAN.—While skating on a pond near Westville, on Thursday, a son of Mr. Zephaniah Hodges broke through the ice, where water was eight feet deep. His mother saw him from her window, and his aunt, Miss Louisa Robinson, ran to the pond, plunged in, seized the boy, and kept his head above water with one hand, while she broke the ice with the other, so as to get him into shallow water. A Mr. Bullock came to her assistance, and succeeded in bringing both to dry land, but in a benumbed and exhausted condition.

DIRECT IMPORTATION OF COTTON BAGGING FROM INDIA.—Last year a ship arrived at Savannah, direct from India, with 3,000 bales of gunny cloth, and we learn from the *Republican* that a cargo is now on the way for that place, and another loading at Calcutta, at last accounts, the two comprising 4,000 bales. These cargoes, allowing 360 yards to the bale, will amount to 1,440,000 yards, or a quantity sufficient for some 276,000 bags of cotton.

The wheat crop of Northern Texas is represented as unusually promising. A larger amount of land has been devoted to the crop than ever before, while the season has been highly favorable, and the plant is well advanced and thrifty. The crop is now regarded as almost beyond danger, and an early harvest is confidently expected.—*N. O. Bulletin, Feb.* 26

AN UNKNOWN STEAMER IN DISTRESS.—The brig Baltimore, at this port this morning, reports that on the 3d instant, at 9 A. M., she passed Little Egg Harbor, and saw a steamer ashore one and a half miles north of the lighthouse; had steam on; union down; heading on the beach N. W. On her stern was a spread eagle. She had one pipe, and was a screw steamer. Name unknown.—*N. Y. Post of Monday.*

PLAYING A PRACTICAL JOKE ON A LEGISLATURE.—A Madison (Wisconsin) paper relates that some wag entered the Assembly chamber the other morning and set the clock ahead about forty minutes. It was the intention to hold a session of about one hour, but as the members entered they glanced at the clock, and instead of taking their seats broke for the depot, leaving the Assembly in a short time without a quorum.

The feeling of caste is so strong in India, that a soldier lying wounded on a battle-field has been known to die rather than drink water offered to him by one of a lower caste. A sick soldier in the hospital at Agra suffered two hours rather than receive water from an English lady. His words were, "Though no man see me drink, God will see me."

A number of professional gentlemen, in and outside the service, have petitioned the Navy Department to publish the report of the Board of Engineers, that convened at Buffalo to test the intrinsic value of steam expansion. It is thought that the decision of the Board will be controverted by some engineers not in the Navy.

Connecticut has nearly 1,600 public schools, and about 100,000 children, between the ages of four and sixteen. The State has school accommodation for about 80,000 children, at an annual expense of $400,000, or $5 to each child. The average attendance, however, is but little over 50,000.

The Dutch journals announce that the Pope has sent, through his Nuncio at the Hague, the sum of ten thousand francs to the fund which is being raised for the relief of the sufferers from the recent inundations.