THE DAILY EXCHANGE.

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SEE FOURTH PAGE.

BALTIMORE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1861.

THE NEWS.

We have reliable information that Fort Sumter will be evacuated by Major Anderson to-day. The garrison with its commander are to go to Newport barracks, Kentucky; Captain Foster to Washington.

By the arrival of the steamer *Arago* at New York, we have European dates to the 6th inst.—The London *Times* says that the Morrill tariff will result in absolute prohibition. It was expected that the Russian serf emancipation would be settled during the Lenten season. Cotton had advanced. Breadstuffs dull and declining.

The steamer *Powhatan* has arrived off Pensacola, making the fifth war vessel now stationed there.

We have full details of the California news by the late express. It seems that the politicians are all at fault as to the result of the Senatorial contest.

From Texas we have despatches confirming the intelligence previously received relative to the deposing of Governor Houston. It is not yet transpired what course the Governor will pursue.

From Washington we learn that the President has submitted to the Senate the proposition of the British Government to refer the San Juan question to the arbitration of Sweden, the Netherlands, or Switzerland. The Committee on Foreign Relations have recommended the reference to Switzerland.

Col. Barbour, Superintendent of the Harper's Ferry Armory, has resigned.

An enthusiastic secession meeting was held at Goldsborough, North Carolina. It is stated that all sections of the State were represented.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Bayard concluded his speech on the Douglas resolution. In executive session a number of nominations were confirmed.

The probabilities of any conciliatory policy, on the part of the present administration, are becoming fainter from day to day. It has, it is true, been compelled to abstain from initiating the coercive measures which the President clearly had in view when he delivered his inaugural address; but it has not as yet manifested the slightest disposition to make any such concessions as might pave the way to a compromise between the dissevered sections. Wearied with expectation, and disappointed in their hopes, the conservative party in the Southern and Border States is beginning to despair of a reconstruction of the Union. That the extreme and bitter partisans who now have control of the destinies of the country should hesitate before yielding anything whatsoever upon the requisition of the Gulf States is not perhaps surprising, but it is somewhat astonishing that they should not see the policy, if not the necessity, of listening to the demands of those slave States which are still faithful to the Union, but in which the warning notes of revolution have already sounded.

The Administration is certainly aware that there are a number of Reconstructionists in Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia and Texas, and yet it takes no step to reassure them. It knows that there is a strong UNION party in Kentucky, Maryland and Virginia, and yet it does nothing to support or to strengthen it. Weak and wavering, it seems unable to determine whether it is most advisable to conciliate or to threaten; and while it does not yet positively decide upon coercion, it promptly disavows everything that can be construed even into a tendency towards a peace policy. Fearful that the proposed evacuation of Fort Sumter should be regarded in the light of a concession, the leading Republican journals at once declare it to be merely a matter of strategical necessity, and the Administration itself has evidently hesitated and delayed to consummate an act already decided upon, lest its motives should be misunderstood. Uncertain as to how Fort Pickens is to be disposed of, vacillating as to how the Commissioners from Montgomery are to be received, it appears to be perfectly unable to comprehend the importance of the situation, or to be capable of dealing with it. That any measure will be inaugurated by such an Administration, that will either tend to reconstruct the Union, or even to satisfy the slave States that still remain in it, can hardly be expected. Is it not, then, high time for these border States to demand from the Administration some decided declaration of its policy, that they may know what they have to expect? Is not anything preferable to the present state of uncertainty and suspense, which is paralyzing every branch of industry and prostrating the commercial interests of the country?

If, under the relations at present existing between the Confederate States and the Government at Washington, foreign goods find their way up the Mississippi, and are discharged at Western ports free of duty, it must be evident that when the Morrill tariff and the tariff framed at Montgomery come into competion with each other, the imports of dutiable articles from abroad will seek the ports of the Southern Confederacy, for distribution in the interior, in preference to paying the higher rates of duties which would be imposed if they were entered at any of the Custom Houses North of Savannah. Despatches from St. Louis have already announced the fact that foreign goods are beginning to arrive there, free of duty, from New Orleans, and it is in the natural course of things, that a movement so successfully initiated, should rapidly increase, both in extent and importance. The means of introducing foreign fabrics into the United States through the States of the Southern Confederacy, and of avoiding seizure by the Federal authorities, are so easy, and require so little forethought and management, that those who engage in this trade will be able to carry it on almost with impunity. The New York importers are so conscious of that fact, and of the serious effect which this diversion of the current of trade will have upon that commercial emporium, that they are becoming clamorous for an extra session of Congress and a thorough revision of the Morrill tariff bill. It is now regarded as beyond peradventure that after the latter goes into operation on the 1st of April next, the imports South will inflict immense injury upon Northern commerce, and that the Federal revenue will fall off in a corresponding ratio. The Republican party, in adopting a high protective tariff, has unconsciously played into the hands of the Southern Confederacy. But, having thus committed itself to the iron interests of Pennsylvania and to the Northern manufacturers, the difficulty now is to find a loop-hole of retreat from the dilemma in which Mr. LINCOLN's Government has been placed by its most ardent and enthusiastic supporters. To be praised for "back bone," and to find it necessary, in the midst of laudations of the firmness of the Executive, to evacuate Fort Sumter, and to permit the seceding States to retain possession of the arsenals and other property which they have seized, is, of itself, humiliating enough; but to discover that the MORRILL bill, as a tariff of revenue, is wholly impracticable; that the Commerce of the Northern ports is trending Southward, and that there is no recourse but either to call an extra session of Congress, for the purpose of modifying the new tariff, or to resort to loans in order to be able to carry on the Government, is mortifying in the extreme. Yet, what else can be done? The Republicans dug the trap, and, if they have since fallen into it, they have only to condemn the ingenuity of their own handiwork.

MR. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.—The first reading of Mr. Vandenhoff, at the Law Buildings on Thursday evening, was attended by a very select audience, although the weather was extremely unfavorable. His second reading will take place this evening, and will embrace some choice selections from Dickens, forming a most intellectual entertainment.

MAIL FAILURE.—The mails north of Philadelphia and south of Washington both failed to come through last night.

FORT SUMTER AND FORT HAMILTON.—The rumor that the garrison of Fort Sumter is to be brought to this port, is most enthusiastically received by the wives and children of the officers and men, now lodging and boarding at Fort Hamilton. As that fort is now devoid of a masculine garrison, (the last company stationed there having gone to Washington,) it is very probable that the ex-occupants of Fort Sumter will be assigned to that agreeable post, as a reward for the toils and privations which they have endured in Charleston harbor. Should Major Anderson be allowed to continue the furlough from which he was called to take command of the United States troops at Charleston, he will undoubtedly resume his residence in this city.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

FROM HAVANA.—NEW ORLEANS, March 21.—The steamship Cahawba, from Havana the 17th, has arrived.

Sugars were dull at 6½@7 reals for numbers 12 to 14. Molasses dull. Freights unsettled: much depressed. Sterling exchange, 10@10¾ per cent. premium; sight exchange on New York, 1@3 per cent. premium.

The yacht Mary Kingsland, from New York, has been wrecked on the Florida coast. The Scott theatrical troupe was rescued by the Cahawba after several days' exposure. Nearly all the property and the boat were lost, valued at $4,000.

FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1861.

Of the dense throng of applicants for office infesting the capital of the nation for more than a month, "the cry is, *still they come!*" Mr. President Lincoln is, as his friends declare, worn down and physically exhausted, and finds mournfully that he has "no bed of roses to repose on." His Cabinet officials are no better off. The called session of the Senate will hardly be able to adjourn by Saturday next, as proposed yesterday by a resolution submitted by Mr. Hale.

It is pretty generally understood that before the adjournment the Senate will discharge most of its present Democratic officers, and elect Republicans in their stead.

The venerable Secretary, Mr. Dickens, will probably be retained as an assistant, whilst his assistant, Col. Hickey, will probably be promoted to the Secretaryship of the body.

Col. McNeir, the Sergeant at-Arms, and Col. Nicholson, the principal Reading Clerk, will no doubt have leave to retire. They have never been very popular.

Mr. Robert Beall, the former Sergeant-at-Arms, was displaced to make room for Col. McNeir. He is now a candidate, strongly supported, for restoration.

Several of the clerks in the Secretary's office are expected to give up their decidedly comfortable and valuable places to Republican aspirants, so that the dominant party, for the time being, may have the majority of the clerical force in the Senate. If they do not like the change, they will have to thank *secession* for it. If secession had not decimated the Senate, the clerks and officers of that body might still hold on to their places.

General James Watson Webb, it seems, declines the mission to Turkey after all. As Republican rewards are being parcelled out, the gallant Webb should have been offered a more suitable mission.

The way Mr. Lincoln is giving appointments to members of Congress is a caution. What has become of the old sentiment and usage that no such glittering inducements should be held out to members of Congress?

The famous red republican Hessian and infidel, Carl Schurz, has at last got the nomination to Portugal. If he should be confirmed, the Senate will earn thereby an unenviable notoriety.

Mr. Lincoln has placed in his Cabinet four old line Free-soil Democrats, and three old line Whigs, turned Republicans. His appointment of the Hon. Caleb B. Smith was a mistake, as is thought by many persons—not because Mr. Smith is not a man of superior ability, but because of his official antecedents.

He was one of the three Commissioners during the Taylor administration, in 1849, appointed as a board to examine and settle claims against Mexico, under the treaty between Mexico and the United States. That board examined and allowed the notoriously fraudulent Gardnier claim for some $425,000; the Mears claim for $107,000, also fraudulent; the Hargons claim for near a half million of dollars, generally believed to be spurious; the Legget claim for $100,000, in addition to an award on the same claim of $108,000 by a former board in 1839; and the Baldwin claim of some $60,000, which was proved to have been spurious, the claimant having, after getting his money, stolen his papers and vouchers from the State Department and destroyed them.

The conduct of the board, in allowing these claims, for which the relatives and favored pets of two of the commissioners acted as agents and received enormous fees, has stunk in the nostrils of the American people from that day ever since.

Mr. Lincoln was reminded of the facts in this matter two months ago, as soon as the newspapers had given out the rumor that he intended to offer Mr. Caleb B. Smith a place in his Cabinet. He was warned, in sincerity, not to make any such mistakes in his Cabinet appointments as were, unfortunately, made under the Taylor administration. He was fully apprised of the antecedents of Mr. Smith in the matter of the allowances of fraudulent and spurious claims, of very large amounts, by the ever-famous Mexican Board of Commissioners. So he acted with his eyes and understanding fully open when he appointed Mr. Smith Secretary of the Interior Department.—Should any more such decisions be made by the Interior Department as were made by the Commissioners of the Board of 1849, on the claims against Mexico, I can only say, God help the country.

The national crisis will hardly be settled until the Border States assemble together in convention and form a government for themselves, adopt the old Constitution with such amendments as are contained in the Guthrie proposition, and changing the Presidential term to six years, with an eternal bar to all Presidential re-elections, and then invite all other States to come into such a Union and forever stand by such a Constitution.

There will be no call for an extra session of Congress if the Administration can possibly carry on the government without it, as called sessions are dreaded as fatal to the Administration that is forced to make such a call. POTOMAC.

[*Reported for the Daily Exchange.*]

PROCEEDINGS OF BALTIMORE CONFERENCE, AT STAUNTON, VA.

EIGHTH DAY.

STAUNTON, VA., March 21.

The Conference assembled at 9 o'clock. Rev. Samuel Cornelius conducted the introductory religious exercises, after which the minutes of the last session were read and adopted.

The Committee on Necessitous Cases presented its report, which was, on motion, referred.

The following young ministers were, on motion, admitted on trial into the Baltimore Conference: Robert N. Bear, Charles A. Joyce, Gustavus W. Hobbs, Peter H. Whisner, James R. Greenwell, John H. Beckwith, Mayberry G. Balthis, Adam Q. Flaherty, Lemuel Haslup, George W. Carpenter, George Fielmire.

The Committee on the *Baltimore Christian Advocate* reported, recommending Rev. T. H. W. Monroe for the clerkship about to be vacated by Rev. F. Israel, the salary of said officer to be $1,000, with an additional allowance of $250 for house rent. Two hours were consumed in the discussion of the report. The whole subject was, on motion, laid on the table until after the arrival of Dr. Bond.

A committee of seven was appointed to collect the revenue for the Conference Register.

The order of the day was, on motion, taken up.

The Committee on Memorials failing to harmonize, were released.

It was moved that the various plans presented to the committee be read to the Conference, which was adopted.

The first paper read was offered by the Rev. Francis H. Richey. It urged the adoption of such action upon the part of the Conference as will consummate a separation from the present organization, claiming to be the Methodist Episcopal Church, it redress be not granted by an extra session of the General Conference.

The second paper read was presented by Rev. N. J. B. Morgan. It advocated honorable application for constitutional redress, the calling of a convention of border Conferences in slave-holding territory in Baltimore, in April, 1862; an extra session of the General Conference in 1862; and in the event of a failure to secure redress, independent organization.

The third paper read was offered by Rev. N. Wilson. It embodied the preamble and resolutions offered by the late Laymen's Convention. It also called for a convention of our ministers, to meet at Baltimore during the year, to organize a Central M. E. Church.

Rev. Samuel Register offered a compromise measure, by which no one need sacrifice moral principle. It favored the inauguration of *incipient separation* at once, but deferred its consummation until after a Border Convention could meet; in the meantime redress was to be asked of the Northern Annual Conferences, which redress could be given by the call on their part of an extra General Conference, &c.

The Conference adjourned to 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Brown. The minutes were read and approved. The order of the day was taken up.

Rev. J. L. Gilbert presented a plan for adjusting our Conference difficulties. After considering at length the circumstances in which we are placed by the passage of the new chapter, he proposed the following plan:—The new chapter to be stricken out and to be substituted by an acknowledgment of the civil nature of the question; the Annual Conferences to be asked for a peaceable separation; an extra general Conference in May, 1862; failure of redress to be followed by independent church organization of non-concurring Conferences, under the title of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. B. F. Brooke remarked that he now made his first speech on the Conference floor. The issue has not been properly discussed—it has been diverted. It is not an issue of time, mode or manner. The issue is between our members and membership. He could not refer the matter to any Convention, it might thwart the issue. He called attention to the memorial adopted at the last Conference.—There the Conference declares what would be a just cause of separation. You declared that any violation of our rights under the discipline of 1856 would be just cause of separation. The people now demand the redemption of your pledge. Has any right been violated? This is the great question. I will read five violations.

1st. Violation of our interest in the publishing house, literature, &c.; our rights in this respect have been violated.

2d. Violation of our rights of membership and ordination concerning our belief in the morals of slavery.

3rd. Violation of rights to receive slaveholders without inquiring into the motives underlying his relation of master.

4th. Violation of our right to proclaim that our membership was not living in violation of the laws of God and the discipline.

5th. Violation of our right of preaching the Gospel unembarrassed.

REMEDIES—

1st. There is an insuperable bar to redress from the North.

2d. Delay precludes us from all the benefits we ask.

The General Conference never will do what you ask. You ask them to do an impossibility. Property is the question with many. I go in for principle before property. The North will never give you your property. It has no authority to give you your property, and thus divide the Church.—There is no evidence that they would if they could.

Rev. F. H. Richey was permitted to withdraw his paper read this morning.

Rev. G. W. Israel moved that the paper offered by Rev. Norval Wilson, embodying the Laymen's Report, be taken up.

Rev. Bishop Scott remarked that he had gone as far as his discretionary power would allow him. He could not put before the Conference any motion to divide the church.

It was moved that all the papers excepting that of Rev. N. Wilson be laid on the table. After some discussion the whole subject was laid upon the table until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

It was moved that 250 copies of the plan of Rev. S. Register be immediately printed with that of Rev. N. Wilson. It was so ordered.

The Conference will have an informal meeting to-night. The final vote on the question of separation will be taken to-morrow. S. V. L.

EARLY OCCURRENCE OF THE NAME OF WASHINGTON.—A writer in the Boston *Historical Magazine* for the current month gives an early—perhaps the earliest—authentic notice of the name of Washington. In the first volume of the *Chronicon Monasterii de Abingdon*, published in illustration of mediæval British history, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, by the British Government, at page 337, we find a grant of land from King Edgar, the Anglo-Saxon king, to "Athelunold Wasbingatune." The document bears date A. D. 963, about nine centuries ago.

LATEST NEWS
TELEGRAMS.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ARAGO.

COTTON ADVANCED.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The steamer Arago, from Southampton on the 6th inst., has arrived. The City of Baltimore arrived at Queenstown on the 5th.

The steamer Europa had sailed for Queenstown to take the Australasian's cargo to New York.

The ship Congress, from Mobile for Liverpool, is ashore in Carnaran bay, and will probably be a total wreck.

The ship Ocean Guide, from Newport for Galveston, was abandoned at sea February 14th. The crew were saved.

It was rumored that the serf emancipation in Russia would be settled during the Lent season.

Nassau was tranquil.

The Ministry of Holland had resigned.

Austria requests Denmark to delay her budget before the Holstein Chambers. England, France and Prussia also demand time of Denmark.

Count Cavour has brought under notice the necessity of settling the Roman question.

The demand for discounts in Lodon has increased. Consols closed at 91⅝@91¾ for money, and 92¼@92⅜ for account.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

The London *Times* says the new tariff bill of the United States establishes protective duties on the most extravagant scale, which will result in absolute prohibition. Imports from Europe are more detrimental to the interests of America than Europe.

M. Bussy made an attack on the English alliance in the French Senate, but it was received with dissatisfaction.

AUSTRIA.

Austria has sanctioned the re-establishment of the electoral law in Croatia.

ITALY.

Accounts from Italy say the bombardment of the Cintella forts commenced on the 20th ult General Fergola had notified Gen. Cialdini that the works commenced against the Citadel were in violation of the convention between him and Garibaldi, and that he would bombard the city. To this General Cialdini responded that for every inhabitant killed he would order an officer of the garrison of the Citadel shot, and that he considered Gen. Fergola a rebel.

Popular demonstrations are continually taking place at Rome.

GERMANY.

The King of Holland has prorogued the Chamber, consequent on the resignation of the Ministry.

POLAND.

Warsaw presents a gloomy appearance, everybody is wearing mourning, and the citizens' committee of safety have issued a proclamation requesting the maintenance of order. One hundred thousand persons attended the funeral of those killed in the late disturbance. The troops were kept within their barracks, and everybody was orderly. A petition was being signed for the re-establishment of the Polish Constitution.

The Czar will soon give a project for the Constitution of Russia.

ENGLAND.

In the House of Commons a motion for a select committee to enquire into naval affairs was carried by five majority over the Government.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LIVERPOOL, March 6.—Cotton—Sales Monday and Tuesday of 17,000 bales. The steamer's news caused an advance of ⅛d. for Uplands, and 1-10d for other qualities. The market generally closed with an advancing tendency.

Manchester advices are favorable

Breadstuffs are quiet. Flour closed with a declining tendency, and all qualities have slightly declined. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Flour dull, and offered at a decline of 6d., with no buyers. Extra State 28s.@28s. 6d. Wheat is quiet and prices steady. Red Western 11s@12s. 10d.; white 13@14s. 6d. Corn is quiet. Mixed 37s.; yellow 38s.; white 39s.

Provisions are quiet. Beef is dull. Bacon quiet.—Lard dull at 54s.@56s. Tallow is quiet. Butchers' 55s. @56s. 6d.

Produce—Sugar is dull. Rice is steady. Pot Ashes are quiet at 28s.9d. Pearl Ashes quiet. Rosin dull.—Spirits Turpentine dull.

Additional from California.

FORT KEARNEY, March 21.—The pony express brings the following additional advices:

All speculations as to the final action of the Legislature on the Senatorial question is at fault. The Republicans are expected to cast their strength for any acceptable Union man, whenever such a candidate is brought forward, and the prospect seems favorable for electing somebody; but probably no candidate yet balloted for can be elected.

A series of strong Union resolutions passed the House of Assembly yesterday, that body refusing to concur in the Crittenden compromise resolution, as passed by the Senate. All the Republicans voted for the Assembly resolutions.

Four more ballots have been had by the Legislature. On the fifth and last, the vote stood as follows:

Denver	15	Crenner	7
McDougal	25	Hoge	2
Nugent	16	Peacock	1
Phelps	21	Bowie	1
Weller	19		

The Joint Convention then adjourned till Monday at 2 o'clock.

Eastern dates have been received by Pony Express and Overland Mail to the 20th ult., giving brief reports of President Lincoln's speeches in the North, and Jefferson Davis' in the South, with a full report of the latter's inaugural address at Montgomery. The effect is more than ever discouraging to our people, who nearly despair of preserving the Union entire.

A fire recently occurred in Quincy, Plumas county, destroying the American Hotel and other buildings. The loss amounted to $30,000.

Intelligence from the Caso and Maralda and the new silver mining districts on the Colorado, extending into New Mexico, are very encouraging.—The emigration to each of the districts will be large this spring.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Most descriptions of imported goods are held at very low prices. Crushed sugar has advanced; sales of over 1,000 bbls. during the past twenty-four hours at 11⅛@11⅜ cts., the demand being speculative. Rio Coffee 15¼@15¾ cts. Candles remain dull at about 20 cts. In other respects the market is unchanged.

The markets for wheat and barley are more active since the favorable accounts received from the shipments already made to England. Choice wheat brings $1,05 per 100 lbs., with some sales of extra choice at $2.

Great Snow Storm.

BOSTON, March 22.—The snow storm of yesterday has been very heavy to the Eastward. We have had no trains from Portland to-day. Many trees have been prostrated by the weight of snow upon them. The telegraph wires are down also, and there is no probability of hearing from Portland or Halifax to-night whether the expected steamers now due at these points have arrived.

Heavy Defalcation in Canada.

BERLIN, Canada, March 22.—Wm. Davidson, the absconded postmaster, is a defaulter in the sum of £10,000, besides committing other swindling operations, amounting to some £20,000 more. It is believed that he has sailed for Liverpool.

The Welland Canal will be opened on the 8th of April.

Army and Navy Appointments of the Confederate States.

AUGUSTA, March 22.—A long corrected list of Army and Navy appointments is published in the Montgomery *Advertiser*, of Thursday. Nearly all were formerly Federal officers. The list published on Wednesday was incorrect.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND AMERICAN AFFAIRS.—Mr. Gaillardet, the Paris correspondent of the "*Courrier des Etats Unis*," and who also, by his articles in the Paris *Presse*, contributes very materially to the formation of public opinion in France relative to American affairs, writes as follows to the *Courrier*:

"France saw with sincere and unanimous regret, discord appear in the bosom of a confederation which is in part its own work, and whose power is necessary to its interests. The wishes of France were favorable to a reconciliation, and to the maintainance of the Union. The Emperor Napoleon openly expressed this wish to Mr. Faulkner, and has abstained from saying or doing anything which could encourage the separation of the South, despite the advantages which such a separation promised to the commerce of Europe in general, and to that of France in particular. But to-day, the division of the Union is accomplished; and at the moment when the Confederate States of the South apply themselves to enlarging the freedom of their ports to foreign industry, the North restricts the entrance to its harbors. While those lower their tariff, these raise theirs.—It is the slave States who show themselves progressive, and free States who show themselves retrograde. The American people, which is so practical, may understand that Europe should be a little like itself, and go whither its interests call. The Southern Confederacy by prohibiting the slave trade, has forestalled the moral opposition of Europe. There will be in America only five more free ports for us. This is what the Republicans of the North should not forget, if it is not already too late. The *Moniteur* says, the new tariff should be one of the first sacrifices made to their reconciliation with the South; otherwise Europe will end by seeing only a fortunate event in a separation which she at first deplored; and it will become not only a right but a duty for us to recognize the independence of the new Confederacy."

RUSSIAN OPINION OF OUR RAILWAY SYSTEM.—Baron Sternberg, one of the most respected and able of the noblemen of Russia, has just made a careful tour of observation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as far as Parkersburg and Wheeling, in company with Capt. Ohmann, of the Imperial Engineers, and Baron Osten Sacken, Secretary of the Russian Legation at Washington. These gentlemen were greatly struck with the strong peculiarities which mark this celebrated line of railway, which they pronounce more bold and attractive than any railway in the Old World, not even excepting that over the Saumering Alps. The object of the Baron's visit to this country is to spend six months in the careful study of the American railroad system, for the purpose of reporting to his government, with a view to building very extensive railroad works throughout the Southern and Western part of the empire.—*Wash. Cor. N. York Herald.*

MILITARY ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—Three military bills have passed the Southern Congress. The first authorizes the raising of one hundred thousand volunteers, when deemed necessary by the President. The second provides for the provisional army of the Confederate States, and is formed from the regular and volunteer forces of the different States, to serve for terms of enlistments, with same officers, except those above the rank of Colonel. The commissions of the officers expire with the enlistment of the men. The third organization is the regular army of the Confederate States, and is a permanent establishment.

HOTEL COMPULSION TO PAY BILL.—A certain hotel in New York, states a contemporary, was ornamented last week with a framed card, hung up in a conspicuous place, and giving the names of the persons, male and female, who, during the past two years, had left without paying their bills.—One lady is down on the list as having left, owing seventy dollars.

UNITED STATES SENATE---SPECIAL SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1861.

Mr. HALE moved to take up his resolution, devolving upon Wm. Hickey the duties of Chief Clerk during the disability of the present Chief Clerk. Agreed to.—Mr. BRIGHT moved to postpone its further consideration until the 1st Monday of December next. Lost by yeas 12, nays 26.——The resolution was then agreed to.——Mr. HALE offered a resolution that the Senate will, on Saturday next at 2 P. M., proceed to the election of a sergeant-at-arms, doorkeeper and assistant doorkeeper. Laid over.——Mr. POWELL offered a resolution allowing clerks of the committees additional compensation.——Messrs. TRUMBULL and CLINGMAN contended that the regular pay of the clerks was ample compensation.——Mr. CLINGMAN said the pay was $6 per day, and he had no doubt that they could get competent persons to do the work for half that sum.——Mr. POWELL said he had no doubt persons could be found to fill the Senator's place for half he received. He was as much for economy as any man in the Senate, but the clerks had to remain here after the session to finish up their work, and were entitled to pay.——Mr. TRUMBULL said the Republican party was for economy.—The resolution was rejected by yeas 12, nays 25.——The resolution of Mr. Douglas was taken up, and Mr. BAYARD continued his remarks. He again contended that under the treaty-making power the President had the power to recognize the Southern Commissioners, and to adjust questions relating to the division of common property and the apportionment of common liabilities. If matters were left in their present unsettled condition, war was at any moment likely to occur.—A policy of inaction would be a virtual recognition of the *de facto* government of the Confederated States. Any attempt to enforce the laws by military force would lead to protracted war, which would necessitate a large standing army and lead, ultimately, to a military despotism. He expatiated at length upon the evils which would result from the adoption of a coercive policy, and showed the folly and impossibility of any attempt to subjugate the Southern States.—As the invaded States, the South would have the advantage, for men always fought more resolutely for their homes and firesides than for purposes of conquest. He hoped the idea of exciting servile insurrection to subdue the South was not entertained, but if it was, it would prove futile.——Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, said he was opposed to the passage of the resolution under consideration; 1st, because it was unnecessary. The Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Douglas,) to judge by his speech, seemed already to have the information sought for. He was further opposed to the resolution, because the Secretary of War, having but recently entered upon his duties, might not be prepared to answer just now. Another objection was, that he did not think it proper to give to the country the information demanded. The country was excited, and it was said war was threatened. If this was so, and they had an enemy confronting them, it was hardly wise to publish to the world all the details asked for, and all that they intended to do. It would be more judicious for the Administration to keep its counsels to itself, and not even to communicate them to all of its friends. When the Administration of Mr. Buchanan came into power, this government was respected, its authority obeyed at home, and no one dared insult its flag abroad. But it was now said that a rival government had sprung up by our side, and that in that section of the country it would require 285,000 men to enforce our laws. The people were asking how this had come about, and began to think they had not been fairly dealt by.—He was not only opposed to the resolution but to the arguments by which it had been enforced. Particularly he found himself unable to agree with the positions assumed by the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Douglas.) He felt diffidence in joining issue with so tried a statesman as the Senator, but there was this characteristic attending all the speeches he had heard from him and others which was a persistent belittling of the people and the Government of the United States. They were told they could not do this and that, and the Senator from Kentucky said they must abandon all the forts, &c., in the seceded States. This was strange language, coming from representatives of the American people. He had thought the authority of the United States extended to its utmost limits, and could be everywhere enforced within those limits. That used to be the idea of the American people, and he hoped it would be the idea again. The new Administration had indicated its determination to maintain the authority of the United States by peaceable means if possible. Such a purpose should call for the aid of every American. He did not think the Senator from Illinois had furnished that assistance, but had rather confronted the government. He told them they could not collect the revenues of the country, nor blockade the ports, and pointed out a provision here and a statute there which placed difficulties in the way of the execution of the laws. This looked more like aiding the enemies of the country than anything else, though he would not make the specific charge. If another revolution was to be thrust upon the country, he trusted that the future historian would not be compelled to record that the semblance of the cow boys of the Revolution of 1776 were found in the Senate of the United States. He denied that the Republican party had any design to invade the rights of the people of any section; and the apprehensions of the South had been created, not by anything the Republicans had said or done, but by the misrepresentations of their maligners. The Senator from Illinois had spoken of the North making war upon the South to enslave her. The Senator must have known no such purpose has been entertained.—Why then alarm the country with such a statement? All the President proposed to do was to enforce the laws which he found on the statute book—laws placed there certainly not by Republican votes, but rather in opposition to them. The Senator from Illinois had indicated in his speech the policy which he thought the President ought to pursue. He had said that there were but three alternatives—either to amend the Constitution so as to secure the safety, tranquility and equality of all the States, or to enter into negotiations for a peaceful separation, or to make war upon the seceded States. The Senator said of these alternatives that the first was the best, and the last was the worst. In his (Howe's) opinion, the first was the worst—he would not say that the last was the best. He objected to the first proposition, because it contained the admission that fraternity only could be preserved by changing the present Constitution. He was opposed to any such alterations, especially such as might be obtained by operating upon the fears of any part of the country. He was unwilling to see amendments adopted under the threats and at the dictation of one section of the country. That would be an absolute surrender of the Government itself. He did not think they could afford to have peace on any such terms. The precedent sought to be established was one fraught with danger to every part of the country. That peace which was only to be preserved by the abandonment of the opinions and feelings of the majority of the people, was not worth preserving. It did not become the people of the United States to adopt amendments to the Constitution because demanded by certain individuals who refused to obey the authority of the Government. Should they yield, new demands would constantly be made. He did not know what would be the result of the other propositions submitted by the Senator from Illinois; no one could predict the mischiefs likely to result from a disruption of the Union. If a division was submitted to, no one could say how many other divisions would be made. He was therefore opposed to any surrender of any portion of the United States.——Before Mr. Howe concluded the Senate went into Executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

DISTRESS IN HOLLAND.—The following is an extract from a private letter from Holland:

"March ——, 1861.

"Dear ——: A few days ago I wrote you about the terrible distress of the fatherland. At that time twenty-one flourishing villages, with about forty thousand acres of land, were inundated, and twenty thousand industrious men in a few days deprived of all their possessions, and many of their wives and children, who were drowned amidst the ice. To-day I received later news of a still more alarming calamity. Not only the Bommelerward, but the land of Maas and Waal was totally inundated. To the twenty-one villages totally lost in the Bommelerward were again twenty-two others added, with about seventy-seven thousand acres of land inundated. The last loss exceeded far more than that of the former, and we can calculate that about sixty thousand former happy and wealthy industrious men are to-day reduced to beggary. The *Patrie* in Paris, some papers in England and Belgium, have opened their columns of themselves, without demand of the Hollanders, to assist in the tremendous calamity, not paralleled in extent of loss during centuries. The King and the Princess went with the Governors in person to the inundated spot, where eight ships were sunk in consequence of the force of the ice. All people were providing bread &c., for numbers of the sufferers—many of whom during three days could not be approached, when at last many were found dead amidst the ice and water, or on the roofs of their inundated dwellings. Whole streets with houses were cut, in a moment, through by the irresistible force of the ice; many with the people in them. Several peasants had lost more than one hundred cows each, at fifty dollars a piece; very little cattle could be saved; nearly all were drowned or cut to pieces by the ice. The cities *Hertogenbosch* (Bors le Duc), the capital of N. Brabant, Nymegen and Zutphen, were more than half inundated. In the palace of the King the cooks were day and night at work to prepare eatable and transportable provisions for the sixty thousand sufferers, who saved nothing except their lives and the clothes they wore. The King himself had subscribed thirty thousand dollars, and large sums were provided by the Hollanders; but what is this when daily divided between sixty thousand persons deprived of all? * * * *

"When it was urged upon William III. that his treasury would not allow more expense he answered: 'Never mind, I shall continue to bring my offers, and live rather more simply, to save more for the poor sufferers.'

"Very respectfully, yours, ———."

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN MAKING SUGAR.—*L'Opinion Nationale*, of Paris, under the heading, "A Revolution in the Manufacture of Sugar," announces a discovery by M. Rousseau, which, it says, will more than double the yield from a given quantity of cane. The process is exceedingly simple, and the editor says that he has repeated it with complete success in the laboratory, and sees no reason why it should not succeed as well on a large scale. It is known that saccharine juice as obtained from plants alters rapidly in the air, because it contains albuminous matters, which become brown or black by the action of oxygen. M. Rousseau removes the albuminous matters by heating the juice with about three one-thousandths of its weight of crude pulverized plaster. As soon as the liquid arrives at boiling heat, a thick scum forms on the surface, and by decantation, a perfectly clear liquid is obtained. This liquid left in the air would become as black as ink; but by mixing with it six to eight per cent. of its weight of hydrated peroxyd of iron, all the alterable organic matters are removed in a few seconds. It will then remain for an indefinite time without color, and it is only necessary to boil it down to obtain crystalized sugar.

THE FIRST DISUNIONIST.—On the 1st of February, 1850, Senator Hale, of New Hampshire, presented two petitions from Isaac Jeffries and other citizens of Pennsylvania, and John E. Woodward and others, praying that "some plan might be devised *for the dissolution of the American Union.*" Mr. Webster, of Massachusetts, was unsparing in his denunciation of the petitions, and suggested that there should have been a preamble to them in these words:

"Gentlemen, members of Congress: *Whereas*, at the commencement of the session, you and each of you took your solemn oaths, in the presence of God, and on the Holy Evangelists, that you would support the Constitution of the United States—now, therefore, we pray you to take immediate steps to break up the Union and overthrow the Constitution as soon as you can."

Yet this petition received three votes, on the question of its reception, viz: John P. Hale, of New Hampshire; William H. Seward, of New York; Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio. The last two are Cabinet officers.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

FORT SUMTER TO BE EVACUATED TO-DAY.

MAJOR ANDERSON TO GO TO NEWPORT BARRACKS, KENTUCKY.

[*Special Correspondence of the Daily Exchange.*]

FORT SUMTER, March 18, 1861.

We are now making active preparations to leave, and there is consequently much bustle and confusion; some of the officers being busily engaged in making up the accounts, and others in getting everything ready. *We shall certainly leave here on Saturday.* Major Anderson is ordered to Newport Barracks, Ky., and Captain Foster is directed to report himself to the Department in Washington.

Yours, &c., ——

[The above is from an officer stationed at Fort Sumter and well known in this city. The statement may therefore be implicitly relied upon. EDS. EXCHANGE.]

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Among the confirmations by the Senate to day, were those of Mr. Burlingame, of Massachusetts, as Minister to Austria, and Mr. Corwin as Minister to Mexico. Charles Lee Armont, of Maryland, has been nominated as one of the Associate Justices for the Territory of Colorado, and Joshua R. Giddings as Consul at Montreal.

The President has submitted to the Senate for its advice and consent, the proposition of the British Government to refer the San Juan question to the arbitration of Sweden, the Netherlands or Switzerland. From these it is for the United States to make the selection.

The Committee on Foreign Relations has made a favorable report upon the subject, and recommend the choice of Switzerland. This matter was, it is understood, debated in Executive session to-day, without coming to a conclusien. Senator Nesmith, of Oregon, is opposed to the proposition, not being willing to agree to any plan involving, by any possibility, the surrender of the islands in dispute.

The rumors of the non-evacuation of Fort Sumter are supposed to be put forth for political effect. It is positively certain that it will be abandoned speedily, and it is equally certain that Fort Pickens will not be reinforced. All signs are favorable to a peaceful solution.

The Republican Senators in caucus to-day resolved to supersede the present Sergeant-at-arms, Door-keeper and Assistant Door-keeper, by a new election. They are finally to determine on the candidates to morrow morning.

There is no determination in administration circles relative to an extra session of Congress.

The chartered vessels which recently left New York on government business, sailed with sealed orders.

According to the present indications the nomination of Mr. Hallaway for Commissioner of Patents cannot be confirmed, the Committee on Patents not having reported on the subject. Therefore, it will probably be withdrawn.

Col. Alfred M. Barbour, Superintendent of the Harper's Ferry Armory, tendered his resignation to the War Department to-day.

Secession Meeting in North Carolina.

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C., March 22.—A very large and enthusiastic meeting of Southern Rights citizens of North Carolina was held at the Court House here to-day. The Southern flag was hoisted. Hon. Weldon M. Edwards, of Warren county, presided, assisted by six vice presidents.

This evening speeches are being made by Hon. M. J. Moses, of South Carolina, Edmons, of Norfolk, Va., General Young, of Mecklenburg, and others.

There is a general uprising of the people, and the meeting is wild with enthusiasm. All districts of the State, it is reported, will be represented by night. An adjournment took place at five o'clock until seven o'clock to-night. No compromise is wanted, and all are for immediate secession. There are about one thousand delegates present.

Later from Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22.—The Texas Convention has passed an ordinance declaring vacant the Governor's chair, and have required that the Secretary of State account for his refusal to appear before the convention to take the oath of allegiance. The Lieut. Governor was to assume the Governor's functions immediately and the Secretary of State was directed to hand over his seal of office and official records.

The Legislature met on the 18th. It is not known what Governor Houston will do.

Commerce of Charleston—War Preparations.

BOSTON, March 21.—The steamer Massachusetts, from Charleston, arrived to-day with a full cargo, including 1,744 bales cotton.

Her passengers report that city as wearing a military aspect, and palmetto flags waving in all directions. The floating battery excites ridicule, and the Charlestonians call it a "slaughter pen."

A thick snow storm commenced here at noon.

WASHINGTON RUMORS.

[*Extracts from the Cor. of the Northern Journals.*]

FORT SUMTER.

The report concerning the order for the evacuation of the fort, and of that for its reinforcement, have been purely conjectural, as no one here knowing the real state of the case will tell. A Cabinet officer to-day has declared, however, that there is no truth in the rumor that the order for the evacuation has been issued. The fact is that this matter has been of such great public interest that any flying scud of opinion has been caught up and sent forward to be showered upon the expectant public. When President Lincoln decides what course is best to be pursued with respect to Major Anderson we shall know it. One thing is certain that he is not swayed by the opinions of one man or any set of men here. He is but little influenced by appeals to anything but reason and the most pressing exigencies in events.

OFFICERS IN THE WEST.

It will probably be found that many of the rumors with respect to the views of officers in the far West, are started by those who desire to produce disaffection when it does not exist. Colonel Wright, in command in Oregon, is a strong Union man, and General Johnston, who commands the Department of the Pacific, although born in the South, believes that he is a native of the United States, and is not a friend of secession. Only two officers in Utah will resign. One is a South Carolinian; the other is a Virginian. The other officers are true to their country. Captain McAllister, who is in charge of the arsenal at San Francisco, and all the ordnance officers of the department, however, are regarded as sound Union men. The forts at San Francisco, recently reinforced by order of General Scott, are garrisoned by five companies of United States troops, and are considered sufficiently strong to withstand any sudden attack.

APPOINTMENTS IN CALIFORNIA.

The reports which have been received by the government in Oregon and California, indicate that the secessionist organization of the Knights of the Golden Circle is spreading rapidly in those States. This has caused some anxiety in official quarters, and will produce immediate action in relation to the California appointments, especially as several incumbents of federal offices in that State are already suspected of disaffection, although no specifications are given. Some of these officials are of Southern birth, and sympathize with the secession movement.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

Thus far there has been no indication, by President Lincoln, of any determination to concede to the demands of the secessionists, yet it is well-known that he is giving careful attention to them, and that he has obtained the views of gentlemen of all parties, from all sections. The disposition evinced by the President to hear all sides, has erroneously impressed some to whom he has listened that he assents to their views. But those who know him well, say that he has not communicated his views to them.

TIME WANTED.

One great object is to gain time. By declining a collision, the General Government permits the angry passions of the secessionists to "cool off," and meanwhile the expenses are enormous, and paying the bills is no easy thing.

OPPOSITION.

The Republicans, as a general thing, are bitterly opposed to this policy of "conciliation," preferring rather to test the power of our Government to enforce the laws. Senator Fessenden, of Maine, is especially prominent in his desire to have the President carry out the principles of his Inaugural Address, while Senators Trumbull, Chandler, Wilkinson, and others from the Northwest, resist all appeals made to them to meet "secession" by "submission."

THE LONDON MISSION.

T. Bigelow Lawrence will be the secretary of legation to the new minister, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Benj. Moran, formerly of Philadelphia, for years the accomplished private secretary of Mr. Buchanan, will be retained.

THE PARIS MISSION.

Hon. William L. Dayton, the new minister to France, has appointed the son of Mr. Speaker Pennington as his secretary of legation.

ANOTHER RUMOR.

It is also stated that Henry Winter Davis will be the new minister to Russia, in place of John Appleton, who, with the tenacity of the leeches of the late Administration, refuses to resign.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE, OF LOUISVILLE.

This distinguished journalist is expected to arrive in Washington in a few days, for the purpose of consulting in reference to the disposal of the federal offices in his State.

INVESTIGATION.

Several confidential agents have been sent Southward to investigate the manner in which postal affairs are managed, and especially to see whether—as has been alleged—separate accounts are kept at certain offices of letters sent to other offices within the Confederate States.

THE EARLY FRUIT DESTROYED.—The late snow storm has completely destroyed all hope of early fruit. The first fall of snow which occurred last week, in some cases stripped the trees by breaking off the branches, but in other cases the trees were left uninjured. The last fall of snow, however, which took place on Monday, completely destroyed all that was left. Succeeding the snow came a freeze, and the newly formed and delicate fruit, or the lately opened blossom, was frozen, soon rotted and fell from the branches. Very many trees that the day before the snow were covered with beautiful blossoms, are now not only blossomless, but are limbless; having been destroyed by the weight of the tenacious snow. Early vegetables, it is said, have suffered also.—*Norfolk Day Book.*

The Philadelphia Police Law now under consideration by the Pennsylvania Legislature, proposes to continue in office the present force. The anti-Republican papers denounce the bill.

ANOTHER SPEECH OF VICE PRESIDENT STEPHENS.

Vice President Stephens was enthusiastically received at Augusta, Georgia, on Friday, on his way to Savannah. In a speech acknowledging the reception, he took occasion to explain the benefits of the Constitution of the Confederate States, as contrasted with that of the Union from which they have withdrawn.

In the first place, Congress is forbidden from fostering one branch of industry at the expense of another. Thus, the merchant, the mechanic, the business man and the laborer are all placed on the same footing in that respect; one interest has no more claim to the protection of the government than another, and therefore honest labor can now work its own reward, by energy, industry and perseverance. This he considered a wise provision; it setted the question of protection forever.

In the second place, the question of internal improvements was also settled. Under the old Constitution the improvements in one State were made often at the expense of another. Thus, for instance, Georgia, which had acquired the title of Empire State on account of her numerous improvements, had to pay several millions of dollars to the General Government, by way of duties on the very iron which she used in these improvements, and out of these duties money was taken to improve Northern harbors and rivers. This was manifestly unjust, and was entirely obviated by the new Constitution. Under this one each section can make its own improvements, and is authorized to levy a tax upon those who are benefited by such improvements.—Thus, if Savannah desires to improve her harbor, she can do so, and then levy a tax or duty upon the commerce benefited by such improvements.

If Mobile or New Orleans, or any other port, desire to make improvements, they all have the same privilege; and hence Georgia will not have to pay for improving Mobile harbor, and *vice versa*. In a word, those who receive the benefits will have to pay for them. This provision he considered wise and just. In the third place—and this is a very important improvement upon the old Constitution—the public money is protected. We have been accustomed, in the old country, to hear the President charged with the extravagance of the public expenditures. Thus we had heard of the extravagances of John Quincy Adams, of Andrew Jackson, of Martin Van Buren, and, finally, of James Buchanan; but these extravagances were not really chargeable to the Presidents. Their estimates of the probable expenditures had fallen short of the reality. Thus, in some cases, the expenditures had increased two or three millions over the estimates; and, in the case of Mr. Buchanan, as much as twenty millions. His estimates were sixty millions, and yet Congress had appropriated eighty millions. It was generally the fault of Congress, and the result of logrolling by the members.

As, for instance, on the last night of a session, it frequently happened that in the hurry of finishing the business of the session and passing the Appropriation bill, some member would succeed in fastening upon it an appropriation of a million here, and another million somewhere else—all done without reflection, and often by an irresponsible body of men—men whose time of service was completed, and who would, perhaps, never return to Congress. But all this is obviated by the new Constitution. The Congress of the Confederate States can only make such appropriations as the President recommends; or, if they exceed these, it must be done by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses. Thus you see, my countrymen, that a very important point is gained. You have the public treasury well guarded, and you can hold the President responsible at the ballot-box if he rushes the government into extravagant expenditures. It makes no difference how much business a merchant transacts—do difference how much profit arises—if there are too many hands in the till, he is bound to be ruined. As mercantile men, you will understand and appreciate this illustration. And the illustration applies to the government treasury as well. But that, I think, is now properly guarded, and so we have another improvement upon the old Constitution.

In the fourth place—and this is the principal and most important point of all—we have settled, and, I trust, settled forever, the great question which was the prime cause of our separation from the United States—I mean the question of African slavery. The old Constitution set out with a wrong idea on this subject; it was based upon an erroneous principle; it was founded upon the idea that African slavery is wrong, and it looked forward to the ultimate extinction of that institution. But time has proved the error, and we have corrected it in the new Constitution. We have based ours upon the principle of the inequality of races, and the principle is spreading—it is becoming appreciated and better understood; and though there are many even in the South who are still in the shell upon this subject, yet the day is not far distant when it will be generally understood and appreciated—not only in the South, but everywhere else. The world is rapidly progressing in its views on this subject, and in a very few years we may witness great changes in respect to this institution.

[*From the N. Y. Express.*]

MORCEAUX FOR THE TRIBUNE.

The *Tribune* parades in its columns the following selection of words and definitions from Worcester's dictionary; and, with its usual refined taste and characteristic attempt to perpetuate a savage species of wit, recommends the Georgia Convention to "*offer a suitable reward for a safe dictionary with no nonsense in it about freedom.*"

We interpolate certain *apropos* definitions of the *Tribune's* selection of words:

LIBERTY, *n.* Freedom; independence; exemption from restraint; power of acting without restraint.

Where the spirit of the Lord is, there is *liberty*.—2 *Cor.* iii., 17.

'Tis *liberty* alone that gives the flower
Of fleeting life its lustre and perfume.—*Cowper.*
No sea
Swells like the bosom of a man set free;
A wilderness is rich with *liberty*.

Tribune liberty: The constitutional liberty to furnish the South with slaves up to 1808, and then, the unconstitutional liberty of inciting these same slaves to cut their master's throats, ravish their wives and daughters and desolate their land.

SLAVERY, *n.* The state of absolute subjection to the will of another.

Slavery was abolished throughout the British colonies in 1834.—*Haydn.*

Tribune slavery: The state of absolute subjection of a free nation to the will of a few bloodthirsty fanatics and bigoted, despotic, rabid disorganizers of society—the end of which is hell on earth.

REBELLION, *n.* Violent resistance to lawful authority.

Tribune rebellion: Violent resistance to lawful authority engaged in the rendition of fugitive slaves.

TREASON, *n.* A breach of allegiance or fidelity; disloyalty; treachery.

Fellowship in *treason* is a bad ground of confidence.—*Burke.*

Tribune treason: Underground Railroads, Personal Liberty Bills, general denunciation of one-half of this Union, a long continued advocacy of aggressions upon the South—all forming a breach of allegiance or fidelity to the constitution, disloyalty to the government and treachery to the people.

Republican fellowship in *abolitionism* "is a bad ground of confidence."

THEFT. The act or crime of one who steals.

His *thefts* were too open.—*Shak.*

Tribune theft: Stealing niggers.

ABOLITIONISM, *n.* The principles and measures of the abolitionists.—*Wilberforce*, 1801.

Tribune abolitionism: Discord, disunion, rape, murder, fire, war, national disgrace and ruin.

MOBBISH, *a.* Tumultuous, vulgar.

Tribune—Mobbish: Hungry, howling, "one shirt a week" mobs of abolition-republican office seekers besieging Old Abe Lincoln.

TERRORIST, *n.* One who rules by intimidation.

Thousands of those hell-hounds called *terrorists* are let loose on the people.—*Burke.*

Tribune terrorists: Garrison, Phillips, Giddings, Greeley and the thousands of yelping John Brown Abolitionists at their heels, who, like hell-hounds, have been let loose among the people.

Suppose you make another draw on Worcester, gentlemen of the *Tribune*, but remember that it is an expensive amusement for those who live in very thin glass houses, to throw even small-sized pebbles.

[*From the N. Y. Post, March 21.*]

SUICIDE OF A MURDERER.

DEATH OF ABSON, THE WIFE POISONER.

The murderer Abson, under sentence of death for the murder of his wife by poison, committed suicide in the jail at Hudson, New Jersey, last evening.

Yesterday morning Sheriff Francis apprised Abson that the New Jersey Court of Pardons had refused to commute the sentence of death, and warned him to prepare for execution on the 10th of April. After making this announcement the Sheriff removed the prisoner to another cell.—Abson retired at his usual hour in the evening, and no fears were entertained that he contemplated suicide. At two o'clock this morning, however, some suspicious circumstances attracted the attention of the jailors, and, on entering the prisoner's cell, they found him weltering in his blood.

It appears that Abson had contrived to conceal on his person the blade of a pocked-knife, about an inch and a half in length, and with this instrument had cut the main arteries of his left arm. Dr. Hornblower, the county physician, was instantly called in and made an examination of the wounds. Abson rose in his bed at the appearance of the physician, put his hand on his left side and exclaimed in a feeble tone, "Press hard." Death soon afterwards ensued.

Sheriff Francis, on learning the circumstances, immediately sent for Coroner Gaffney, who presided at the inquest on the body of Abson's wife. A coroner's jury was empanelled and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts.

Abson was convicted some time since for the murder of his wife by poison. She was his second wife, and it was charged in his defence that she was a woman of immoral character and addicted to drink. He was sentenced to death on the 17th of February last, and the time of his execution fixed for the 10th of April next. He had always preserved an air of stolid indifference, and gave to the attendant clergyman but little encouragement in fitting him to die. It was supposed that Abson would have confessed the crime, which he has ever firmly denied, but it is hardly probable that he has done so.

LETTER LEFT BY ABSON.

"They searched me from head to shoe but they did not know where else to go, they did not think I had a skin on my back. But though they was so cute I deceived them in all their pursuit, and won the lurels myself they could not reveal.

But though it is an awful thing for me to conceal such an awful sting my hand did tremble they would fiend it. I was glad to deceve them but they did & I was glad. I thought I was all right they was very near it. they will think how they escaped it; how I should not be hung. hung as they thought."

It was rumored that on Wednesday morning Abson wrote a letter to Julia Kennedy, the purport of which was that she would never see him again alive, and bidding her adieu! Julia contradicts this at present; but on her examination, which takes place this afternoon, may admit its truth.

The jailor is of the opinon that when he searched Abson on Wednesday evening he must have had the blade in his mouth, between the jaw and his cheek.

TROOPS FROM TEXAS.—No more steamers will be sent from this port to Texas for the present. The four which have already left, are considered enough to bring back all the troops at Indianola and Brazos Santiago. The Eighth Infantry, stationed at Fort Bliss (El Paso), Fort Lancaster and Fort Davis, have a march before them of from 600 to 800 miles to Indianola, and may not arrive there for several weeks yet. The cavalry at Camp Cooper are about 700 miles from the same point. For the accommodation of these troops, when they reach Indianola, it may be necessary to send out a fifth steamer in the course of a month.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

The famous foreign journal *L'Univers*, which ought to be well informed in American affairs, announces that the last hours of Lola Montez were soothed by the kind attentions of Mrs. Buchanan, *wife of the President of the United States.*

ARE THE ENGLISH COAL MINES EXHAUSTED?—During the recent debates in the British Parliament on the commercial treaty with France, a question was raised about the coal supplies of England. Some persons took a very gloomy view of the subject, and succeeded in frightening the weak-nerved portion of the British public into a belief that at no very distant period they would have to seek some substitute for coal. Others, more sanguine, took the opposite view, and affirmed that there would be a bountiful supply of the precious mineral for at least five thousand years to come.

This discussion was not without its results, as Mr. Hull, a competent authority, has investigated the facts and published for the general enlightenment a work on "The Coal Fields of Great Britain." Mr. Hull's conclusions are of an encouraging nature. He does not aver that the coal mines are quite inexhaustible, but he allays immediate apprehensions by showing "that for many generations to come the mineral resources of England are capable of bearing any drain to which they can possibly be subjected, either for home or foreign consumption." Meanwhile John Bull can keep himself warm and meet the difficulty half way. Before two hundred years have passed over his head he will probably have solved many new problems, among others that of deep-mining. The miners cannot now work as low in the earth as the coal lies, on account of the temperature, which increases progressively from the surface downwards. The limit to deep-mining is conventionally fixed at four thousand feet, and some of the coal strata are ten thousand feet in thickness, and thus a measureless store of fuel lies beyond present reach. But the aid of science may help to accomplish what, at this date, looks impracticable, and it must not be forgotten that the commonest appliances of to-day were the impossibilities of the past. Mr. Hull is entitled to the deep gratitude of the English public for his comforting assurance that their apprehensions are not only baseless, but that their cold fields are deeper and more lasting than they had imagined.

SNOW STORM AT THE SOUTH.—A snow storm of unusual violence, especially for the spring of the year, set in on Sunday night in various portions of the South. At Wilmington, N. C., and in Southwestern Virginia, snow fell to the depth of four inches, and the merry jingle of sleigh bells startled the "oldest inhabitant," while at Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., at noon on Tuesday, it had been snowing thirty-two hours. The ground was then covered to the depth of twelve inches. Not a few people there look upon the storm as an extraordinary and unexpected "northern invasion." The snow, however, under the genial influences of a bright sun, rapidly "evacuated." Sleighs were out in both Richmond and Petersburg on Tuesday. The snow at Wilmington, N. C., was preceded by a violent storm of thunder and lightning. Early vegetables and fruits in that region, it is feared, are all killed.

AMERICAN MILITARY PROTECTION.—The Paris *Charivari* is trying to hit the representative of power in our military. It thinks each American soldier must have a high numerical value, and says the force requisite for an important city undermined by secession ideas is fifteen men and one sergeant; to render impregnable a fortress of the first class, thirty-two men and one officer. It imagines Gen. Walker at the head of seventeen American freebooters invading England, and having taken possession of London Bridge, crying out, "Ho! you tarnal English nation, surrender!" It winds up its pasquinade with the exclamation: "God of nationalities, protect the soil of France forever from the innumerable hordes of transatlantic Attilas! We should die with shame if our million of soldiers and armed citizens should be conquered and subjugated by a quarter of a hundred delirious Americans!"

QUICKER STILL FROM EUROPE.—What is known as the Galway line of mail steamers will commence operations, running a vessel across the Atlantic every fortnight, on the 26th of this month. They have four steamers—the latest addition being the Adriatic, of New York. It is doubtful whether Galway, which is difficult of access, will continue to be the port of despatch and arrival. The idea of substituting Limerick, on the Shannon, (the finest river in the United Kingdom,) has received much consideration. If the anticipations of the Company be realized, the *New York Times* thinks "by this route we shall probably be in possession of telegraphic news from London and Paris less than six days old." By such means, we shall have diminished reasons for regretting the failure of the Atlantic Telegraph.

USEFUL APPLICATION OF INDIA RUBBER.—One of the recent uses to which India rubber is put, is that of furnishing the material for business cards. The material makes light and prettily moulded business cards, one advantage of which is that they cannot be defaced easily, and are almost indestructible. It would be very economical for passenger railroad tickets, for the same tickets would last for months; another great advantage would be that they could not be imitated. To the companies which sell packages of tickets, good for any day, these tickets would be a saving and a protection.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

FREIGHTING AT MOBILE.—Capt. Lindsay, of the bark Aura, of Mobile, from Boston, wrote from there on the 10th inst., as follows:

"I was obliged to enter at the custom-house from a foreign port; and it cost $8.91. But they still collect hospital money. I believe it costs $15 to clear. I saw Mr. —— yesterday, and he says he has not got a bale of cotton, and does not expect to have one, and thinks of coming home. The Southern flag is flying here in all directions, and I see Alabama troops all around the streets."

A BALTIMORE FRUIT VESSEL ASHORE.—The bark Ida, Capt. Johnson, from Messina, bound to Baltimore with a cargo of fruit, went ashore at Cape Henry Monday night in the storm. A portion of the cargo will be saved in a damaged state. Assistance has been sent to her and it is expected that she will be gotten off. The late storm has been very destructive to the shipping, and thus far some half dozen disasters, that occurred in this immediate neighborhood, have come to our notice.—*N. Y. Day Book, March 21.*

GRAND SHOOTING TOURNAMENT.—The Buffalo *Express* states that preparations have commenced for a grand shooting tournament to take place in Utica in the coming June, when clubs from Buffalo, Rochester, Geneva, Havana, Syracuse, Utica and other places, will participate. The tournament will last three days, and three thousand birds will be used. Matches will be made, and the losers are to pay the expense of a grand sportmen's supper. Rochester, it says, proposes to match herself against any other city.

MR. BATES ON THE COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE.—The St. Louis *Democrat* of Monday gives currency to a rumor that the Attorney-General, Mr. Bates, has given the opinion to President Lincoln that the revenue cannot be collected, except under the law of 1809, which renders it necessary for collectors to reside within their respective districts, and therefore it will be impossible to execute the laws with propriety, even were it otherwise feasible, in vessels.

BLOWING UP FORT SUMTER.—Among the many rumors which startled the city yesterday was one to the effect that Fort Sumter had been blown up. This may be accomplished for ought we know, but if so, we shall read the account with some interest to see how the garrison is withdrawn. If Major Anderson and his men get out of Charleston harbor after such a feat, our opinion of the South Carolinians will change materially.—*Boston Advertiser, March 21.*

THE SHOCK OF AN EARTHQUAKE FELT NEAR QUEBEC.—The Quebec *Mercury* says that numerous parties resident in the vicinity of Lake Beauport were roused from their sleep by the shock of an earthquake about 12 o'clock on Monday night last.—Advices received on Wednesday from St. Jean Port Joli, on the oppposite side of the St. Lawrence, and distant about sixty miles from the Lake, announce that a similar shock was experienced at that place at 55 minutes past eleven, which lasted 8 seconds.

THE ROTUNDA OF THE CAPITOL.—Workmen are engaged in putting up the scaffolding necessary to enable them to finish the space between the cornice from which the old dome of the rotunda of the capitol sprang and the series of columns belonging to the new structure. This space is intended for sculpture, forming a continuous friese, nine feet in height and three hundred feet in length, of figures in alto relievo.—*National Intelligencer.*

PLEASANT FOR CHAMPAGNE DRINKERS.—A witness in a case before the Court of Sessions at New York last week, disclosed the fact that the wine which had been sold by him while in the employ of the defendant, was made of what was called "turnip juice." This was "made to sparkle by gas from *vitriol and marble dust*, and then labelled champagne." No wonder that intemperate persons so often die prematurely.

REDUCTION OF WAGES.—A correspondent of the New York *Herald* says that one of the largest manufactories in the country, situated at Phœnixville, in this State, will reduce wages from ten to twenty-five per centum, after the first of April, when the new tariff act is to go into effect. This prospective reduction is said to have been announced to about twelve hundred workmen. If so, it is not the effect of the operation of the tariff.

NOT TO MEET THIS YEAR.—The American Association for the Advancement of Science was to meet at Nashville, Tenn., on the 17th of April, but we understand that the meeting is to be postponed for one year, owing to the disturbed state of the country. Science should go forward, unfettered by political considerations.

In the New York Legislature on Thursday, the special committe to investigate the charges against Jay Gibbons, brought in a report adverse to him, and a resolution to expel him from his seat in the House for being guilty of official misconduct. He is from the first district, Albany county.

At Chelsea, near Boston, Mass., there is an inspector of milk. His annual report declares that sixty-four analyses showed pure milk, and thirty-two of adulteration. Sugar, salt and water were the substances used for deceiving customers. Make a note of it.

Governor Pickens has ordered a national flag to be made for the State of South Carolina. It will be eighteen and a half feet long by twelve and a half feet wide. The *Courier* thinks this is just about the right time, as the flag may be wanted to raise on the evacuation of Fort Sumter.

Green peas are the newest luxury in Charleston. A citizen has been picking them from his own vines for three weeks past. They had a snow there on Friday last which covered the ground to the depth of six inches.

Martin Van Buren is the only individual who has filled the four highest positions under the American Government. He has been United States Senator, Secretary of State, Vice President and President.

On the 10th of February Gasparis discovered at Naples yet another asteroid, for which, it is rumored, he has proposed the name of Garibaldi—but which will, perhaps, not be adopted by astronomers.

Since the commencement of the present crisis Europe has sent to the United States $19,320,455, and in the same time the receipts from California have amounted to about $5,000,000.

The Melbourne *Herald* states that in less than a quarter of a century, Australia has increased from a population of 170 to 530,000 persons; and in ten years has exported 23,000,000 ounces of gold.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* telegraphs that the younger children of Mr. Lincoln are quite sick, and apprehension is felt that they may not recover.

Tacony, the celebrated trotter, which beat Flora Temple three times, has been sold to Mr. Train, of Cincinnati, for $1,000. A few years ago the same horse was sold for $7,700.

A detachment of United States Marines from Washington arrived at Boston. They are mechanics, selected to assist Major Reynolds to erect the new barracks at Charlestown navy yard.