THE DAILY EXCHANGE.

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SEE FOURTH PAGE.

THE NEWS.

The Senate was occupied on Saturday with the consideration of the resolutions relative to the election of the officers of the Senate. The Democrats insist that the officers of the South have never been changed on political grounds.

From Washington we learn that the press of office-seekers increases. The Departments are thronged with anxious applicants. In addition to these, it is stated that as many as four hundred applications are received through the mail, daily. One of the Washington detectives, on Saturday, seized a quantity of counterfeit money, amounting to two hundred and sixty thousand dollars, distributed among twenty-seven different banks.

A proclamation is to be issued by Gen. Bragg, prohibiting vessels from furnishing supplies to United States war vessels off the coast of the Confederate States.

The Secretary of the Treasury has advertised for proposals to be received for the eight million loan, authorized under the act of February last.

The Missouri Convention has adjourned until the third Monday in December. The St. Louis *Republican* says that "the inference to be drawn from the "action of the Convention is, that Missouri is in "favor of every reasonable mode of adjustment "calculated to call back the seceded States, and in "default of such measure, favors a peaceable sepa-"ration of the Union from the Southern Confed-"eracy, and also that her mind is in a state of sus-"pense as to the question of her retiring from the "Union on the happening of the contingencies "mentioned."

We learn from Texas that on the 18th inst., Gov. Houston and the Secretary of State surrendered to the Convention the archives of the State Government, and retired. Houston has issued an appeal to the people, denouncing the action of the Convention.

It is stated that Confederate State troops are again concentrating in the neighborhood of Fort Pickens.

A despatch from Augusta, Georgia, states that "it is generally believed in Charleston that Fort Sumter was evacuated on Wednesday." This is evidently an error, it probably meaning that the garrison will retire on Wednesday next. An officer visited the Fort on Thursday last, probably for the purpose of changing the time of departure from Saturday, as originally intended, until a few days later.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—This evening Mr. Eddy, who has met with great success during his present engagement, will appear at the Holliday Street, in the character of *Robert Landry*, in the drama of *The Dead Heart*—the entertainment closing with the farce of *The Rough Diamond*.

THE FOREIGN APPOINTMENTS.

We publish below the names and salaries of the various Ministers and Consuls thus far appointed by the Lincoln administration:

MINISTERS.

	Where to Reside.	Compensation.
ENGLAND—		
Min. Plen., Charles F. Adams	London	$17,500
Sec. of Leg., Charles L. Wilson	London	6,252
Ass't. Sec. of Legation, John Adams	London	1,500
FRANCE—		
Min. Plen., Wm. L. Dayton	Paris	17,500
Sec. of Legation, Wm. H. Fry	Paris	2,625
PRUSSIA—		
Min. Plen., N. P. Judd	Berlin	12,500
Sec. of Legation, H. Kreiseman	Berlin	1,800
SARDINIA—		
Min. Res., George P. Marsh	Turin	7,500
TURKEY—		
Min. Res., James Watson Webb	Constantinople	7,500
AUSTRIA—		
Min. Plen., Anson Burlingame	Vienna	12,000
SWEDEN AND NORWAY		
Min. Res., Jacob T. Halderman	Stockholm	7,500
DENMARK—		
Min Res., Bradford R. Wood	Copenhagen	7,500
BRAZIL—		
Min. Plen., Thomas H. Nelson	Rio Janeiro	12,000
BELGIUM—		
Min. Res., Henry S. Sandford	Brussels	7,500
SPAIN—		
Min. Plen., Cassius M. Clay	Madrid	12,000
Sec. of Legation, Green Clay	Madrid	1,800
GUATEMALA—		
Min. Res., Elisha C. Crosby	Guatemala	7,500
PONTIFICAL STATES—		
Min. Res., Rufus King	Rome	7,500

CONSULS.

At what place.	Name.	Compensation.
London	Freeman H. Morse	$7,500
Bordeaux	C. Davisson	2,000
Liverpool	DeWitt C. Littlejohn	7,500
Havre	James O. Putnam	6,000
Aix-la-Chapelle	Wm. H. Vesey	2,500
Frankfort-on-the-Main	Rufus Hosmer	3,000
Alexandria, Egypt	W. S. Thayer	3,000
COMMISSIONER.		
Sandwich Islands	Thomas J. Dyer	7,500

Mr. Adams succeeds George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, who has served under two administrations; Mr. Dayton succeeds Mr. James C. Faulkner, of Virginia; Mr. Judd succeeds Mr. Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana; Mr. Marsh succeeds Mr. John M. Daniel, of Virginia; Mr. Webb (if he can be prevailed upon) will succeed Mr. James Williams, of Tennessee; Mr. Burlingame will succeed Mr. J. Glancy Jones, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Halderman will succeed B. F. Angel, of New York; Mr. Wood will succeed J. M. Buchanan, of Maryland; Mr. Nelson will succeed R. K. Meade, of Virginia; Mr. Sanford will succeed E. Y. Fair, of Alabama; Mr. Schurz will succeed G. W. Morgan, of Ohio; Mr. Clay will succeed Wm. Preston, of Kentucky; Mr. Crosby will succeed B. L. Clark, of Kentucky; Mr. King will succeed J. P. Stockton, of New Jersey. Of these appointments Mr. Clay is the only citizen of a Southern State.

COMMENTS ON THE SPEECH OF PRINCE NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.—*Paris, March 5.*—Everything of interest has paled before the speech of Prince Napoleon on Friday last. It was not simply a luminous commentary of the diplomatic acts relative to the Italian question, a profession of the belief of the cousin of the Emperor—it was a political event.—In fact, the Prince has placed himself upon the platform of the government, that of conciliation. It is fair then to believe that although those declarations are not the expression of the policy of the government, they at least reflect its thoughts. In any event the logical deductions of the speaker, the profound conviction which breathed in his words, not less than his rank, give to this speech a great weight, and if the words of Ministers can alone commit the government—as M. Billault said—those of a Prince of the Imperial family, necessarily initiated into the secrets of the policy of the government, may be considered as an indication of the tendencies of that policy. Thus, it appears, that the Prince, as well as the Emperor, only seeks means of conciliation.—*Paris Correspondent of the Courier des Etats Unis.*

DEATH UNDER PECULIAR CIRCUMSTANCES.—Mr. Stephen H. Payne, a clerk in the Brooklyn Post-office, came to his death in a very singular manner on Friday afternoon. The deceased, in company with a young man named Smith, also employed in the post-office, left at noon to go home to dinner. On the way, being about twenty feet in advance of Smith, Payne turned round and threw a snow-ball at him. The force used in throwing the ball caused him to fall heavily upon the sidewalk, and in fifteen minutes thereafter he was a corpse, having in the meantime been carried to the house of Mayor Powell. Dr. Little was called in, and finding no pulsation about the wrist or heart, pronounced him dead. An inquest was held by Coroner Horton, and a verdict was rendered to the effect that death was caused by a rupture of a blood-vessel or internal hemorrhage.

THE PROSPECT BRIGHTENING.—The Administration is actively engaged in sending out of the country many of the most noted agitators who have afflicted this Republic for a long time past. Having no public duties demanding their attention, most of these have had little to do besides making speeches and circulating documents. When once fairly packed up and gone off, we may reasonably hope for a period of comparative repose. There still remain quite a number of editors who should be disposed of in like manner. Several of some prominence in this city are itching for a foreign appointment, and it is a public misfortune that there should be so much delay in gratifying their wishes. Can nothing be done for Wendell Phillips, or Mr. Garrison, or Mr. Greeley?—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

EUGENE GUINOT, associate editor of the *Pays*, and one of the first and most elegant chroniclers of the Parisian press, died on the 9th ultimo, after a very short illness. He was also known under the *nom de plume* of Paul Vermond and Pierre Durand.—During the twenty-five years that he has been connected with the press, Eugene Guinot never failed to send his weekly *feuilleton* on the appointed day. Therefore, when, on Saturday, the 9th of February, the chief editor of the *Pays* did not receive from him the expected copy, he said to his friends: "Guinot has not sent his chronicle for to-morrow—he must be dead." He was not dead, but dying.

FORT PICKENS.—The New York *Express* of Saturday publishes the following despatch from Washington:

Washington, March 23.—It is asserted that Fort Pickens will follow Fort Sumter, in the way of the withdrawal of troops or evacuation, and that the subject is considered by members of the Cabinet. The Southern Commissioners believe that the evacuation of the fort will soon be a recognized necessity, and *are stipulating now that there shall be no reinforcements or supplies.* If this is agreed to by the President, there will be a withdrawal of the Confederacy forces near the fort.

THE DURABILITY OF STONE.—It is said that the stone of which Westminster Palace is built is doomed to entire destruction unless speedily protected by some covering. The stone is not crystalized, and rapidly decays when exposed to the sulphate of ammonia, with which the atmosphere of London is very considerably charged. Public buildings very frequently suffer from not using the proper kind of building stone. The columns of the Custom House in this city are an instance. The marble is in a condition of exfoliation, as any one may see by examining it.—*Phila. Ledger.*

DR. CHEEVER'S church troubles are before the public again. There was a meeting of the church on Friday night, when Mr. E. W. Chester offered a paper calling for a mutual council to settle existing difficulties, and to consider the propriety of dissolving the relations between Dr. Cheever and the church. Another paper was also offered by a committee previously appointed to settle the troubles, in which they set forth that every effort had failed in consequence of the course of certain factious individuals. Some of the factious parties were suspended until they would give evidence of repentance.

MASONRY IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The *Bunker Hill Aurora* reports that the number of persons received into the Masonic Institution in Massachusetts, for several years past, has been as follows: 1857, 1,002; 1858, 951; 1859, 1,188; 1860, 1,323. Five dispensations for new lodges were granted; seven new lodges constituted, and twelve new halls dedicated during the last year. At the close of the year there were 113 lodges in the States, and three in South America, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

The man everybody likes is generally a fool. The man nobody likes is usually a knave. The man who has friends who would die for him, and foes who would love to see him broiled alive, is usually a man of some worth and force.

The Erie Railroad Company has purchased the line known as the "Buffalo and New York City Railroad," running from Hornellsville to Buffalo. The road is ninety miles long, and has been used by the Erie Company under a running arrangement.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Canada at Halifax

PROBABLE WITHDRAWAL OF THE FRENCH TROOPS FROM ROME

ADVANCE IN COTTON—BREADSTUFFS QUIET—CONSOLS 91¾ TO 92⅛.

HALIFAX, March 23.—The royal mail steamship Canada, from Liverpool March 9th, via Queenstown on the 10th, arrived here at 8.30 A. M. to-day.

The steamship Africa, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 10th.

The Canada has £177,000 in specie.

The Bank of Poland refusing to make specie payment on Russian bonds, military forces had taken possession of the amount required.

It was reported that Prince Napoleon was about to proceed to Turin to negotiate for the withdrawal of the French troops.

LIVERPOOL, March 9.—All is quiet at Warsaw. It is stated that the number of persons killed by the troops there was fifty-three.

The blockade of the citadel of Messina is officially proclaimed, and hostilities have commenced.

Ralazzi has been elected President of the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

The French Senate has finally adopted an address in reply to the Emperor's speech. There were but three negative votes against it.

On the Paris Bourse the rentes are at 68f. 20c.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—*London*, March 9.—Illinois Central shares 28@27 discount; Erie shares 27¾@28½; New York Central shares 71 ex c.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. There was less demand, and the improved tone of Tuesday was partially lost.

Liverpool, Tuesday.—Breadstuffs are steady. Provisions are dull.

London, Friday.—Consols 91½@91⅝ for money, and 92@92⅛ for account.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—*Havre*, Wednesday.—New Orleans *tres ordinaire* 101f.; do. bas 94. Market steady. Sales of the week, 6,500 bales. Stock 240,000.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—*London*, Friday.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £149,000.

The money market is unchanged.

Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., Richardson, Spence & Co., and Bigland, Athya & Co., report Flour quiet but steady, at 28@31s. for American. Wheat firm at full prices for fine, and with a partial advance of 2@3d. for spring red, which was quoted at 11s. 2d.@12s. 10d.; white 12s. 6d.@14s. 6d. Corn firm.

THE LATEST.

The sales of cotton at Liverpool on Saturday, the 9th instant, were 6,500 bales, of which 1,400 bales were to speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet but steady at Friday's rates.

Breadstuffs were quiet but steady.

Provisions were dull.

Consols closed on Saturday, the 9th, at 91⅝@91¾ for money, and 92⅛@92¼ for account.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Cotton—The sales of cotton in the Liverpool market for the week added up 82,000 bales, of which 16,000 were to speculators and 19,000 to exporters. All qualities were slightly higher, say ⅛d.; but those of fair were unchanged.

The market subsequently became less firm. The sales of Saturday were 8,000 bales, of which 2,000 were on speculation and for export, the market closing quiet but steady at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	7¾d.	Middling Mobile	6¾d.
Middling Orleans	7d.	Fair Uplands	7⅜d.
Fair Mobile	7½d.	Middling Uplands	6 11-16d.

The stock in port was 882,000 bales, including 718,000 American.

James Hewett & Co. report an advance of 1-16@⅛d. on Uplands, but since the arrival of the City of Baltimore quotations are barely maintained. They quote Middling Orleans 6 15-16d.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

[Per Steamship Canada.]

Arrived from New York—Klawitter, at Cork; Royal Bride, at Waterford; Rattler, at Havre; J. C. Kuhn, at Flushing; Jettie, at Shields; Sir R. Peel, John Bright, and Calhoun, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Boston—John Duffus, at Antwerp.

Arrived from New Orleans—Simoon and Mississippi, at Genoa; Lucinda, at Queenstown; Jane Parker, Katahdin, and Dale, Alexander, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Mobile—Marchmont, and Julia, at Liverpool.

MEMORANDUM.—Ship Bogan Pill, from Calcutta for New Orleans, put into Mauritius, no date.

Burning of the Schooner Sarah Ann—The Storm—Railroad Travel.

BOSTON, March 22.—The schooner Sarah Ann, of Rockland, Me., loaded with lime, struck on the Isle of Shoals on the morning of the 18th instant, took fire, and was destroyed. Milliken, master, and one of the crew were drowned; the rest of those on board were saved.

The snow storm which commenced raging here at noon yesterday still continues. About a foot of snow has fallen. Railroad travel in all directions is interrupted.

Governor Andrew has postponed the execution of Alexander Desmateau from the 29th of March to the 26th of April. He was convicted of rape and murder, and sentenced to be hung at Springfield.

Marine Disasters.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22.—The ship Pocahontas, from New Orleans to Liverpool, before reported ashore, has arrived safely at Key West.

The ship Judith, from Calcutta to New Orleans, was wrecked on the 12th inst., two miles from Cape Corrientes. Her crew and passengers were rescued. There is a probability of saving her cargo.

The schooner Cactus, from Brazos to New York, was wrecked off Cuba. She is a total loss.

Death of a Naval Officer.

NORFOLK, March 24.—Commodore Jesse Wilkinson, of the Navy, died here to-day at his residence.

Capt. James H. North, of the Navy of the Southern Confederacy, arrived here to-day from Charleston and will leave for New York on Monday.

Col. Grover, of this city, has been appointed first Lieut. of the Southern army.

The repairs of the steamer Pocahontas and sloop of war Germantown are rapidly approaching completion.

EFFECTS OF THE CRISIS UPON THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY OF BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 23, 1861.

Col. George P. Kane: Dear Sir—In answer to your inquiry as regards the number of hands in our employ, we beg leave to make the following statement:

In January, February and March, 1860, we had forty hands employed in our shops; said hands were working exclusively on ordered work, and they often making *over time*.

In January, February and March, 1861, we have had thirty hands at work, making from 20 to 35 *hours* per week. We have been working this force, not because we required their labor, but because they required *bread*.

Very respectfully, yours, &c., REGISTER & WEBB.

We are manufacturers and dealers in clothing, and during 1860 we gave constant employment to about 1,000 to 1,200 persons, males and females, at an average pay of about $12,000 per month, with full demand for all our clothing, as fast, and at the height of our business season, faster than we could manufacture it. This year we can give employment to about 250 persons, male and female, at an average pay of about $3,000 per month, and with curtailment in our manufacture, we have not sufficient demand for our present stock on hand.

Were we to consult our own interests exclusively, we should stop manufacturing altogether, but in not wholly discontinuing we are prompted by a desire to give employment to persons who otherwise would be in a condition of the greatest necessity and distress.

This great and serious change in our business we deem to be entirely the result of the present political crisis, and unless affairs very soon change for the better, we shall be compelled to discharge all our hands, and we believe this is the general and prevailing condition of nearly all business, resulting too from the same cause affecting our own.

Very respectfully, yours, &c., WEISENFELD & Co.

BALTIMORE, March 22, 1861.

Geo. P. Kane, Esq.: Dear Sir:—In reply to your inquiry as to the effect of the present unhappy political agitation upon our business, we regret to say it has for some time been, and is now, most disastrous indeed, reducing our business to one-fourth of what it was at this period last year.

But in order to meet satisfactorily the real object of your inquiry, we are compelled in candor to say that we have refrained from discharging a large number—probably more than one-half of our force, numbering about seventeen hundred—more from a disinclination to throw them out of employment, in the midst of the general distress, than for any demand for their labor created by our actual or prospective business.

Yours, &c., very truly, NOAH WALKER & Co.

A statement of hands employed by Straus, Hartman, Hofflin & Co., in the manufacture of ready made clothing, for the month of February, 1860, and the corresponding month in the present year, 1861, viz.:

	Women.	Men.	Difference. Women.	Difference. Men.
Feb., 1860, employed,	635	311		
Feb., 1861, do.	225	121	410	190
Feb., 1860, employed as cutters and machine hands,				33
Feb., 1861, " " " "				7
Difference				26

Baltimore, March 22, 1861.

BALTIMORE, March 21, 1861.

Col. Geo. P. Kane:—Sir:—In reply to your note of the 20th inst., making inquiry with reference to the number of hands employed by us, we would say that in January, February and March of last year (1860) we employed, on *full time*, from 10 to 14 men, and that at the present we have but 8 men employed, whom we are working on short time. Very respectfully, your ob't serv'ts,

WM. H. STRAN & Co., Dealers in Stoves, etc., Southeast corner of Lombard and Light streets.

BALTIMORE, March 21, 1861.

Col. George P. Kane:—Dear Sir:—In reply to your inquiry as to the number of men employed by us in the months of January, February and March of 1860 and 1861, we have to say that for the three months named of last year, we employed twenty men actively, and for the corresponding time of the present year our force is reduced to half that number, and they work on three-quarter time, and we expect next week to make a further reduction, unless we shall be favored with an improved state of affairs in our distracted country.

With much respect, your obed't serv'ts, BIBB & Co.

Dear Sir—In reply to your communication of yesterday as to the state of sales and manufacturing in our branches of trade, say whips, canes, umbrellas, &c., as compared with corresponding months of last year, we reply:

The falling off in sales is not less than sixty cents in the dollar; the difference in manufacturing is much greater, for, in January, 1860, we had scarcely any finished work on hand to fill orders, and were working our full force at full time as hard as we could drive.

In January, 1861, our finished stock was greater than we ever had at any one time, our hands reduced nearly one-half, and they working some on three-fourths time, some one-half time, merely to keep them in means to support their families. Very truly yours,

JAMES H. MILLIKIN & SON.

To Geo. P. Kane, Esq., Baltimore, March 22, 1861.

BALTIMORE, March 21, 1861.

Geo. P. Kane, Esq., Marshal Police: Dear Sir: In answer to your's of the 20th instant, I have to inform you that in the months of January, February and March, of 1860, I had constantly employed in the manufacture of marble, in its various branches, seventy five men, and nearly all of them were employed on ordered work, and made extra time.

I have been compelled this season to reduce my working force to forty men, and were I to consult my interest alone, this force could be advantageously reduced to twenty-five, and would more than enable me to fill all orders. Very respectfully, HUGH SISSON.

BALTIMORE, March 21, 1861.

Col. George P. Kane—Dear Sir: We have not employed more than one-fourth the number of hands during the months of January, February and March, 1861, compared with the same months of 1860, nor do we see any prospect of increasing that number. With much respect, your obedient servants, SAMUEL KIRK & SONS.

Hon. W. L. Yancey has been presented a gold-mounted gutta percha cane, by his lady friends in Montgomery. Upon the head of the cane is engraved a crescent of golden stars, in number corresponding with the Confederate States. And in the centre is inscribed, "Hon. Wm. L. Yancey—from the Mothers and Daughters of Montgomery, Ala."

The night train on the Georgia Central Railroad is now lighted with gas.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

THE REVOLUTION IN TEXAS.

Gov. Houston Surrenders Up the Archives and Retires.

GALVESTON, via NEW ORLEANS, March 22.—The Legislature of this State met on the 18th inst., when the members of the House and Senate took the oath of allegiance to the Provisional Government—a few members doing so under protest.

Governor Houston and the Secretary of State retired, and surrendered the archives.

Governor Houston has issued an appeal to the people, denouncing the action of the Convention.

The Convention has passed a substitute for the Army bill, raising only one mounted regiment.

THE EVACUATION OF FORT SUMTER.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 23.—It is generally believed at Charleston that Major Anderson *evacuated* Fort Sumter on Wednesday. [This despatch is given as received, but most likely the word *evacuated* should be *evacuates*—meaning *next* Wednesday.]

MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

REPORT AGAINST SECESSION.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.—In the Missouri State Convention yesterday, Mr. Henderson, chairman of the committee to which was referred the communication of the Commissioner from Georgia, presented a long report, declaring against secession, and exhorting Georgia and other seceding States to desist from the revolutionary measures commenced by them, and unite their voice with ours in restoring peace and fraternal relations between all the States.

The report does not materially differ from that of the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Birch presented a minority report, denying the legal right of secession, but recognizing the right of revolution. It adds:

"While deploring a sectional disregard of duty, we will not despair of justice till our complaints have been specifically and unavailably submitted to the Northern people. We declare that property in slaves is a constitutional right, and if the Federal Government impairs that right the slaveholding States should be found firmly united in its defence, and in such events as may legitimately follow.—Missouri will share the dangers and the destiny of her sister slaveholding States."

Both reports were ordered to be printed, and were made the special order for the third Monday in December.

The resolution providing for the election by the Convention of seven delegates to the Border State Convention was then passed, and the Convention adjourned.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.—In the Convention this morning, a committee of one from each Congressional District was elected, to call the Convention together previous to the 3d Monday in December, if the public exigencies require it.

The following gentlemen were elected delegates to the Border States' Convention:—Hamilton R. Gamble, John B. Henderson, William A. Hall, James H. Moss, William Douglas, Littlebury Hendricks and Wm. L. Pomeroy.

A resolution was adopted instructing the President of the Convention to transmit a certified copy of the proceedings of the Convention to the President of the United States and the Governor of each State.

The Convention then adjourned till the third Monday in December.

The following, from an editorial in the *Republican*, (Douglas Democrat,) is a very fair resume of the proceedings of the Convention:—

"The voice of Missouri has been spoken through the Convention called for that purpose. That voice pronounced that further concessions shall be made with a view to the restoration of the Union of the States. Definitely these concessions should have the Crittenden resolutions for their basis. It declares that such a reunion would be imperilled by the use of force, on the part of the Federal Government, against the people of the seceded States, and specially advises the Federal troops to be withdrawn from those States where a collision threatens.

"Firm and steady in its expression, it declares for a National Convention in the hope that its deliberations may result in measures which will secure that object. The same voice consistently pronounces that there is at present no adequate cause for retiring from the Union, and refuses at this time to pledge the South to secession, even in the event of the secession of the rest of the border States or the refusal of the North to accede to any plan of adjustment.

"The inference may be drawn from the action of the Convention, that Missouri is in favor of every peaceable mode of adjustment calculated to call back the seceded States, and, in default of obtaining such measures, will favor steps for bringing about a peaceable separation between the Union and the Southern Confederacy. Also, that her mind is in a state of suspense as to the question of retiring from the Union until the happening of the contingencies which have been mentioned."

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE "CONFEDERATE STATES"—A PROCLAMATION.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23.—The Confederate States Commissioners to Europe leave here on the 31st.

A proclamation has been signed by Gen. Bragg prohibiting vessels from furnishing supplies to Federal war vessels off the coast of the "Confederate States," on penalty of confiscation.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Secretary of the Treasury has advertised for proposals to be received till the 2d of April, for eight million dollars, worth of the stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of February. This sum will be sufficient for the wants of the Treasury during the present fiscal year.

Colonel Dudley Mann, now in Washington, is about starting for Europe on business connected with the consummation of his "Great Eastern" steamer enterprise.

The President has been so beset with office seekers as to be able to ride out only twice since coming into office. He is receiving no visits whatever to-day, either of friendship or business.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The number of office-seekers now in Washington seems to be on the increase. The departments continue to be thronged with them, much to the interruption of public business. Removals will be numerous in the civil branches of the government, and take place as soon as the cases can be prepared for official action.—This assurance is repeatedly given to impatient expectants. Applications by letter, from four to five hundred daily, continue to be received.

Mr. Jayne, from Illinois, has been nominated for Governor of Dacotah.

Detective Reese, of Washington, has seized here and retains, by order of the Court, bogus and counterfeit notes on twenty-seven banks, amounting to two hundred and sixty thousand dollars; also, the plates, dies, etc. The larger packages contain the following:—$30,000 in counterfeits of the Bank of Augusta, Maine; $60,000 in unsigned counterfeits of the State Bank of Ohio; $30,000 bogus notes of the Columbia Bank of Washington city; $30,000 in counterfeit Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Virginia; $8,600 of seven denominations, counterfeits of the Camden Bank of New Jersey; four plates of the above, dies of the denomination of ten cents, one dollar, and two-and-a-half dollar pieces.

The Cabinet session yesterday was occupied in preparing nominations for the action of the Senate, who are anxious to close the session as soon as practicable.

Southern Items.

THE NEW GEORGIA CONSTITUTION TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE.

AUGUSTA, March 23.—The State Convention adjourned to-night, having adopted a new State Constitution to be ratified or rejected by the people.

The election for ascertaining the will of the people is to take place in July next. There is nothing else important to communicate from this point.

There is nothing new from Montgomery.

Accounts from the South say that the troops from different portions of the Confederate States are concentrating at Pensacola.

By the arrival of the steamer *Canada* at Halifax, on Saturday, we have four days later intelligence from Europe. Order has been restored at Warsaw. The blockade of Messina is proclaimed. The French Senate has adopted an address in reply to the Emperor's speech. Cotton dull. Breadstuffs steady. Money unchanged. We also publish this morning full details of the news brought by the *Arago* at New York, on Friday.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, March 23.—Mr. Baldwin finished his Union speech in Convention to-day, and Mr. Bruce, of Halifax, commenced a reply.

The Convention has agreed to hold night sessions.

After the adjournment a splendid wreath of flowers was presented to Mr. Baldwin, in behalf of the Union ladies of Virginia.

AFFAIRS IN CHARLESTON.

AN ALARM.

Charleston was thrown into a high state of excitement and of perturbation on Wednesday afternoon, by a quick succession of heavy and regular discharges from the direction of Forts Sumter and Moultrie. Under the impression that the conflict had been actually begun, an immense crowd rushed to the Battery (the public promenade commanding a full view of the harbor,) where field and opera glasses were brought into extensive demand to ascertain the cause of the firing. It soon became known that the artillerists were indulging in practice with blank cartridges, and the excited public feeling became restored to its wonted equanimity.

THE SOUTHERN TARIFF.

The *Mercury* has the following in reference to the tariff:

The scheme of a tariff, recently telegraphed from Montgomery in synopsis, and then published in full in many papers, though not in the *Mercury*, has no authority beyond the recommendation of a single member of the Congress, at whose request it was published for consideration. It has not even the endorsement of the Committee on Finance, or of Ways or Means. These facts we mention merely to disabuse the public mind of erroneous impressions. There are many who think the scale of duties in this proposed scheme too high, and we are of the number. We learn that when the Congress meets again the subject will be taken up, and that a tariff of a lower schedule is likely to be adopted, embracing classifications of five, ten, fifteen and twenty per cent. *ad valorem*, articles of luxury embraced in the highest grade, and the necessities of life in the lowest. Such a tariff would afford an abundant revenue, and while reducing prices and relieving our people from burdensome taxation, tend greatly to promote the good feeling of European nations, and establish direct trade with the South.

THE DIFFICULTY OF REINFORCING SUMTER.

The *Mercury* contends that the busy naval preparations of the "Rump United States of America," so far from furnishing any cause for alarm to the Confederated States, have but shown the weakness of the Federal Government. It says:

After mustering into service every available ship, from the frigate Powhatan down to the Star of the West, it seems the total number of disposable guns is only 118, and those are of all calibres, from eleven-inch shell to six-pounders. As not one of the heavy ships could pass our bar, it is very evident that the small fry of the Mohawk or Crusader class, (vessels vastly inferior in size, speed and construction to the Isabel,) are the only ships we would have to contend with. Even if the Brooklyn ventured to cross the bar, the batteries on Morris Island could keep her long enough engaged for the falling tide to prevent her retreat, when she could be hammered to pieces at our pleasure. Calculating the relative value of guns mounted on shore, with guns mounted afloat, it is safe to expect that our channel batteries on Morris Island, together with Fort Moultrie, could sink, in detail, the vessels mounting these 118 guns—if even all the ships could enter our harbor with their draught of water. But let us suppose that one of the transports, freighted with soldiers and stores, should succeed in passing the batteries, she would be in a worse fix than ever, for the wharf of Fort Sumter is commanded by the Iron Battery at Cumming's Point, and the several faces of the fort are under the fire of our different batteries; hence a few shot would send such a vessel, soldiers, provisions and guns into splinters.

MAJOR ANDERSON'S MOVEMENTS.

On Wednesday rumors were rife in this city that Major Hutto, Paymaster of the United States Army, had made arrangements with the agent of the New York steamers for the transport of the garrison at Fort Sumter to New York, on the steamship Columbia, to leave Saturday.

Reliable information shows that it was only conjecture. Major Hutto visited the fort on Tuesday for the purpose of paying the troops the amounts due them for regular service. The assertion made in various papers that the terms of enlistment of twenty-six of the men had nearly expired, is also a mistake. Some two or three of the privates will have served their time out in August next, and one in December. Beyond this their terms of enlistment are for two and three years longer.

Major Anderson, in conversation with Major Hutto, stated that he was in daily expectation of receiving, by mail, the orders for evacuation, and hoped to get them that day. His supply of fuel and provisions was nearly exhausted, so much so that if not speedily relieved they would be compelled to burn some of the gun carriages for fuel.

Major Anderson expressed a preference for the Charleston and New York line of steamers to that of a public vessel for the embarkation of the troops—the former having better accommodations. He stated that the fort would be given up to the South Carolina authorities after an examination by an authorized officer, and a receipt for the property.—*Courier.*

[*From the Mercury of Friday.*]

SHALL WE MAKE A FUSS OVER THE EVACUATION?

A correspondent suggests that the day Fort Sumter is to be evacuated be made a day of public rejoicing in Charleston—a general holiday, with thanksgiving and an illumination. For our part, we doubt the propriety and good taste of any such grand demonstration. The retirement of seventy men from the possession of a fortress in our harbor which they have held three months, and leave only because of the difficulty of getting reinforcements and supplies, through the erection of batteries which we, their enemies, have been permitted to construct under their guns, is not, we think, an occasion that will justify, before the world, the flourish of a general public jubilation. We may all be glad and thankful that none of our blood has been spilt in our bay, while the coercive intentions of our foes have been foiled here by our preparations. Providence has helped us much. But it seems to us more in accordance with true dignity, the merits of the affair and the habits of Carolinians, not to exhibit the appearance of being overjoyed. A delicate illumination, with a positive prohibition of fire-crackers, we should not object to. But the revolution is not yet ended, and we should not begin to halloo too much or too soon.

FORT SUMTER.

The arrival of a special messenger to Major Anderson, last evening, produced some comment and curiosity in the city. The gentleman who was the envoy of the Administration at Washington, is Mr. G. V. Fox, of Massachusetts, formerly of the United States Navy. He was accompanied to Fort Sumter by Capt. Henry J. Hartstene, at 8 o'clock P. M. Mr. Fox only remained at Fort Sumter for half an hour, and left for Washington in the 11 P. M. train.

He announced that the object of his mission was simply to hear from Major Anderson the exact condition of the garrison. From the shortness of the stay of this Envoy Extraordinary, we presume that it did not take the gallant Major long to give him an inventory of his provisions, &c.

IMPORTANT TO THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be perceived that all goods arriving from "points outside the Confederate States," whether by railroad or otherwise, are subject to taxes in all respects, like those imposed on goods arriving in vessels by sea. The Collector, in the discharge of his duties, will place inspectors at the depots of the several railroads entering this city, and the penalties fixed for the violation of the revenue laws will be strictly enforced.

NEW PORTS OF ENTRY AND DELIVERY.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Charleston and Augusta are designated ports of entry and delivery, "until other arrangements are made," for goods imported from the frontiers of the United States.

WASHINGTON RUMORS.

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

THE CABINET AND THE QUESTION OF PEACE OR WAR.

It has leaked out, through semi-official channels, that the administration is, and has been for some days, occupied in arranging or devising some plan whereby a solution of the difficulties impending over the country may be solved without resort to arms. It was for this purpose, it is said, that an armistice of ten days or two weeks was asked for and assented to by the Commissioners from the Confederate States.

It is extremely problematical whether the administration will be able to accomplish anything tangible. There are some impracticable men in the Cabinet, who hold to the doctrine enunciated by Senator Chandler, that a little blood letting is the only effectual method of settling the difficulties which menace the country. There are others, however, in the Cabinet, who take a vastly different view of affairs. Both Mr. Seward and Mr. Chase do not hesitate to state that the more practicable way would be for peaceful separation.—They believe such a solution preferable, far more so, than one of force.

This is the question that occupies the attention of the administration. They cannot postpone it much longer. The time is nearly up when they are to render a decision. The Confederate States are watching the issue, and are desirous to know whether it is to be peace or war. Virginia and the other border States are anxiously watching the course of events.

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. It is equally certain that Fort Pickens will not be reinforced. All the signs are favorable to a peaceful solution.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

Dudley Mann, one of the Commissioners appointed by President Davis to visit Europe, arrived here to-day. Affairs at Montgomery, he states, are progressing satisfactorily. No apprehensions are entertained of any hostilities; they feeling perfectly sure and able, however, if attacked, to defend themselves. They have no doubt of a speedy recognition by foreign Powers. Arrangements have been made to take the entire loan.—They are cheerful and confident of the future.

The object of Col. Mann's visit here is to confer with friends respecting affairs between the two governments. He will remain only a few days, and then depart for Europe.

Col. Mann has assurances from the directors, that the Great Eastern will arrive from the 1st to the 10th of April at Hampton Roads. She will avail herself of the Southern tariff by landing coastwise at Charleston, and unload into tugs off the harbor. She will then proceed to Norfolk, and take in cargo for Liverpool.

RECONSTRUCTION DOUBTFUL.

Hon. Williamson R. W. Cobb, late conservative member of Congress from Alabama, has arrived here from Montgomery. Although opposed to secession, he says that the new government will be a great one, and that no hopes need be entertained of reconstruction.

THE PRESIDENT AND VIRGINIA.

Several members of the Virginia Convention, who are temporarily in this city, called upon the President to-day, and were very much pleased with their interview. Mr. Lincoln jocosely remarked that if they all could have a short time to quietly talk over our troubles, he thought everything could be settled to the satisfaction of everybody.

SOUTHERN OFFICES.

He further added that he should make no changes in offices in the Southern States unless those seeking appointments were acceptable to a majority of the inhabitants. He instanced his appointment as postmaster at Louisville of a Bell and Everett man in preference to a *quasi* Republican, who was alleged to be very objectionable to the people of that city.

THE PACIFIC PLOT.

It is now certain that a deliberate plot exists to seize the public property and treasure in California and Oregon, with a view to the annexation of these States to the Southern Confederation. An eminent officer, it is to be feared, will but act as Gen. Twiggs has done, and officers of Southern birth have been led to believe that it is their duty to desert the "stars and stripes."

THE MISSION TO FRANCE.

Mr. Dayton will not be able to start for France under a month. His instructions, like those of other prominent Ministers, are now under consideration, and as the state of affairs is extraordinary, cannot be prepared hastily. They necessarily disclose the policy of the administration toward the seceding States, because it is obvious that our Ministers must be informed whether the Government here intends to treat them as in or out of the Union. Without that knowledge they had better stay at home.

THE REPLY OF THE ADMINISTRATION TO THE SOUTHERN COMMISSIONERS.

It is understood that the Administration will reply to the Commissioners in a few days, stating that they have no power to treat with them; that they can only regard them as agents of a dissatisfied people; but that, unwilling to take the responsibility of deciding finally on the propositions, they will refer them to next meeting of Congress, protesting against any intention, in so doing, of recognizing them in any sense as ambassadors; in which event, the instructions of the Commissioners are not understood to contemplate an abrupt withdrawal from Washington; but, on the contrary, it is more than probable they will await the action of Congress. The fact that the Commissioners are engaged in selecting a house confirms this supposition.

AN APPEAL.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—It is unquestionably true that Mr. Seward proposes to have a candid appeal to the American people, both at the North and at the South, soon issued. It may go forth as a Presidential Proclamation; but there is more reason to believe that the views of the present Executive and his Cabinet advisers will be presented in the letter which Mr. Seward will send in reply to that which he has received from the commissioners of the Confederate States. Of course, in the present unsettled state of public affairs, it is difficult to say one day what will be done the next, and the receipt of some intelligence may at once upset **carefully prepared plans, but there is, nevertheless, every reason to believe that the able Secretary of** State will express his views on the present crisis, and probably recommend a National Convention.

UNITED STATES SENATE—SPECIAL SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The resignation of Mr. Hamlin, the Vice President, as presiding officer during the remainder of the special session, was read and accepted.——On motion of Mr. HALE, Mr. Foot, of Vermont, was elected presiding officer for the special session, and Messrs. Wilson and Bright were appointed a committee to notify the President of the United States of such election.——Mr. WADE presented the credentials of Hon. John Sherman, United States Senator elect from Ohio. ——Mr. Sherman was duly sworn in.——Mr. SIMMONS made a personal explanation in regard to the statement that his resolution of last Tuesday was aimed at Mr. Clingman. His object was to ascertain who were entitled to seats on the floor.——Mr. HALE called up his resolution that the Senate proceed to the election of a Sergeant-at-Arms, Doordeeper and assistant Doorkeeper.——Mr. BRIGHT moved to postpone until the 1st Monday of December next. Lost by yeas 19, nays 28.——Mr. BRECKINRIDGE moved to postpone the resolution till Monday, at 2 P. M. He stated that during his incumbency as presiding officer, only one discharge had been made, and that was for dishonesty. It had not been customary to inquire into the political views of the officers of the Senate, but if the present ones were to be removed, it should not be done till December, so that they might have time to find other employment.——Mr. HALE rejoined, and a long but unimportant debate followed. Finally the minority assumed a defensive attitude and threatened to withdraw and leave the Senate without a quorum, if the majority persisted in carrying out their purpose.——The resolution was then postponed, and after an executive session the Senate adjourned.

THE EMANCIPATION OF THE SERFS.

The *Nord* says: "Our correspondent at St. Petersburg sends us to-day an account of the closing sitting of the Council of the Empire, held on the 25th ult., upon the question of the serfs. It was decided that the latter should receive their personal liberty, and that all the relations between them and their proprietors should cease at one stroke; that the peasants on each property shall receive the inclosure, that is, the house they inhabit and the kitchen garden attached to it; that there shall be allotted them at a price fixed by the Government the fourth of the quantity of ground which was fixed in the plan elaborated by the commissions, that is, from one to two hectares, according to the provinces. This allocation is obligatory, the other territorial arrangements are optional. The Imperial manifesto which will publish these decisions is already printed at St. Petersburg; but it will not appear in the present week, which is that of the Russian carnival. The publication will take place in Lent, in about fifteen days perhaps, at a time of meditation and sobriety for the Russian people, the opportuneness of which for the proclamation of emancipation there is no need to point out."

An article in the London *Post*, based upon the statements of its correspondent in St. Petersburg, gives the following statistics:—

The number of serfs, or, as they are called in Russia, souls, amounts to no less than forty-four millions of men. Some of these are crown peasants; but it should be remarked that the peasants on the principal crown lands had already some measure of freedom bestowed on them by Alexander I. The owners of serfs in Russia, according to the latest statistical accounts, are *one hundred and sixteen thousand* in number, and they hold among them *twenty-two millions of serfs.* Two thousand five hundred landed proprietors possess from one thousand to two thousand serfs, while twenty thousand possess only from a hundred to a thousand; fifty thousand small proprietors hold less than twenty-one serfs, or souls, each; and probably there may be more difficulty in settling the social status of these fifty thousand persons than in any arrangement connected with the actual question of serf emancipation.

The crown peasants, including both men and women, amounted in 1860, in round numbers, to fourteen millions four hundred and thirty-six thousand souls, in a gross population of sixty-five millions. It cannot be denied that in a country in which there is no middle, or at least an infinitely small middle class, and in a country in which there is little accumulated capital, the throwing of such a mass of men on their own resources is a hazardous experiment; but of twenty-two millions of serfs, at least eleven millions can work at handicraft or household trades; and there is scarcely one of these who has not saved some money. This capital, great or small, will assuredly be invested in land or in commerce, for the Russian is a shrewd speculator, and has always a keen eye to the main chance.

Many men born serfs, resident in Russian cities or towns, are worth from £5,000 to £20,000 and £30,000; and these dealers and speculators will now enlarge the sphere of their industry by engaging in manufactures or by speculating in land. This latter course must be very beneficial to a country imperfectly cultivated, and but half developed. The Russian is docile, laborious and easily manageable, and not likely to abuse his recently acquired liberty. No one is fonder of peaceful pursuits, or has more aversion to a soldier's life. Yet habit and training, more powerful far than nature, have made the Russians excellent soldiers. No doubt the new system of serf emancipation may work awkwardly and operosely for some years. It will require, like everything else, time for its development; but, as the Russian peasant is obedient and well-disposed, there is little danger of refractoriness or riot.

HON. A. H. STEPHENS AT SAVANNAH.—On Friday night last, Vice President Stephens addressed his fellow citizens at Savannah. The *News* says that "he passed in review the new Constitution, pointing out and commenting upon the improvements upon the old which experience had suggested, showing that the government of the Confederate States, based upon the Constitution of our Revolutionary fathers, but amended and perfected by the light of experience, was the best government that ever had been devised. A fundamental error in the old government had been corrected in the new. The old government was framed on the false theory of the equality of the races—that what God had made unequal was equal. Ours was based on the inequality of the races—on truth. The old structure was built on a false foundation, and when the storm came and the wind blew, it fell. Ours had for its foundation a great truth, and like truth would stand the test of time. He alluded to the great change of popular opinion that had taken place on the subject of African slavery, and declared that the institution was never so strong as now.

In his opinion the change in public sentiment on that subject would go on, and that in time truth would prevail over error. The Christian would find that in his efforts to civilize the African, the first great lesson to be taught him was the same that God gave to Adam—that in the sweat of his brow he should eat his bread—he must first be taught to labor. He contrasted the strength of the Confederate States with that of the Colonies, at the time of their struggle for independence, and showed that we had more territory, more wealth, and more men than our fathers had when they asserted and maintained their independence. Our perfect system of government would attract the border slave States, and we would soon have more States, but even if they chose to stay where they are in the old Union, we still had territory enough for an empire—more than twice as much as some of the most powerful nations in Europe, with a soil and climate and productions superior to any in the world. With a good government, and a brave, virtuous and intelligent people, we had nothing to fear."

THE KOSSUTH NOTES.—A case of considerable interest, bearing on the revolution which is brewing in Hungary, was raised in the Vice-Chancellor's Court on the 27th ult. It appears that Louis Kossuth has engaged the eminent lithographers, the Messrs. Day, to lithograph an immense number of notes, mainly of a single florin each, but amounting, it is said, to 100,000,000 florins in all, in the Hungarian language, (in which no Austrian paper money is ever issued,) and running as follows:

"One Florin.—This monetary note will be received in every Hungarian State and pay-office as one florin in silver—three zwanzigers being one florin, and its whole nominal value is guaranteed by the State in the name of the nation.

(Signed) LOUIS KOSSUTH."

The Royal arms of Hungary are placed at the bottom of this document. We believe that before authorizing the engraving of his name, Kossuth took legal advice, and was positively assured that the engraving of such notes contravened no law of this country. The Austrian Embassador, however, had in some way got news of his proceeding, and the Home authorities sent, we believe, through Sir R. Mayne, the head of the Metropolitan Police, a warning to the engraver that until hearing further on the matter he must regard himself as liable to a summary Government interference.

The advice of the law officers of the Crown was taken, and the result was, as we understand, that the Cabinet came to the conclusion that the administrative Government at least had no power to interfere, and the notice to the lithographers was withdrawn. The Austrian Embassador, finding that he had no resource except in the judicial decision of an English law Court, after asking for and receiving the authority of his Government, applied in the name of the Emperor of Austria to the Vice Chancellor's court to restrain the Messrs. Day (the lithographers) from issuing these notes. The affidavits allege that the Emperor of Austria, as King of Hungary, has the exclusive power of authorizing the issue in Hungary of notes for payment of money, intended to be circulated as money, in that country; that he also has the exclusive power of authorizing the affixing of the Royal arms of Hungary to any document; and that "the deponent had no doubt that Louis Kossuth intended to use the same, among other purposes, to promote revolution and disorder in Hungary." On this *ex parte* statement of the case, the Vice-Chancellor granted a temporary injunction until further orders, in the terms asked. So the case now stands.—*London Herald.*

SHIP-BUILDING.—According to the last published report of the Secretary of the Treasury, New York city is the chief ship-building port of the Union. During the year ending June 30, 1860, there were built at this port—

Ships and barks	4
Brigs	2
Schooners	15
Sloops and canal boats	92
Steamers	28
Total	141

Total tonnage constructed during the year:

At New York city	23,484 tons.
At Boston	21,147 "
At Bath, Maine	16,768 "
At Waldoboro, Maine	10,950 "
At Philadelphia	11,941 "
At Baltimore	6,889 "
At Louisville	8,631 "
At St. Louis	4,084 "
At Cincinnati	5,201 "
Total	109,095

The several States hold the following relative position in ship-building during the same time:

	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.
Maine	172	57,867
Massachusetts	132	33,461
New York	201	31,936
Pennsylvania	152	21,615
Maryland	43	7,798
Delaware	14	5,826
All others	357	54,389
Total	1,071	212,892

The value of this property at fifty dollars per ton may be estimated at over ten millions of dollars. New York ships cost about sixty dollars per ton. In Maine the average is from forty-five to fifty dollars per ton. There are six or eight ports in that State where ship building is the chief business.

The Trenton *Gazette* announces the appointment of Ex-Governor Newell, of New Jersey, as Superintendent of the Coast Survey of that State. His duties are to see that the apparatus providing for the rescue of shipwrecked persons is kept in good order.

It is reported that the Hon. Henry J. Raymond of the New York *Times* will be appointed Consul to Paris—salary $5,000 a year.

EUROPE.

THE STEAMER ARAGO'S MAILS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

SOUTHERN CONFEDERATION.

The Mires Affair in the French Senate.

The United States mail steamer Arago, Captain Gadsden, arrived at New York on Friday morning from Havre via Southampton; left the latter port on Wednesday evening, the 6th of March.

The Arago has experienced heavy westerly gales throughout the entire passage. She brings 90 passengers, 620 tons of freight, and $416,752 in specie.

The steamer City of Baltimore from this port, touched at Queenstown on the 5th, and proceeded to Liverpool.

A despatch from Liverpool to Southampton says: The steamer Europa left Liverpool on the 6th for Queenstown, to take on board the cargo of the Australasian and proceed with it for New York.

ENGLAND.

In the House of Commons, on the 4th of March, Mr. Gregory, a member of the House, gave notice that he would at an early day raise the question of the prompt recognition of the Southern Confederacy of America.

In the House of Lords, March 4, Lord Normanby moved for a select committee to inquire into the circumstances attending Mr. Turnbull's resignation. On a division the members were—for the committee twenty-six; against it, forty-one. So the motion was lost.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Hennessy called attention to what he termed the active interference of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in promoting Piedmontese policy, and to the effect of that policy. He charged Lord John Russell with deliberately concealing important despatches relating to the trade of Tuscany and Naples. He appealed to acts on the part of Lord John Russell, which amounted to interference in Italian affairs in spite of his professions, and he reproached him with a breach of international law, and with destroying the confidence of European statesmen in the honor, the honesty, and the integrity of the British Foreign Office.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, the 5th, the motion of Sir J. Elphinstone, for a select committee to inquire into the promotion and retirement of officers of the navy, was carried with a majority of five against the Government.

M. Layard was of opinion that the policy which had been pursued by her Majesty's Government in regard to Italy was in accordance with the sentiments of the large mass of the English people—Italy united would be a strong power, and though disunited it might be French, united Italy never would be French; but all the support we should give to the Italians was a moral support and our cordial sympathy.

Sir P. Bowyer denounced the policy of the foreign office as fatal to the interests of this country, and which in the end must lead to war.

The *Times* says: The total cost of the new barracks at Colchester is estimated at £60,000. Upwards of £33,000 has already been expended in the purchase of lands required for the proposed buildings.

A vote of £10,000 is to be applied for this session for Warley Barracks, Brentwood.

The London *Observer* says: The stay of the French contingent in Syria will probably be extended to May 1st.

The *Daily News* says: The guaranty fund for the International Exhibition of 1862 is being very rapidly signed; more than £150,000 have been signed for. So soon as the deed of guaranty is signed the Bank of England will advance £250,000, and the Commissioners will sign a contract, and then the work will commence.

THE YELVERTON CASE.

The English papers are filled with the accounts of the now famous Yelverton case, which has lately been concluded in Dublin, the jury finding a verdict against Major Yelverton.

From what we gather from the reports, which were very lengthy, and some of the details of which were unfit for newspaper publication, it appears that Captain Yelverton, a few years ago, in crossing in a packet from Bordeaux to England, preferred to essay the right on deck to going below. Finding a vacant berth beside a young lady, who he afterwards learned had just finished her education in France and was returning home, he took possession of it, and the air being chilly, the Captain was gallant enough to protect the young lady's knees as well as his own by his Scotch plaid. Thus was established a bond of sympathy between them which separation could not dissever, and whose magnetic influences, kept mysteriously at work, were unmeasured by distance.

When Capt. Yelverton was stationed at Malta, Miss Teresa Longworth, for this was her name, being a young lady rather independently situated, with a small fortune of ten or twelve hundred dollars a year, found it advisable to travel about and spend some time with a relation somewhere in the vicinity. Afterwards, when Capt. Yelverton was ordered to the Crimea, Miss Teresa, seized with an ardent desire to benefit suffering humanity, followed the lead of Miss Florence Nightingale, and becoming a Sister of Mercy, left home and friends to devote herself to the care of the wounded. By a most remarkable coincidence she was each time thrown in contact with the Captain. She was even so fortunate as to have an opportunity of ministering to his comforts, who was wounded and carried to the hospital where she was. The acquaintance ripened into an intimacy, the character of which, if we may judge by the eagerness with which the details of it were received by the female portion of the audience on trial, must have been most interesting.

After the war was concluded, the parties found themselves on the same vessel bound for home; and the accounts of Capt. Yelverton's affection during the voyage, as given by himself at the trial, were so excessive, that the Court felt it its duty to request the ladies to leave the room until this portion of the evidence was concluded, which, by the way, they did with great reluctance and a little compulsion. Afterwards Captain, now Major Yelverton, was off to Scotland, and very soon Miss Longworth was also there on a visit to a friend. Sympathy had at last become so strong, that the Major found it impossible to live without the constant society of his dear *tooite-tooite*; but his dependence on an elder noble brother, and the state of his *pecunia*, rendered it impossible for him to agree to a public marriage, the only connection to which Miss Teresa would in any way consent. She, however, was at last induced into a Scotch marriage, which the Major evidently considered no marriage at all, with the promise that the marriage ceremony should be performed in Ireland, the Captain, who professed himself a Protestant, being well aware that such a marriage was not valid. A marriage by an Irish priest whom the Major hitherto declared to be no priest at all, did afterwards take place. The parties lived together for some time, Mrs. Yelverton being induced by entreaties and threats to keep their secret, very often doing great injustice to herself, by being recognized in public as the companion, but not the wife of the Major. The Major finally deserted her entirely, finding his *pecunia* in such a state that he could scarcely take care of himself, much less of a wife and infant. Believing that neither of the marriages would be sustained before an English Court of Justice, he then married a rich widow, as a financial operation, which would put him once more on his legs. The suit was brought against him by a tradesman for goods sold his wife, whom he now repudiates. The point of the trial, therefore, was whether or not one or both of the marriages were valid. The following is the result of the case:

DUBLIN, March 5.—Yesterday, the tenth day of the trial, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas delivered his charge to the jury, who immediately retired.

After an hour's absence the jury returned to the box; the multitude that thronged the Court were hushed into breathless attention.

The Chief Justice, addressing the jury, said: Well, gentlemen, have you agreed to your verdict?

The Foreman—We have, my Lord.

The Chief Justice—Was there a Scotch marriage between those parties?

The Foreman—Yes.

The Chief Justice—Was there an Irish marriage?

The Foreman—There was.

The Chief Justice—That is, in other words, he was a Roman Catholic at the time of the marriage?

The Foreman—We believe he was, my Lord.

After the verdict had been declared, the usual fee was handed to the jury.

The foreman, handing it back, said—My Lord, I am requested by my brother jurors to hand to the registrar our fee, twelve guineas, in order that it may be sent to some charitable institution. [Loud cheers.]

The Chief Justice—Very well, Mr. Foreman; what institution do you name?

The Foreman—The Sick and Indigent Roomkeepers' Society.

His Lordship then rose, and in a few minutes the court was cleared.

When Mrs. Yelverton's counsel, Mr. Whiteside, entered the room where she was waiting, his countenance and significant gestures, as well as the cheers which rang through the Court, told her that the verdict was in her favor; she sprang forward without saying a word, clasped him in her arms, pressed him convulsively to her breast, and seizing his two hands kissed them. Overcome by the violence of her emotions, after such a long and terrible tension of the nervous system, she sank down exhausted and found relief in a flood of tears. The excitement in the Court when the verdict was announced was quite unprecedented. The whole audience rose and cheered tumultuously, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs, the gentlemen their hats, and the barristers their wigs. It was a delirium of joy.

The contagion spread through the multitude outside, and the shouts of triumph passed along the whole line to the Gresham Hotel in Sackville street. The crowd insisted on taking the horses from Mrs. Yelverton's carriage and drawing it to the hotel, where she was obliged to appear on the balcony to gratify her admirers. She said—"My noble-hearted friends, you have by your verdict this day made me an Irishwoman. You will forever live in my heart, as I do in yours this day."—Her being an Englishwoman had no effect in damping the ardor of the most bigoted Milesian or Ultramontanist—her having been a Sister of Charity and a convert to the Church of Rome did not check the sympathy of the most intolerant Orangeman.

FRANCE.

Prince Metternich, the Austrian Ambassador at Paris, has received instructions to regard, in the Conference on the affairs of Syria, the territorial rights of the Porte as the principal point of Austrian policy in reference to that question, but at the same time to leave it entirely to the Western Powers to come to an understanding on the question of the prolongation of the occupation of Syria.

The Count de Persigny has authorized the publication of two new daily papers in Paris. One is to be called *Le Temps*, and the other *La France Liberale.*

In Monday's sitting of the Senate, Senator Boissy expressed his regret that in the draught address no mention was made of the navy, which would render such great service in a war with England, which he desired. This remark was received with expressions of dissatisfaction. Senator Boissy maintained that the benefit of the English alliance had been exaggerated, and declared that a great majority of the country were of his opinion. He further attacked England on the subject of the arrangements respecting passports.

Mr. Billault blamed the desire for war with England, as the alliance of that country with France would for a long time remain in the best combination in favor of liberty and the interests of peace.

Mr. Dupin directed attention to the recent financial scandals.

Count Simeon endeavored to justify his participation in the affairs referred to.

Mr. Billault said that the Government had instituted a strict investigation. Government desired that the guilty parties should be punished.

The President said that public morality imposed upon the Senators the duty of guarding against becoming engaged in such affairs.

Prince Napoleon said:—Not only the Senators but also the high functionaries of the Government.

The first four paragraphs of the address were then agreed to.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says: The accounts from the French manufacturing districts are unanimous in describing business to be as dull as possible.

There was a considerable rise in the price of flour in the Paris market last week.

The price of wheat rose again last week, not only in Paris but in the Provinces.

At Havre the demand for cotton is extremely limited and prices irregular and feeble.

AUSTRIA.

An imperial autograph letter addressed to the Ban of Crotia, sanctions the re-establishment of the electoral law of 1848 in that province, excepting, however, the military frontier. The Diet will decide on the question of the annexation of Dalmatia and Croatia.

A deputation from Venice, with Count Bembo Podesta of that city, at their head, is expected at Vienna to present petitions to the Emperor in the name of Venice.

The Austrian *Gazette* says:

Prince Metternich, the Austrian Ambassador at Paris, has received instructions to regard in the conference on the affairs of Syria the territorial rights of the Porte as the principal point of Austrian policy in reference to that question, but at the same time to leave it entirely to the Western powers to come to an understanding on the question of the prolongation of the occupation of Syria.

The Empress of Austria, who is at present residing with the Portuguese Governor of Madeira, has obtained much advantage by the change of climate. The weather was exceedingly fine and the vine season is likely to be prosperous.

The approaching marriage is announced of the reigning Prince of Leichtenstein, with the Princess Mathilde, of Bavaria, sister of the Empress of Austria. Also that of the Count of Meran with the Princess Leichtenstein.

THE INSURRECTION AT WARSAW.

The following details make the disturbance at Warsaw assume a more serious character.

A letter dated Cracow, 1st March, says:

"I am enabled to complete to-day the details of the recent occurrences at Warsaw. After the manifestation of the 25th February, during the whole of the 26th and 27th the Russian troops were stationed in the public squares and principal streets. The city was perfectly tranquil, but had a sad and gloomy aspect. The Agricultural Society continued its sittings. On the 27th a funeral procession issued forth from the Church of the Bernardins. The troops stationed in the Cracow faubourg attempted to drive it back into the church. The people, indignant, pelted the soldiers with stones. The troops charged them and fired a volley. At this moment the members of the Agricultural Society were leaving the palace where the sittings are held, and were crossing the street. Six of them were struck by the Russian bullets, and fell dead; they were well known and esteemed citizens. At this sight a great tumult broke out. The prudent and influential men of the town succeeded in calming the people and prevented them from desperate acts. Count Andre Zamoyski, President of the Agricultural Society, waited upon Prince Gortschakoff; a deputation from the city followed him to make a complaint against the military, and to demand that the safety of the inhabitants should be assured. The Prince expressed his regret, and said he would take measures."

Another letter says—

"The funeral has taken place without disturbance; a *cortege* of more than 100,000 persons passed quietly in front of the Russian picquets, who presented arms. Public emotion has, happily, taken the direction of a legal manifestation. A petition to the Emperor is under signature. The initiative has been taken by men of the highest rank."

The *Opinione Nationale* says:—

"The disturbances at Warsaw have produced a deep sensation at Berlin and throughout Germany. The Government begin to understand that Poland is not dead, and that it is not so easy as they imagined to suppress patriotic sentiments in a nation of 15,000,000 souls, which, not speaking the language of their masters, and not professing the same religion, keeps its patriotism continually alive in the glorious reminiscences of its independence and in its aspirations towards a future and liberty.

"It is feared at Berlin that the movement may spread to the Duchy of Posen and to all Prussian Poland."

A letter in the *Patrie* throws a new light upon the affair. It says that the anniversary of the battle of Grochow was simply a pretext. The real object of the demonstration was the resolution passed by the Agricultural Society in favor of the Polish peasants. On the 24th of February the Agricultural Society voted unanimously, in presence of M. Moukanhoff, Minister of the Interior, and in opposition to the programme of the Government, a resolution tending to constitute owners of the soil those peasants whom the official project wishes to maintain simply as farmers. The vote was received with immense enthusiasm by every class of the population.

PARIS, Monday Evening.—The *Patrie* and the *Pays* says:—"The Czar will elaborate a project of constitution for Russia as soon as the question of the emancipation of the serfs shall be resolved."

POSEN, Tuesday.—All Polish noblemen holding offices throughout the kingdom of Poland have tendered their resignations.

Their example has been followed by all the Poles in the Russian service.

THE LATEST.

In the French Chambers the following amendment to the address was proposed:

"The hour has come for applying to Rome the wise system of non-intervention, and by the immediate withdrawal of the French troops, to leave Italy mistress of her own destinies."

A despatch from Turin says Count Cavour has in a diplomatic way brought under notice the necessity of settling the Roman question.

Popular political demonstrations are continually taking place at Rome.

THE MORRILL TARIFF IN EUROPE—ITS EFFECT UPON ENGLISH TRADE.

[*From the London Times of 5th.*]

At a moment when the destinies of the great American Union are trembling in the balance and the Republic is menaced with the worst catastrophe of civil war, its Legislature is engaged upon a measure which seems calculated at once, to alienate foreign nations, to embitter domestic strife, and to provide an inexhaustible aliment for the antagonism unhappily subsisting between the two sections of the Confederacy. The bill called Morrill Tariff Bill is an act for the establishment of protective duties on a most extravagant scale. If it were designed to condemn the very principles of Free Trade and to introduce those of Protection, as forming the only true theory of international commerce, it could not be more strongly framed. The duties imposed by the bill are not only immoderately high, but they are levied upon imports of the first necessity. The articles taxed are not mere luxuries, or commodities entering into the consumption of the opulent alone. It is upon cotton goods, woollen goods and hardware, that the imposts will fall, and so enormous are the duties proposed, that the result can be little short of absolute prohibition.

Cutlery is to be taxed upwards of 50 per cent. in the lowest instance, in the highest nearly 250. In addition to this, the bill enacts so many complicated arrangements, and throws such interminable obstructions in the way of business, that commerce will be next to impossible under conditions so difficult. We need not enter into the particulars of the Act, which is said to be scarcely intelligible even to Americans themselves, but we can convey a very good idea of its character and purpose by observing, that if it should be passed *it will almost prohibit all imports into the United States from England, France, and Germany.* That, and no less, is the effect anticipated from the measure in New York itself. Of our own position under such circumstances, we shall presently speak; but, as the consequences of the measure would be felt most deeply by the Americans themselves, we may give them the precedence in our remarks upon the subject.

It has been asserted in some quarters with considerable emphasis that Europe has entirely misapprehended the controversy between the Northern and Southern States of the Union. We are assured that the slavery question does not constitute the essence of the quarrel; that it has been merely introduced as a blind, or as an instrument of provocation, and that the real point of contention lies in the national Tariff. We do not believe in this explanation. We are convinced that the contest for territory is the real contest between North and South, but at the same time it would be impossible to deny that the South has always conceived its interests in the matter of tariffs to be opposed to those of the North, and that its desire to regulate its Customs' duties for itself has had a strong influence in determining its recent movements. The Southern States are agricultural and exporting countries. Free trade is their natural system and visibly so. The cotton planters perfectly understand that the commerce between the manufacturing States of Europe and the exporting States of America cannot be too free. They have always consistently objected to the Tariffs and Navigation Laws of the North. They do not wish to protect Pennsylvania ironmasters or favor the factories of Lowell. They comprehend the views of the North in these respects, but do not share them. They have only one object, which is to get the highest price for the greatest quantity of cotton, and they wish accordingly for cheap freights and free trade.

A fortnight ago the President of the new Southern Confederacy addressed his constituents in an inaugural speech, and, after touching upon the perils of the crisis, and the possible obligations of the seceders, he proceeded to declare that the separation just consummated was, in reality, a political necessity, arising from the natural discordance between Northern and Southern interests. He argued deliberately and dispassionately that there was not enough congruity of interest to keep North and South together, that an antagonism had been unavoidably created between them by the very nature of things, and that a dissolution of the Union was not only a necessary, but an advantageous, result. We shall not attempt any analysis of these arguments. It will be sufficient for our purpose to remark that they are, at any rate, founded to some extent on fact, and they will receive an enormous accession of force from the tariff bill now before Congress. That bill would be far more detrimental to the interests of America than to those of Europe. The blow would do little damage to this country, but such a proposal at such a moment would look like a new sacrifice of the Southern States to the exigencies of the Northern, and will intensify the quarrel between them by jealousies which will survive after the political tempest has rolled away.

It has now become perfectly known that protection in these matters is only another word for suicide, and that when a State establishes a prohibitory tariff it is itself the sufferer from its own ordinances. If the backwoodsmen of America are to be deprived of good axes, and settlers of cheap clothing, the penalty will be paid by them. At the same time, however, though we shall not think the worse of America for this measure, except as regards her financial wisdom, we must needs remark that, as amity follows free trade, so is estrangement or indifference likely to follow commercial seclusion. It is rather an extraordinary reflection that what we have just been endeavoring to do at some cost as regards France, America should be proposing to undo as regards us. If friendship follows in the wake of trade, it must needs be exposed to decay when trade is prohibited. The Americans are at present not only our nearest kinsfolk, but our best customers, and **whenever there has been difference between us we have always remembered with peculiar gratification that a commercial interest bound us indissolubly together.** We should be very sorry to loose this bond.

We do not suppose, indeed, but what we can be as good friends as before, but unless the principles accepted on this subject are altogether false, the connexion between the two countries must be weakened, and the interchange of opinions, as well as commodities, be somewhat disturbed. That, in fact, is the most disagreeable aspect of the whole case. As to the loss of custom, we can soon make that up. Our trade has now attained to such prodigious dimensions, that no single nation, however important, can materially affect it by tariffs or legislation. We had a striking illustration of the fact in last year's returns. Out of a National business of £130,000,000, upwards of £50,000,000 is transacted with three principal customers—the United States, the East Indies, and Australia. Now, in 1860, these customers all rather fell off together, inasmuch that in place of £51,000,000 our deliveries to them represented only £46,000,000.—For all this, however, when the balances came to be struck, it was found that the aggregate trade of the year had been better than that of its predecessor, and that our £130,000,000 had risen to £135,000,000. South America bought largely of us—to the extent, in fact, of nearly £12,000,000; Italy increased her demands, as did Turkey also, and it is obvious enough that the first two, at any rate, of these, may advance rapidly in the path of progress and trade.

We feel, therefore, that if the people of the United States should refuse to purchase in our markets what it is for their own interest to buy, and if they should decide upon manufacturing for themselves the articles which we could send them at a less price and of a better quality, they, and they only, would be the losers. We shall find customers elsewhere. So long as we offer the best bargains, we shall maintain our trade, and the consequences of a mistaken policy will fall upon the Americans alone. They will show the world that a purely Democratic Government can repudiate principles confessedly identified with popular interests; they will increase the materials for that sectional conflict which has already almost destroyed them, and they will plunge deliberately into errors which experience has everywhere condemned, and from which the States of the Old World are gradually and successfully escaping.

[*From the Times' City Article.*]

The news from America to-day of the impending adoption of the Morrill Tariff Bill is far more fatal to the prospects of the United States than anything that could have been apprehended from the disunion movement. There are many who were disposed to believe that, freed from its harassing complications with the Slave States, the North would make more rapid strides than had yet been witnessed even on that Continent, and that the South, no longer irritated by the interference of Abolitionists, might, at the same time, gradually adopt those improvements in her institutions which would never be conceded to external influence. It was possible, therefore, to take even a sanguine view of the future in the midst of all existing embarrassments. But the new tariff bill is equal to a retrogression of half a century. Not only are its provisions with regard to a large number of the leading articles of importation absolutely prohibitory, but it is framed with such intricacy as to render trade almost impossible. Every condition, in fact, has been framed with the avowed object of "preventing" importations. But although, if it be carried out, it will put almost a stop to several large branches of European exportation, the measure need cause little apprehension on this side. The population of the United States are already employed to their utmost. Indeed, labor is the great want of the country. Consequently they cannot enter upon the task of supplying themselves with those goods hitherto obtained from Europe without abandoning some other and more suitable kind of occupation. This abandonment will have to be made up by an increased cultivation in other countries of the articles neglected in America, and the countries thus benefited will take in return an increased quantity of the European comforts and luxuries which the Americans prefer to manufacture for themselves at double the expense. This, at least, would be the result, supposing the Americans could carry out their plans. But there never was a territory so favorable for the operations of the smuggler, and the probability is that, under such auspices, the country may receive a supply of foreign goods larger than at any previous time.

A school of well-organized law-breakers will most likely be found to flourish amid the complaints of government at a failing revenue, and the cry of bankrupt manufacturers for some new remedies against an unseen competition. In estimating its effects here, our people must also bear in mind that although our exports to America amount to £20,000,000 per annum, a large portion of these are to the slave States. The amount of the exportation, also, must not be confounded with the profits upon it, which probably may be taken at £2,000,000. If we do not supply the Americans with goods, the imported materials for such goods are either not wanted or they are available for the manufacture of goods for other countries. Happily, the commercial operations of the world are now too large and varied for the mad introduction of a prohibitory system in any single nation, however important, to have much effect on the interests of European manufactures.

THE NEW TARIFF EXPLAINED.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY—DUTIES, WAREHOUSING AND ALLOWANCES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following important explanatory circular in relation to the new Tariff law:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 20, 1861.

"Sir: As numerous inquiries have been made respecting various provisions of the Tariff act of March 2, 1861, it is deemed proper to state for your information and government, as well as the information of others concerned, the views in part entertained by this Department on the subject.

"All questions of liability to duty or exemption therefrom, of merchandise imported under the provisions of the new Tariff, and questions, as to the rates of duty thereon, will be determined in accordance with the provisions of the 5th section of the Tariff act of 1857, which section will, in the opinion of this Department, still remain in force on and after the 1st proximo unrepealed and unmodified.

"The clause in the Tariff act of 1861, repealing such of existing laws as are repugnant to its provisions, is not considered to change or modify the warehousing or appraisement laws and regulations now in force, except in one particular, which is, that in cases where a bill of lading is presented showing the day of actual shipment certified to by a Consular officer of the United States, such date, in lieu of the 'period of exportation' prescribed by existing laws, shall be the date at which the foreign market value of the merchandise shall be estimated and ascertained by the appraisers, in order to the assessment of *ad valorem* duties.

"In the case of merchandise actually on shipboard and bound to the United States, on or before the 17th inst., and of merchandise on board of vessels in port on the 1st of April next, where the vessels have been regularly entered at the custom house, the owners or importers of such merchandise will be permitted to enter for consumption or warehousing at the rates of duty now existing, or if the rates of duty on the merchandise are lessened by the tariff of 1861, they may at their option enter at the lesser rates. The same privilege will be extended to all merchandise in public store, unclaimed on the 1st proximo, when entered for consumption or warehousing in pursuance of law; and all merchandise in warehouse under bond on the 1st proximo will be entitled to entry for withdrawal at rates of duty now existing, or if the rates of duty on the merchandise are lessened by the tariff of 1861, the entry thereof may, at the option of the importer or owner, be made at the lesser rates.

"In allowances on account of tare, draft, &c., on goods subject to specific duty under the new tariff, officers of the customs will be governed by the provisions of the 58th and 59th sections of the General Collection Act of March 2, 1799, which are again brought into operation.

"I am, very respectfully,

"S. P. CHASE, Sec'y of the Treasury.

"Augustus Schell, Esq., Collector, &c., New York."

The following is the section of the law of 1857, referred to in Mr. Chase's letter:

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That on the entry of any goods, wares and merchandise imported on and after the first day of July aforesaid, the decision of the collector of the customs at the port of importation and entry as to their liability to duty, or exemption therefrom, shall be final and conclusive against the owner, importer, consignee or agent, who shall within ten days after such entry, give notice to the collector, in writing, of his dissatisfaction with such decision, setting forth therein distinctly and specifically his ground of objection thereto, and shall, within thirty days after the date of such decision, appeal therefrom to the Secretary of the Treasury, whose decision on such appeal shall be final and conclusive; and the said goods, wares and merchandise shall be liable to duty or exempted therefrom accordingly, any act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding, unless suit shall be brought within thirty days after such decision for any duties that may have been paid or may hereafter be paid, on said goods, or within thirty days after the duties shall have been paid in cases where such goods shall be in bond."

THE BURNING OF THE MAIL AND BAGGAGE CARS ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—We learn the following particulars of the burning of the mail and baggage cars on the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Wednesday night, from Mr. Browne, Postmaster in this city. The train was about two miles this side of Huntingdon, when some cattle were seen on the track, supposed to have fallen from the cattle train, which had preceded the mail train, but the engineer did not see them in time to stop the cars, therefore the locomotive came in collision with them. The jar threw the mail car from the track, and was dragged about 500 yards before the engine could be stopped. The jolting of the car overturned the mail bags, which were in piles, upon the stove, while at the same time the coals in the stove were thrown among the bags, causing them to ignite in an instant. The baggage master, who was in the mail car, had just time to kick six pouches belonging to Harrisburg outside, when he was driven out by the smoke and flames, and to save his life he was compelled to hang on to the iron railing outside. By the time the train was stopped, the flames caught to the baggage car, and so rapid was the spread of the fire, that only two or three trunks out of nearly one hundred were saved. There were thirty-five bags containing letters and papers in the cars, composed of the mail of the 19th, from St. Louis and Cincinnati, 19th, and the mail from Cleveland and Pittsburg, of the 20th instant. It is supposed that there was no mail from New Orleans or other points South. A few half-burnt letters were picked up, among which was one containing two $10 bills, to a firm in this city; the notes with the letters were half destroyed. A considerable amount of silver was found scattered upon the track, supposed to have fallen from some of the trunks destroyed. An employee of the company was left in charge of the ruins, and yesterday a special mail agent was sent from this city to the scene of disaster to investigate the matter, and save all that may be worth saving from the wreck.

The following are the mails destroyed by the accident: Nashville mail of the 18th instant; Louisville, of the 19th, (destroyed in part;) Cincinnati, 19th P. M.; Columbus, of the 20th; Chicago, 19th, P. M.; Milwaukie, 19th; St. Louis, 20th, A. M.; Pittsburg, 20th, P. M.; Hollidaysburg, 20th, P. M.; Altoona, do.; Tyrone, do.; Johnstown, do. It is believed that there was no southern mail matter on the train from beyond Nashville.—*Phila. Ledger, March 23.*

NOT SATISFIED.—The *Evening Post* notices the fact that of the twenty-six appointments to foreign ministries or consulates, twenty-two, embracing all the most lucrative ones, have been given to Republicans who were formerly Whigs, and but four, these of the less importance and emolument, to Republicans who were formerly Democrats.

It proposes to be satisfied, however, if Mr. Lincoln will adjust the balance by giving to its friends of Democratic derivation all the fat offices at home.