THE DAILY EXCHANGE.

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SEE FOURTH PAGE.

BALTIMORE

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1861.

THE NEWS.

The General Assembly of Missouri, on Thursday, by a vote of 62 to 42, resolved that it "is inexpedient to take any steps for a national convention, to propose any amendments to the Constitution, as recommended by the State Convention."

The Steamer Bienville was released at New York yesterday, but is arraigned to appear at Washington.

By the arrival of the steamer Quaker City, at New York, from Havana on the 25th, we learn that the Island of St. Domingo has been annexed to Spain. It is stated that Hayti will soon follow in the same course. It seems that the recently large emigration from Spain to these Islands was for the purpose of transferring them to that power

The Texas Convention, on the 23d inst., ratified the Confederate States Constitution almost unanimously. Gen. Houston, in a speech delivered at Austin, denounced the action of the Convention.

From Pensacola we learn that the steamer Brooklyn had left for Key West, it was supposed to obtain provisions. Confederate troops continue to arrive.

In the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, yesterday, the report of the Committee on the State of the Church, recommending the repeal of the new chapter on slavery, was adopted. It will be remembered that this Conference comprises nearly all of Delaware and the Eastern Shore of this State, slave territory.

We have this morning full details of European news brought by the mails of the City of Baltimore. The opinions of the English press on American affairs continue to be freely expressed. We copy articles from the leading journals.

In the Virginia Convention yesterday, a resolution was introduced proposing to terminate debate in Committee of the Whole on Tuesday next. The resolution was violently opposed, and without coming to a vote the Convention adjourned.

The YELVERTON case, which has lately created a tremendous sensation abroad, and excited no little interest on this side of the water, deserves, we think, a few words of comment before it is obliterated from men's memories by some newer and dirtier scandal. The story, however, is neither as naughty nor as tragical, nor as sentimental as many of those with which the public has been entertained within a few years past. Bad as it is, it does not afford to prurient imaginations so luscious a feast as is offered by nine in ten of the trashy novels that issue daily from the press. It is not, therefore, on account of anything very startling or peculiar in the case itself that we deem it deserving of a moment's consideration. But there is much in its surroundings that will bear comment; and we cannot refrain from referring to a few of the extraordinary incidents which marked the progress of the trial and the surprising demonstrations which attended its conclusion.

It will be remembered that Major YELVERTON and Miss LONGWORTH first met on board of a channel steamer. On that occasion the Major extended some courtesies to the young lady, which being graciously received, served as the beginning of an acquaintanceship which rapidly blossomed into friendship and ripened into love. Through some mysterious influence the parties were subsequently drawn into each other's sphere, and though the Major went successively to Malta, to the Crimea, and to Edinburgh, Miss LONGWORTH also found herself, in turn, at or near each and all of these several places. Into the character of their courtship we need not too curiously inquire; and it will suffice to say that they married themselves in Scotland by reading together the marriage ceremony of the English Church; and that they were afterwards married in Ireland, in due form, by a Catholic priest and in a Catholic chapel. Time passed away, and carried the Major's affections with it. He grew heartily tired of his wife; and believing, or affecting to believe that some legal informalities rendered the marriage void, he repudiated Mrs. YELVERTON, and married another woman. The *quondam* Miss LONGWORTH naturally enough objected to this proceeding, and hence the trial in Dublin. The questions submitted to the jury were in regard to the validity of the Irish and Scotch marriages; and as both were decided to be legal, the Major found himself united by double bonds to the original object of his attentions. Such is a meagre outline of a case which, though by no means a novel one, has set all Ireland and England wild with virtuous rage and maudlin enthusiasm. The Judge, in summing up the evidence, charged the jury to "divest their "minds of every feeling calculated to influence "their calm and dispassionate consideration of "the case before them," and then went on to discuss the testimony in an impassioned philippic against the defendant, which must have insured a verdict against the latter, even had there been no fair proof to sustain it. The verdict was awaited with breathless interest by thousands upon thousands, who filled the streets and squares around the place where the Court was sitting. When the jury pronounced in favor of Mrs. YELVERTON, the scene is said to have baffled description. Men yelled, and laughed, and shook hands with those whom they did not know, and threw their hats into the air, and flung themselves madly into jaunting cars, in order to carry the tidings speedily to all parts of the city. Finally, when Mrs. YELVERTON appeared, they made one tumultuous rush upon her carriage, and, unharnessing the horses, drew her in triumph to her hotel. There also they found another mass of humanity, which filled the square to overflowing, and the lady was compelled to return thanks to her admirers in a neat speech from the balcony of the house. An immense concourse was in the meantime waiting for the defeated MAJOR to leave the Court, with the avowed purpose of throwing him into the Liffey, and it was only through a resort to sundry ingenious devices that he made good his escape. In England the excitement was as general almost as in Ireland, though not, of course, as intense as near the scene of action. The press teemed with editorials in which the MAJOR was pelted with all the unpleasant epithets which our vocabulary can supply. Gentlemen of the House of Commons could not contain themselves, and an irate member lost no time in making inquiry of the Under-Secretary at War, whether the MAJOR had or had not been instantly suspended? At the Horse Guards, too, the same indignation was manifested, and it has been decided that the MAJOR is to be arraigned before a Court Martial for "conduct un-"becoming a gentleman." It might be naturally supposed, from the unanimity and fury of these demonstrations, that no man in all England had ever before wronged a woman or behaved like a villain to his wife.

Now, we do not intend to take up the cudgels for Major YELVERTON. Far be it from us so to do, for we heartily admit that he has acted like a scoundrel, and that no punishment he is likely to receive can be too severe for him. And impartial justice compels us to state in this connection, that we do not defend the conduct of the lady, that we have little respect for her character, and that we do therefore decidedly protest against her being canonized as the patroness and exemplar of injured innocence for all time to come. We simply mean to insist that there has been a most extraordinary excitement about a very ordinary criminal and a very common case.—But why have our transatlantic kinsmen flown into such a paroxysm of excitement upon this subject? Cases are on trial continually, of which the details are more harrowing or disgusting. What then is the cause of so sudden an outburst of rage and sympathy as has been manifested towards the respective parties? There are hundreds of injured women in Great Britain who can find no champions to do battle in their behalf. There are hundreds of men in every walk of life, from the highest to the lowest, who have notoriously perpetrated brutalities and crimes, from which even Major YELVERTON, rascal though he is, would, in all probability shrink; but these branded knaves and ruffians are by no means ostracised. They are not set upon by mobs in the street, or by country gentlemen in the House of Commons, or by military moralists at the Horse Guards. On the contrary, society takes many of them by the hand, and dines, and transacts business with them, and does them many a kindly service and genial courtesy. Why then have all classes combined to *taboo* Major YELVERTON? The following extract from one of Lord MACAULAY's essays, gives, we think, a clear answer to the question.—He says: "We know no spectacle so ridiculous "as the British public in one of its periodical fits "of morality. In general, elopements, divorces, "and family quarrels pass with little notice. We "read the scandal, talk about it for a day, and "forget it. But once in six or seven years our "virtue becomes outrageous. We cannot suffer "the laws of religion and decency to be violated. "We must make a stand against vice. We must "teach libertines that the English people appreciate "the importance of domestic ties. Accordingly "some unfortunate man, in no respect more de-"praved than hundreds whose offences have been "treated with lenity, is singled out as an expiato-"ry sacrifice. If he has children they are to be "taken from him. If he has a profession he is to "be driven from it. He is cut by the higher or-"ders and hissed by the lower. He is in truth a "sort of whipping boy, by whose vicarious agonies "all the other transgressors of the same class are, "it is supposed sufficiently chastised. We reflect "very complacently on our own severity, "and compare with great pride the high "standard of morals established in England with "the Parisian laxity. At length, our anger is "satiated. Our victim is ruined and heart broken, "and our virtue goes quietly to sleep for seven "years more." We need no other explanation of the hubbub which has been made about the YELVERTON case than the above quotation furnishes. We now comprehend how it is that the same public which, a few years ago, applauded the appointment of Lord CARDIGAN to the command of the cavalry in the Crimea, should demand the dismissal of Major YELVERTON from the army.

But there is still another reflection suggested by this affair, which deserves a brief consideration. What would have been said abroad if the transactions to which we have referred had taken place, as might well have been the case, in New York or San Francisco? Suppose the frantic scenes we have mentioned had occurred around the Court House in either of those cities, and that the journals of the country had, with but few exceptions, wrought themselves alternately into phrenzies of pity and indignation as they discussed in turn the bald old *roué* and his discarded spouse. Do we not know that our English cousins would have penned, for our improvement, a thousand cutting paragraphs and monitory dissertations? Would they not have lectured and laughed at us, for our vulgar tastes, our morbid curiosity, and our brutal manners? Would not the stately *Times* have descanted on the characteristics of a people who could run mad about a squabble between a man and his wife, and upon the semi-civilized condition of a country in which the citizens could greet the rendition of a verdict with terrific cheers in the Court room and could openly threaten to drown the defendant? Would not *Punch* have presented us with facetious sketches portraying the redoubtable female litigant as she appeared when addressing her fellow citizens, or depicting a swarm of lank Americans tugging at her carriage? In some such fashion, we are sure, the YELVERTON case, if it had occurred here, would have been treated by the English critics. For ourselves, we should not have have blamed them for anything they might have said about it. If, therefore, the people of Great Britain should affect, as they probably will, to regard the late ebullition as positive evidence of their enlightenment, virtue, or refinement, we shall beg leave to dissent.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE—LAST NIGHT OF MR. EDDY.—To-night is the last appearance of Mr. Eddy, and any one wishing to see him in a variety of characters, will be gratified by going to the Theatre this evening. Three pieces, "The Courier of Lyons," "The Rag Picker of Paris," and "The Babes in the Wood," are to be played, Mr. Eddy taking part in them all.

[*From Paris Correspondence N. Y. Times.*]

IMPORTANT FROM PARIS.

A FLEET OF WAR STEAMERS TO BE SENT TO THE UNITED STATES—THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH GOVERNMENTS ON THE QUI VIVE—FRENCH SENTIMENT TOWARDS THE SOUTH, ETC.

PARIS, Sunday, March 10, 1861.—The French and English Governments are *fitting out a powerful fleet of war steamers for the United States*. The suggestion came from England, and France will furnish on her part three of her first-class new frigates; the English contingent will perhaps be larger. The precise object of this fleet it will be impossible to ascertain, as it will probably sail with sealed orders. We may surmise, however, that it is intended as an audience for the struggle which is soon to take place between brothers and friends in the United States—as a sort of escort of honor for the funeral of the Great Republic.

The idea is said to have been provoked in the English Cabinet by the indignities offered to a British subject or subjects in the Southern States. We do not suppose, of course, that the fleet goes out with any hostile intent; its ostensible errand will be the protection of English and French subjects. But it is the custom to send fleets "of observation," when any great war is going on in a foreign country, and while observing, to pick up any little advantages that may offer for themselves; or when the sympathy of the fleet is all on one side, to send boats now and then accidentally between the contending forces, as England has twice done in the late Sicilian war, so as to protect a suffering friend at the right moment.

Spain, also, though not working in concert with France and England, is preparing to send to the waters of the Gulf of Mexico a formidable force in men, ships and material.

At a concert at the Tuileries, two evenings ago, the Emperor again had a long conversation with Mr. Faulkner on the present troubles in the United States. His Majesty confined himself, however, to the asking of questions, and did not express any opinions or sentiments of his own. As the trouble grows more serious, he no doubt finds it wiser to become more diplomatic. But his silence, supposing him to be well advised of the progress of affairs, is not a good omen in any sense. Mr. Faulkner was able to inform the Emperor, in reply to his demand to that effect, that Mr. Lincoln had arrived at Washington, the news having been telegraphed through from Liverpool that day.

At this same concert at the Palace, a high officer of the crown said to an American official: "So it seems your Republic is going to pieces?" "Oh, no, I hope not yet," was the reply. "Yes, but it will. No Republic ever stood so long, and never will. Self-government is a Utopia, sir; you must have a strong Government as the only condition of a long existence."

It has been told me, in the most positive manner, that a Southern gentleman lately arrived here, has had an interview with the Emperor, and has secured, for the Southern Confederacy, a promise of recognition. He carries also in his pocket the skeleton of a treaty which should have been submitted to his Majesty, and met approval, as the basis of the treaty which is to follow the officia recognition.

But I do not believe one word of this whole story. It is one of the products of the excitement of the moment, for Americans are excited here as elsewhere.

But there is one fact in regard to the sentiment of the French Government, to which I have referred in former letters, and to which I wish again to call attention, since we have new manifestations of this sentiment every day. I refer to the change of tone since the threatened passage of the Morrill Tariff bill and the offer of free trade by the proposed Southern Confederacy. A writer in the *Constitutionnel* goes so far as to call it "the new policy" of the French Government, by which we are to understand that the great question of humanity involved in the institution of slavery is to be overslaughed by that of commerce. But a great irritation prevails in Europe in regard to the American crisis; the demands on the manufacturers of England and France have nearly ceased, while the large importations of grain and cotton must be paid for in money. America is thus getting her coffers full of European gold, while the European manufacturers are suffering. At this inauspicious moment the Government of Washington is trying to pass a Tariff bill which will kill off what remains of European trade and ruin many of her manufacturers, while the new Confederacy offers Europe as a compensation free trade. Is it strange then that we should see in the Government journals the words "new policy?" It is certain that since ten days all the journals in the interest of the Government, including the *Moniteur*, seem to be obeying a *mot d'ordre* on this subject, for they all speak in the same tone againt the action of the Northern States, and in favor of that of the Southern.

PENALTIES IMPOSED ON SOUTHERN VESSELS.—Within the present week, the fine of $100 has been paid by captains of four vessels which left Southern ports since the revenue laws of the Confederated States went into operation, and consequently could not obtain proper clearances. The fines were paid under protest. The Collector retains the money on deposit, until a decision on the matter shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, to whom it has been referred.

The vessels in question are the schooner S. C. Evans, Capt. Hammond, which arrived on the 28th inst., from Fernandina, Florida; the schooner Indus, Capt. Stokley, which arrived on the 26th from Charleston, S. C.; the schooner Sunny South, Capt. Weeks, which arrived on the 26th from Fernandina, Florida; the ship Sultana, Capt. Brown, which arrived on the 26th from New Orleans. To these is to be added the steamer Bienville, the first and only steam vessel which has been subjected to the penalty. Her case differs from the others, however, in that she had foreign goods, consisting of wines and jalap, to the amount of $1,600, and with nothing to show that said goods had ever paid duties to the United States.

These goods have been placed in bond, to await a decision, the question at issue being whether the wines and jalap have passed regularly through any custom-house of the United States, the agents of the Bienville claiming that they have, and that they are brought from New Orleans because the merchants there could find no sale for them. The amount of the goods exceeding $800, not only are they subject to confiscation, if duties have not been paid, but the Bienville herself is liable to seizure. Some question was raised in regard to the schooner Joseph Crandall, Capt. Megathlin, which left New Orleans with proper clearances, but subsequently entered at Key West—a port at present under the control of the C. S. A. It appeared, however, that she was obliged to put in from a stress of weather, and, therefore, a discrimination was made in her favor.

More cases would have arisen than those referred to above, but from the fact that captains, anticipating a difficulty of this matter, got clearances for a considerable period before their time of sailing. It is now understood that all vessels leaving ports of the C. S. A., after the 4th of March, will be subjected to the $500 penalty, on arrival at ports under the control of the United States.—*New York Tribune.*

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE.—In the Senate on Thursday, after the Executive session, a resolution was adopted appointing a committee to wait on the President and inform him that if he had no further communication to make, the Senate were ready to adjourn *sine die*.

Messrs. Baker and Bright were appointed the committee.

Several Executive messages having been received, the Senate again went into Executive session.

Subsequently a resolution, involving six or seven thousand dollars for the purchase of annals of Congress and register of debates, was discussed and postponed till December.

The President having no further communication to make, the Senate at 4 o'clock adjourned *sine die*.

The Atlantic Corporation, Lowell, started upon full time on Tuesday morning, and it is the intention of the Washington Mills to commence on full time on April 1.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM CALIFORNIA BY PONY EXPRESS.

FORT KEARNEY, March 28.—The Pony Express passed here at 6.20 this evening, with the following intelligence:

GENERAL NEWS.

In the Joint Sanatorial Convention yesterday, Mr. McDougal received thirty-two votes, which alarmed his opponents, who feared that on another ballot he should receive the entire Republican vote, thus increasing his strength to fifty-five votes, only two or three less than enough to elect. A motion to adjourn to the 19th was accordingly made, and prevailed—yeas 57, nays 55. This is a very hopeful state of things for Mr. McDougal, and his friends are confident of electing him at the next meeting, while the Opposition are concentrating to effect his defeat.

The Assembly has passed bills to charter horse railroads for San Francisco.

There is but very little general news for this Express.

Accounts from Uzalia represent a brisk emigration to the Cosco and Maralda, and Colorado gold and silver mines. Probably some thousands of Californians will spend the ensuing summer in exploring and developing the extensive regions lying to the southeast of this State, in Utah and New Mexico. The Washo mining developments continue favorable, and stock in the principal mines is advancing. Shares in the Ophir mines are selling at $1,000 to $1,200 per foot, and parties predict that $2,000 will be the market price within six months.

SHIP NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—Arrived, March 14, brig Frinaden, from Sidney. March 12, ships Anglo-Saxon, from New York; St. Marks, from Liverpool; brig Sheet Anchor, from Coronel.

Sailed, March 16, bark Robert Passenger, from Melbourne.

The ship Radient has been chartered for a load of wheat to Liverpool, and the Sierra Nevada has been loaded for New York.

Spoken per Anglo-Saxon, January 27th, latitude 44 02, longitude 79 55, W., ship Loranthian, of New Bedford, 1,400 bbls. oil; February 16th, latitude 4 19 S., longitude 108 20, was boarded by a boat from the ship Louisiana, of N. B., thirty months out; 300 bbls. oil since leaving Cavita.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

A moderate jobbing trade closes the week's business, with the usual limited sales from first hands. Foreign Brandies, however, form an exception, some 2,000 packages, principally lower grades, having changed hands in the past three days, on terms generally withheld, but an improvement. Candles are rather weaker, at 19@20 cts. Domestic Spirits advancing. Alcohol firm at 80 cts. There is a slightly increased activity in groceries; crushed Sugar drooping, and not saleable, at about 11½ cts. Rio Coffee 15½ cts. Lard a trifle improved. The Wheat market is active at extreme prices. Sales of about 10,000 sacks per day for export, $1.16. Barley is purchased quite freely for New York, 1 ct. per lb.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—During the late Executive session of the Senate about four hundred nominations were confirmed, nearly fifty of which were sent in by the President yesterday.

The Post Office Department, under the recently enacted provision of the law, has restored the mail service between Georgetown and Lexington, Missouri, to six times a week.

Gen. Wm. Hickey was elected Assistant Secretary of the Senate, and not Secretary as erroneously stated in the newspapers. Asbury Dickens retains the latter position.

The trial of Captain Armstrong for the surrender of Pensacola Navy Yard is still progressing.—The Government has sent to Florida for witnesses.

Much anxiety is expressed respecting the distribution of the building of the seven steam sloops-of-war ordered by the last Congress. No official action has been taken on the subject. Besides, the appropriation for that service will not be available till after the 1st of July.

Recently the arrival of Ordnance in Richmond from the Bellona foundry caused an intense excitement, many citizens being apprehensive that they were to be sent to Fort Monroe, and that this movement was accelerated by the present condition of Southern affairs. The truth is, as ascertained at the Ordnance Bureau, the cannon were contracted for three years ago, and the manufacturer merely delivered them at the place agreed upon in order to receive his pay.

The receipts at the Treasury last week were nearly $600,000. The net balance on hand is $1,508,000.

The appointment of Mr. Harvey as Minister to Portugal is regarded as the more complimentary, because it was gracefully conferred without his solicitation, and unanimously confirmed by the Senate. It is universally acceptable and especially to the press, with which he has so long been connected.

Lieut. Horace N. Harrison, of the Navy, died here to-day.

Secretary Cameron left for Pennsylvania this afternoon, to return on Wednesday.

G. W. Lane, recently confirmed as Judge for the Northern and Southern Districts of Alabama, will, it is said, endeavor to hold his court at Athens, in the Union part of that State.

Dr. Palfrey, of Cambridge, has been appointed Postmaster at Boston.

Arrival of the Steamer Quaker City—Annexation of San Domingo to Spain.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The steamer Quaker City, from Havana on the 25th, has arrived. There was much excitement there on the subject of the annexation of San Domingo to Spain. It seems that the system of Spanish emigration has been going on at that island, the emigrants being instructed when the proper time arrived to hoist the Spanish flag and invoke the protection of Spain. This was done on the 16th instant, much to the astonishment of the blacks and natives there. When the news of this event reached Havana, the frigate Blanca, fully armed with a large number of regular troops, was despatched, sailing thither on the 23rd. Two screw frigates also soon followed with 5,000 regulars. A large military and naval force of 10,000 men is said to be on their way from Spain to Cuba. It is stated that Hayti will soon share the same fate as San Domingo, with the consent of France.

The steamer Mohawk arrived from Havana on Sunday.

Business at Havana was depressed.

A million dollars in specie are said to be en route from Spain, to aid the metallic circulation of the island.

Sugar was quiet; freights were declining.

Among the passengers by this steamer are ex-President Miramon's family and suite; Samuel Colt and family, of Hartford; Major Patterson, bearer of despatches from St. Domingo to Washington; M. Alvarez, Spanish Consul at St. Domingo; Lieut. Tyrell, of U. S. Army; C. T. Gardilla and Mr. Edwards, of the American Coast Survey.

FROM TEXAS.

Adoption of the Constitution—Gov. Houston Denounces the Confederacy.

NEW ORLEANS, March 28.—Galveston dates to the 26th have been received. The Convention elected Mr. Ford, Colonel, and Col. Baylor, Lieutenant Colonel of a regiment of mounted rangers, to serve twelve months on the frontier, in addition to the regiment ordered by Secretary Walker.

On the 23d the Convention in committee, debated the Confederate Constitution, and adopted it almost unanimously. The vote in the Convention on engrossing the ordinance ratifying the Constitution, was almost unanimous.

Governor Houston and Mr. Hamilton, on the 26th, delivered speeches at Austin, violently denouncing the Convention and the Confederacy.

FROM PENSACOLA.

Departure of the Brooklyn—Arrival of Confederate Troops.

NEW ORLEANS, March 28.—The advices from Pensacola are to the 26th inst. The United States steamer Brooklyn had left, and it was supposed she had gone to Key West to obtain provisions. The Confederate troops continue arriving at Pensacola, and will soon number 5,000 men.

Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, March 29.—A resolution was introduced in Convention to-day for terminating the debate in Committee of the Whole on Tuesday next. This was violently opposed by Messrs. Morton, Ambler and Staples. The matter will be compromised. Tim. Rives spoke seven hours in favor of the Union. Without coming to any action the Convention adjourned.

Philadelphia Methodist Conference—Repeal of the Slavery Chapter.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—The Philadelphia Methodist Conference, to-day, adopted the report of the Committee on the State of the Church, repealing the new chapter on slavery, inserted in the discipline at the last Conference, leaving future Conferences to make their own regulations on the subject; concurring in the resolutions of the last Baltimore Conference, and requesting the General Conference, at its next session, to repeal the chapter on slavery, and, instead thereof, empower each Annual Conference, within whose bounds the institution of slavery exists, to make their own regulations in regard to it.

Also, adopting an address to the Methodists of Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia, assuring them of their profoundest sympathies in their present disquietude and agitated condition on the question of a division of the Conference.

A resolution was also adopted declaring it to be inexpedient to divide the Philadelphia Conference by State lines at this time. During the discussion on these resolutions, there was a scene of excitement and the Church was crowded.

Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—The Committee on Federal Relations, in the House, yesterday, reported the following resolution, which was passed; yeas 62, nays 42:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient for the General Assembly to take any steps for calling a National Convention to propose amendments to the Constitution, as recommended by the State Convention.

Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Cabinet met at an early hour this morning. The Administration is not particularly popular among the representatives of the press for news revelations, but, according to current reports, the threatening events in the South to-day occupy its attention.

Suspected Fraud.

CINCINNATI, March 28.—Drafts purporting to have been drawn by the Cataract Bank, Lockport, New York, on the Ocean Bank of New York for $7,000, have been sold here to bankers. One of the party was arrested, and $50,000 of the same description of drafts were found in his trunk. Another party has gone West with a supply of $40,000.—The first drafts sold were intended to be paid in order to obtain a credit, but it is believed that a general fraud was contemplated.

Southern Pacific Railroad.

NEW ORLEANS, March 28.—The stockholders of the Pacific Railroad are responding liberally to the call of the President for an advance of $1 for each share, many paying the whole amount at once.

Conterfeit $5 and $10 bills on the Bank of Mobile are in circulation.

Shot by a Burglar.

CINCINNATI, March 28.—Perry J. Moore, a well known citizen, was shot yesterday morning by a burglar, who entered his house for the purpose of robbery. Mr. Moore lies in a critical condition.

Congressional Nomination.

PARKERSBURG, March 29.—Hon. Albert G. Jenkins was re-nominated for Congress from this district by the Democratic Convention which assembled here yesterday. He was nominated on the first ballot by acclamation.

The Steamer Bienville.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The case of the steamer Bienville has been arranged at Washington, and she will now sail on Monday, her regular day.

Marine Disaster.

NORFOLK, March 29.—The schooner Sarah Hillard is ashore eighty miles south of Cape Henry. Her cargo of red cedar will probably be saved. Assistance has been sent to her.

Attorney General of New Jersey.

TRENTON, March 29.—Frederick T. Freelinghuysen has been appointed Attorney General of New Jersey, vice Wm. Dayton.

Four Days Later From Europe.

THE CITY OF BALTIMORE'S MAILS.

THE ADDRESS OF THE EMPEROR.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

THE REVOLT AT WARSAW.

The screw steamer City of Baltimore, Captain Petrie, which left Liverpool at noon on the 13th of March, and Queenstown on the 14th, arrived at New York on Thursday.

The steamer Africa reached Liverpool about 1 A. M. on the 11th, and the Jura on the forenoon of the 12th instant.

The Kangaroo reached Queenstown at 10 A. M. on the 13th.

The City of Baltimore brings £84,828 in sterling. The list of consignees are in the stock department.

Among the passengers in the City of Baltimore are the Right Rev. E. Connell, Rev. Francis Blake and Rev. John Mackin.

On the 27th, lat. 40 46, lon. 60 37, passed steamer Prince Albert, from New York for Galway.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 13.—There is a continued tendency to improvement in the London money and stock market, which is now checked only by the disagreeable accounts brought by every mail from your side. This afternoon we have New York dates by the Kangaroo to the 2d of March, and as they seem to indicate that the 4th of March will be a day of bitter animosity if not of danger, they have caused our funds, which had previously manifested much buoyancy, to experience a partial reaction.

Gold is pouring in upon us from all parts of the continent in quantities more than sufficient to compensate for what is remitted to America. The present steamer takes out $405,000, and it may be presumed that the Cunard boat on the 16th will carry a larger sum.

American securities were strong this morning until the receipt of the news by the Kangaroo, when Erie declined from 29½ to 28¾, and Illinois Central from 24¼ discount to 26. More disquiet, however, is now felt with regard to Federal than other stocks.

The wheat market is firm. The grain does not look altogether well, and we have again rather an abundance of rain.

Owing to the increasing abundance of money, bills can be discounted in our market at 7¼ per cent., ¾ below the Bank of England rate. A general opinion consequently prevails that the bank directors will either to-morrow or to-morrow week retrace their recent impolitic action, and lower the charge to 7 per cent.

The cotton market opened heavily this week, but has been firm to-day on the prospect of a struggle with the South.

In the House of Lords, on the 11th instant, a bill to amend the law relating to the marriage of Protestants and Roman Catholics in Irelnnd was read a first time.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, the navy estimates (the main features of which have already been published) were presented by Lord C. Paget. A general debate ensued touching the condition of the English navy, as compared with that of France and other European powers.—The number of men asked for, 78,200, was finally voted.

Mr. Gregory had given notice in the House of Commons of his intention on an early day to call the attention of Government to the expediency of a prompt recognition of the Southern Confederacy of America.

The old established London *Morning Chronicle* had reduced its price to one penny.

A subscription has been set on foot in London to enable M. Kossuth to defend the action which the Austrian Government has commenced relative to the Hungarian notes in preparation in London.

Sir Charles Wyke, British Minister to Mexico, was about to sail for the scene of his labors.

The new steamer Hibernian, of the Galway line, had made a satisfactory official trial trip. She had exceeded 15 knots an hour.

FRANCE.

The discussion on the address was commenced in the Corps Legislatif on the 11th inst. The Italian question formed the principal staple of the debate. M. Kobb Bernard made a strong attack upon the policy of the Government in Italy, maintaining that the policy of England had been victorious, while that of France had become, in spite of herself, the support of revolution. He concluded by saying:

"The moment has arrived to choose between principles which give life, and those which destroy.—Let us not loose sight of the fact that there is something worse than a subverted government, and that is, a government which follows a suicidal policy."

M. Billaut replied:

"The Government protests against the preceding speech, against the reproach that the dignity of France had been lowered, and against the imprudent menace that disturbances might break out in this country. I shall afterward show that the policy of France is Catholic, but at the same time liberal; that it has never been Ultramontane; and finally, that it will remain a French policy."

M. Baroche, in the name of the Government, denied that France was agitated, and said:

"Agitation only reigns where hostile parties mask themselves in order to attack the policy of the Emperor."

The debate was continued on the 12th, several members maintaining that English policy had triumphed in Italy, and that it was entirely hostile to the policy of France.

Another conference on the Syrian question was held in Paris on the 11th. It was said that an agreement between the powers on this question would soon take place.

The Bourse on the 12th was dull and a shade lower. Rentes closed 68f. 5c.

The drafts of the Ottoman Government for £400,000 on M. Mires, which matured on the 12th, were duly provided for.

The Paris market for flour was dull and prices had slightly declined. In wheat there has been no change.

ITALY.

There was a rumor that Francis the Second had ordered General Fergola to surrender Messina.—Another report says that the General was expected to be compelled to surrender by his own garrison.

The night lights had been removed from the approaches to the roadstead of Messina by order of the Neapolitan commander.

The Sardinian Minister of War is said to have decided on razing the fortifications of Gaeta to the ground.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies, Zanolini, President by seniority, made a speech, in which he expressed the hope that Rome was about to be made the capital of Italy, and that the deliverance of Venice was approaching. He also eulogized Garibaldi.

Ratazzi, the chosen President of the Chambers, in his speech on taking the chair, applauded the speeches of Prince Napoleon and M. Von Vincke, praised Garibaldi, and expressed confidence in the solution of the questions of Rome and Venice.

Count Cavour, in presenting a project of law proclaiming the kingdom of Italy, said:

"Italy is completing the work of her constitution, and is making herself one country by her laws and institutions as she is already one by language. On the opening of Parliament you saluted Victor Emmanuel under the new title which Italy, from Turin to Palermo, has accorded him. You will confirm it, as the Senate has done, by your universal suffrage."

A despatch from Rome says the Duke de Grammont had been charged to announce to the Pope that the Emperor Napoleon disavowed the speech of Prince Napoleon in the French Senate.

There were reports at Rome that the Sardinians would be in that city on the 18th of March.

The *Opinione* of Turin denies the report that negotiations had been entered into between the Sardinian Government and Rome.

The Queen of Spain is said to have offered the Pope her royal palace at Madrid; but the Pope announced his intention of remaining at Rome.

An elaborate system of opposition against the new Government of Italy had come to light in the shape of a long series of instructions to confessors in which almost every form of opposition to Victor Emmanuel's rule is insisted upon as a religious duty.

Cardinal Antonelli had sent a despatch to the Pontifical Charge d'Affaires in Paris, replying to M. de la Guerroniere's late pamphlet. He boldly charges the Emperor with being the cause of all the troubles which beset the Government of the Holy See.

The gift of a piece of land by Garibaldi for an English Church at Naples had been approved by the Prince-Lieutenant-General.

AUSTRIA.

A letter from General Turr and General Klapka had been published, exhorting the Hungarians not to compromise the deliverance of Hungary by a premature movement, which they say Austrian agents are fomenting. General Turr urges his countrymen to preserve their forces intact for more favorable circumstances.

POLAND.

All continued quiet at Warsaw, but late advices assert that the agitation, though muffled, was on the increase. Russian troops continued to arrive.

Funeral ceremonies took place in all the churches of Warsaw on the 9th instant. Public order was maintained without the concurrence of the police. The Emperor's reply to the address was awaited with great anxiety.

Subscriptions for a monument to the victims of 27th February reached a considerable sum.

It was stated that the movement commenced at Warsaw was becoming general in Poland. In Lithuania and the Ruthenian provinces, adhesions to the address got up in Warsaw were being everywhere sent in.

The Austrian journals were showing a very hostile spirit toward Russia in regard to the Warsaw disturbances.

TURKEY.

The Constantinople correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 1st inst., says:

"On Friday last there was a reception at the American Minister's in honor of the anniversary of the birthday of Washington. At a ball in the evening nearly all the representatives of the European States were present, with the exception of Sir Henry Bulwer, whose absence has been the occasion of much remark. It appears that some difference occurred between his Excellency and the American Minister, in consequence of the latter having requested the members of the Corps Diplomatique to attend the reception in full uniform. The result was that neither the Ambassador nor any of his attaches were present."

According to despatches in the French papers the Mussulmans were assuming most threatening attitudes towards the Christians in Syria.

Latest via Queenstown.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GENERAL NEWS.

A despatch from Lisbon states that owing to the bad prospects of the grain crops, the ministry contemplate measures for the permanent admission of wheat at a fixed duty of 8s., but if the ensuing harvest is unfavorable, free importation for a limited time is anticipated.

Two hundred and seventy noblemen and gentlemen were present at her Majesty's levee yesterday.

Including the gold despatched yesterday the total sent to America since end of November is about £4,480,000.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that the warmest advocates of the Pope's temporal power do not calculate on more than a minority of eighty to ninety on the amendment that it be maintained.

The *Moniteur* ascribes the surrender of Messina to the good offices of the French Government.

The *Times* insists that it was impossible to go into Mr. Locke King's county franchise bill, defeated last night, without going into the whole question of the representation.

The *Daily News* laments this defeat and the fate of reform. The door of the Constitution may be shut against the artisan class, but they will not the less grow into a class-power, honorable in numbers and intelligence. We have been and must be a nation.

The report of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, to be presented on the 18th instant, recommends that the company should still be kept formally in existence, so as to preserve its original privileges, consisting of agreements with the American Company, and its direct connection with the Governments of England and the United States.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 13.—The debate on the address in the Corps Legislatif terminated this evening. M. Keller examined all the phases of the Emperor's Italian policy. He criticised the course followed by France, and warmly defended the temporal power of the Pope. He considered that the Government appears to renounce all its former engagements. Its condescensions seem to be assured to the spoilers, and its rigors to those who had been unspoiled. Nothing, he said, justified such conduct. It is not before Piedmont that France has moved backward; behind Piedmont there is an astute power of whom Sardinia is the tool—this power is the revolution supported by England, personified in the person of Orsini. [Prolonged agitation and very loud murmurs in the house.]

M. Keller has also recalled the manifestations of the army and of the great bodies of State, who, at the time of the attempt against the life of the Emperor, desired that the guilty parties should be reached, who were preparing all those machinations under the shelter of the hospitality of England.

PARIS, March 13.—The *Patrie* of this evening, says it is not true that Prince Napoleon is about to proceed to Italy. The debate on the address was continued to-day in the Corps Legislatif. M. Keller criticised the policy of the Government, and demanded that Government should state what policy it would follow in future.

POLAND.

WARSAW, March 13.—General Magendorff has arrived here, the bearer of the Emperor's reply to the address of the Polish citizens. A separate Council of State has been granted by the Emperor to the Kingdom of Poland of which Zomoisky has been appointed President.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, March 13.—The Sardinian Government has lodged a complaint with the Federal Council against Bishop Morrely, on account of the pastoral letter issued by him during Lent having contained some remarks disrespectful to King Victor Emmanuel. The Government of the Canton of Fribourg, before whom this complaint has been presented as the only competent tribunal, has rejected it.

INDIA AND CHINA.

SHANGHAI, January 24.—Pekin is quiet. The troops at Tien-tsin are healthy. The treaty is working satisfactorily. The rebels have been defeated by the imperialists at Ehsin. In Japan affairs are peaceful.

CANTON, February 1.—Lord Elgin has left. The English Admiral and Sir H. Grant have arrived out. The American ship Hesperus has been destroyed by fire. Trade is depressed.

CALCUTTA, February 8.—The famine continues in the Northwest provinces.

SINGAPORE, February 7.—The Java cable has been lost. The French have been victorious at Sagon. The French transport Wese has been wrecked. Everything is quiet.

WEST AFRICAN MAILS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, March 13.—The R. M. S. Cleopatra arrived this afternoon, with advices from Fernando Po to January 29th, Cameroons 31st, Old Calabar February 2d, Bonney 7th, Brass 7th, Benin 8th, Lagos 10th, Accra 12th, Cape Coast 14th, Cape Palmas 16th, Sierra Leone 21st, Bathurst 25th, Teneriffe March 3d, Maderia 5th.

She brings 2,180 ounces of gold dust, £3,867 in specie and 46 passengers.

At Malimba, H. M. S. Ganges had arrived for the protection of British trading interests from native incursions. A cannibal festival had taken place at Bonney. The victims' heads were cut off and exhibited in front of the public places of worship. Trade on Gold-Coast good. The loss of the ship Roderick Dhu was reported off Cape Palmas on Feb. 8th.—Officers and crew saved. Wreck plundered by the natives.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

[*Daily News City Article, 14th.*]

Consols closed ⅛ per cent. lower than yesterday. English Railroad Stocks showed rather a drooping tendency. In the discount market no new feature.

[*Times City Article.*]

A further sum of about £64,000 in gold was bought by the bank to-day. A very large amount of continental gold is expected to be carried to the bank to morrow.—According to some expectations the next India steamer is likely to bring a total of £500,000 in silver. In the discount market to-day choice bills of two or three months were negotiated at 7⅛ per cent.; some persons were therefore disposed to anticipate the probability of the bank, at the weekly court to-morrow, cutting their rate down to 7 per cent.

Funds opened steady at yesterday's improved rates, but latest news from New York, indicating the probability of Lincoln's inauguration being the signal of excesses, if not for the commencement of actual hostilities, caused a decline, at which the market closed. The same cause depressed the railway market, but at the close there was a tendency to recover.

LONDON OPENING PRICES, March 14.—Consols, Money 91⅞@91⅞. Consols on account, 92⅛@92⅛. New Three's—Shut.

LONDON, 1 P. M., Prices, March 14 —Consols, Money 91⅞@91⅞. Consols on account 92⅛@92⅜. New Three's—Shut.

LONDON, March 14.—Noon.—Consols opened firm and advanced to 92 5-16 buyers, and are now steady at 92¼ to 92⅜, with very little doing. Shares inactive, but prices generally have improved, and the tone of the market good. Canadas unchanged. American flat.

The Bank Court have risen without making any alteration in the rate of discount.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, March 14 —Market very firm. Sales probably about 8,000 or 9,000 bales. Imports 1,786. Previously 68,169.

STILL LATER.

LONDON, March 14.—The *Times* has received the following despatch from its correspondent at Naples:

MESSINA, Wednesday, March 13.—The citadel has surrendered to the army and fleet. The troops will leave for Naples by Frossinone early in April. There was an encounter a few days ago between the French 71st Regiment of the line and 700 Papal Zouaves.

A French Colonel was killed and forty-three men wounded. How the affair ended has not transpired. Romano has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted. The municipal election will take place on the 24th.

Division on Mr. Locke King's bill. Lord Palmerston, and the other seven members of the Cabinet who have seats in the House of Commons, voted for the second reading.

TURIN, March 13.—Count Cavour to-day announced the surrender of the citadel of Messina, to the Chamber of Deputies. The Chamber passed amid acclamations a vote of thanks to the land and sea forces. The project of a law respecting the assumption of the title of King of Italy has been formally received.

NAPLES, March 12.—The citadel of Messina capitulated yesterday evening. The conditions of the capitulation are not yet known. Civitella Del Nonto will not be able to hold out much longer.—Liberto Romano has tendered his resignation as director of the affairs of the interior.

Prince Carignan has given orders that the Neapolitan officers who are staying in the Roman States shall be allowed to return to Naples. The Italian army is to be divided into six corps d'armee, the fourth corps, under command of General Cialdini, will proceed to Bologna.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, March 14.—The steamship Nova Scotian, from Portland March 2d, arrived at this port to-day.

Steamship Fulton, from New York March 2d, touched at Southampton yesterday, and landed the English portion of her mails and passengers.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Cotton opened firm. The sales yesterday and to-day foot up 20,000 bales, of which 6,000 were taken by speculators, the market closing with an upward tendency.

Breadstuffs firm but quiet.

Provisions quiet.

LONDON, Thursday, March 14—P. M.—Consols closed at 91⅞@91⅞ for money, and 92⅛@92⅜ for the account. Illinois Central Railroad shares are quoted 27@28; New York Central 71@73.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived from New York, ships Dei Fratelli, at Liverpool; Royal Sovereign, at Falmouth, and A. Hutchinson, at Belfast.

Arrived from Savannah, ship Admiral, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Mobile, ship Lancaster, at Hamburg.

Arrived from New Orleans, ship Cambrian, at Deal.

HEAPS OF SNOW AT ST. JOHN, N. B.—The following extract from a letter from St. John, N. B., dated March 24, shows that our colonial neighbors have had a liberal supply of snow:

"We have had the most fearful snow-storm ever experienced in this colony since its settlement. There is now at least seven feet of snow on the level, and more probably it will average eight feet. All communication with the country is cut off. Five mails from Boston are now due, and two or three days may elapse before we get them. My letter to Frederickton had not reached there, although the sixth day on the way. This is a mail route of eleven hours. In the streets of this city the snow is 12 to 15 feet deep, and photographists were occupied yesterday in getting the extraordinary scenes."

NEW COATING FOR TELEGRAPH WIRES.—Mr. J. Macintosh, of London, in the patent taken out by him recently says: "When the telegraph wires are insulated with gutta percha, minute pores exist in the covering, and when insulated with india rubber, it absorbs from eighteen to twenty-five per cent. of water." To remedy these defects, Mr. Macintosh mixes gutta percha and india rubber with paraffine or stearic acid. The proportions are about seventy-five parts of gutta percha or india rubber to twenty-five parts by weight of stearic acid. These substances, in such proportions, are mixed together by grinding it in the common manner and applying it hot to cover the wires.

At Chicago, on Friday, a colored woman obtained a warrant against her husband for living with a "bright mulatto" woman, who recently came to reside with them. The wife had tried every effort to reclaim him without resorting to the law. His offence was greatly aggravated by the fact, that he was a slave previous to his marriage, and the complainant purchased his freedom with the fruit of years of labor.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

[*From the London Times, March 12.*]

At any rate for the present, the great American Union is effectually divided into two rival confederacies. The Southern, tainted with the blight of slavery, stained with past, and by no means free from the imputation of future filibustering expeditions, and called into existence, it would seem, by a course of deliberate and deep-laid treason on the part of the high officers of the government of Washington. In the Northern Confederacy, on the contrary, slavery, if not wholly extinguished, assumes a temporary and provisional character. No treachery has been at work to produce the disruption, and the principles avowed are such as to command the sympathies of every free and enlightened people. Such are the widely different auspices under which the two rival Republics start into existence. But mankind will not ultimately judge these things by sympathies and antipathies; they will be greatly swayed by their own interest, and the two Republics must be weighed, not by their professions or their previous history, but by the conduct they pursue and the position they maintain among the Powers of the earth. Their internal institutions are their own affair; their financial and political arrangements emphatically ours. Brazil is a slaveholding empire, but by its good faith and good conduct it has contrived to establish for itself a place in the hierarchy of nations far superior to that of many Powers which are free from this domestic contamination. If the Northern Confederacy of America evinces a determination to act in a narrow, exclusive and unsocial spirit, while its Southern competitor extends the hand of good fellowship to all mankind, with the exception of its own bondsmen, *we must not be surprised to see the North, in spite of the goodness of its cause and the great negative merit of the absence of slavery, sink into a secondary position, and lose the sympathy and regard of mankind.*

We may be said to be already in possession of the first fruits of the American disruption. The secession of so many members of the two houses of Congress has conferred upon the North an undisputed majority for the first time. They have not been slow to avail themselves to the utmost of this advantage. They have, indeed, done nothing appreciable towards healing the wounds of their distracted country. They have taken no decided measure, either of conciliation or coercion. The South has been allowed to mature its preparations, to seize the federal arsenals and forts, and to organize a new government, without even an intelligible protest from the Legislature at Washington. There was much excuse for this. The period between the election of the new President and the surrender of office by the old is a sort of interregnum, in which it may be said all legislative and executive activity is paralyzed. But, though unable to do anything for the cause of the Union, the Senate and the Congress have employed the interregnum to strike a second blow at the commerce, the finance and the general prosperity of the country infinitely more fatal than any abstraction of territory or diminution of population.

They employed the last weeks of what is probably the last session of the last Congress of the United States of America in undoing all the progress that has been made in the direction of free trade, and in manacling their country once more in the fetters of a protection amounting to prohibition. We fear that the bill has already received the assent of the President, and that at the present moment the twenty millions of exports which England sent last year to the United States, have, as far as laws and regulations can affect it, been virtually excluded. If Americans wish to know with what feelings this measure has been regarded in England, they have only to turn to the trade reports of the *Times*, and their curiosity will be gratified. Thus, we find from Birmingham that a hardware and cutlery trade of £3,800,000 is looked upon as worthless. South Staffordshire is in dismay. "The conduct of Congress on the Tariff bill has much changed the tone of public feeling with reference to the secessionists; and none here, even those whose sympathies are with the Northern States, attempt to justify the course which the protectionists in Congress have pursued."

In Manchester the proposed increase of duties on cotton goods in the United States is causing great attention. In Newcastle it is considered that it will be impossible to do business with the United States on the terms set out in the tariff, while the business with the Southern States is described as satisfactory. In Sheffield considerable apprehension is felt as to the effect of the new tariff on the steel trade. In Wolverhampton the anticipation that the tariff has become law darkens the already gloomy prospects of the iron trade. When it is remembered that all this ill-will and disruption of international ties and sympathies, which were becoming closer every day, and which America never needed more than now, is to be effected for no better object than that of protracting the sickly existence of an artificial manufacturing system, raised and nurtured at the expense of the shipping and trade of the country, and by levying an odious tribute from all classes not concerned in manufactures, we cannot but wonder at the madness of democracy and its utter inability to apprehend and retain the most obvious principles of economical science. Protection was quite as much a cause of the disruption of the Union as slavery. In that respect it has done its worst, but it is destined, if we mistake not, to be the fruitful mother of other disruptions. What interest have the great agricultural Western States, for instance, in being made tributaries to the iron masters of Pennsylvania, or the cotton spinners of Lowell? They will desire, as the South have desired, a direct trade with England, and the peculiar position of Canada, with its facilities of communication by lake, river and railway, will show them the readiest means of obtaining a direct trade by a fresh separation—possibly by an amalgamation with our own colonies.

These topics are so obvious, that we forbear to insist upon them; but we beg to point out, for the comfort of our own countrymen and the warning of the government of the United States, that in attempting to exclude at one blow twenty millions of exports from their territory, they have undertaken a task quite beyond their power. They may, indeed, destroy their own Customs' revenue; they may give additional strength to those vested interests which claim a prescriptive right to live on the vitals of the community; they may ruin the shipping and cripple the commerce of the towns on the Atlantic seaboard, *but they cannot prevent English manufactures from permeating the United States from one end to the other*. A glance at the map is sufficient to show this. The Southern Confederacy will, of course, desire no better than to make Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New Orleans depots of English manufactures, to be smuggled across the long and imperceptible frontier which separates them from the United States. *Nay, it is quite possible that the great city of New York may prefer to declare itself a free port, and to become the depot of an enormous illicit traffic, rather than see its wharves rotting, its streets deserted, and its harbor empty, because a suicidal folly has driven commerce to the inferior harbors of the South.* The indented coasts of the Northern States give ample opportunity for smuggling, and, what is still more important, the frontier between Canada and the Union is virtually traced by the stream of the St. Lawrence and the centre of the great Lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron. It is a region which might have been created for the express purpose of punishing the presumptuous folly of seeking to erect the barrier of prohibition between nations which have long enjoyed the mutual benefits of commercial intercourse. The smuggler will redress the errors of the statesman, as he has so often done before. The change may occasion delay, loss and inconvenience; but the stream is too mighty to be choked, and no sooner will the old channel have been stopped than a new one will be forced.

[*From the London News, March 12.*]

Mr. Gregory has given notice that on an early day he will call the attention of her Majesty's government to the expediency of a prompt recognition of the Southern Confederacy of America. There is no occasion for Mr. Gregory or any one else to be anxious to get our government to acknowledge the so-called Southern Confederacy of American States. The practice of the British government in such cases is firmly established and well understood—viz: *to recognize all de facto governments, irrespective of opinions, origin, or any circumstance but the fact of being the actually established ruling power.* If ever, and whenever that happens with the Southern States which now profess to be a confederacy, *there can be no doubt about their being recognized by all the European Powers, and by England with the utmost certainty and distinctness.* But the case has not yet reached this stage; and it is very far from reaching it.—The secession leaders, who have assumed office, do not pretend to be more than a provisional body; no appeal has been made to the people of their States; none of the constitutional conditions of republican organization have as yet been complied with; and none of the antecedents which were specified by the founders of the republic as justifying rebellion have occurred.

AFFAIRS IN CHARLESTON.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

This body convened at Charleston on Tuesday, pursuant to a call of its President, but beyond the reception of several resolutions, which, under the rules of the Convention, were laid over until the succeeding day, it transacted no business.

Among the resolutions thus submitted was one by W. P. Shingler, ordering that the supplies now permitted Major Anderson be cut off. Judge Wardlaw moved to lay the resolution on the table, upon the ground that it would be improper on the part of the Convention to dictate to others, who had the matter in charge, and who were probably better informed, their course of action.

A resolution cordially endorsing the election of Davis and Stephens as President and Vice President of the Provisional Government would, if adopted, it was contended by the Hon. J. W. Hayne, be, in effect, a ratification of the Montgomery Constitution, and he opposed its adoption without full opportunity for testing the sense of the Convention. "It is very probable," said Mr. Hayne, "that the Constitution does not in every point meet the views of every single member upon this floor. There was scarcely a thinking man of this body who might not wish to have it amended in some one particular. But if a discussion is to take place upon every man's suggestion, it would be a very long time before they could arrive at any conclusion at all." He desired the Convention to form their opinion during the recess, and to vote on the succeeding day.

The resolutions were all laid over.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

The subject of direct trade with Europe is engaging the exclusive attention of commercial circles in Charleston, and the *Mercury* exultingly announces that the practical test of the experiment may now be counted almost by days.

"Our insurance companies, we learn, yesterday resumed their old rates of insurance. This will be gratifying news to our commercial community."—*Mercury.*

WHOLESALE TRADE IN CHARLESTON.

The *Mercury* asserts that the business men of Charleston are already begining to reap the advantages of the independent stand which the South has taken. Business of all kinds has increased, it says, at an amazing pace; customers are thronging the city from all quarters of the South, and the indications are that Charleston is destined to become the commercial metropolis of the Confederate States.

FOLLOWING UP THE HUNT FOR PLACE IN CHURCH.—Never was there such a throng of hungry leeches as now blockade the departments at Washington after office. Their rapacity is astonishing. A correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* writes:

"I am told that a high dignitary of State has been obliged to leave off going to church, owing to the fact that his path thereto is beset by applicants for his autograph. Three followed him into church last Sabbath, and three others cooled their heels in the horsesheds, during the sermon."

ALLEGED ERROR IN THE ELECTION RETURNS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The Charlestan *Courier* of Wednesday says:

It is reported to the *Courier* on information apparently reliable and direct, that a large error has been detected in the official reports of the election for Convention in some of the western counties of North Carolina. The correction of the error (if our report is right) would change the result, or at least leave a tie.

WASHINGTON RUMORS.

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

THE POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

The resolution of Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, introduced into the Senate this morning, declaring it the duty of the President to use all his power to hold the public property and enforce the laws in all the seceded States, is regarded as a blow levelled at the administration, and intended to intimidate, and if possible force it to change its peace policy. The radical, or war wing of the Republican party, are using their utmost efforts to bring on a collision. They fearlessly and openly denounce the evacuation of Fort Sumter, and have informed the administration that if it surrenders one iota more, the party is gone to the dogs, and that they are ready and are determined to make open war upon it.

The Southern Commissioners have most positive assurances from the administration that no attempt would be made to reinforce Pickens. This has been repeated to them several times. They feel bound to take these assurances. They have no right to go behind this. If the administration have so decided, then, of course, the responsibility of precipitating a collision, and plunging the country into civil war, will rest solely with the powers that be.

A Republican Senator stated to-day that there was no doubt that the abandonment of Fort Pickens would take place in less than twenty days.—The hesitancy, it is said, of the administration, in regard to this point, is from the same cause that has created the delay in the case of Fort Sumter, namely, a desire to avoid its effect on the New England elections. There is no doubt, however, of the ultimate purpose of the administration.

THE MOVEMENTS AND OBJECTS OF THE SOUTHERN COMMISSIONERS.

The Southern Commissioners are in constant communication with the government at Montgomery, and act in accord with its feelings, which are primarily to exhaust every possible mode of obtaining a peaceful solution of the questions growing out of the late secession. They do not desire recognition by this Government. They have erected an independent nationality, and feel able to defend it against all comers. Their business here is to procure the peaceful evacuation of the forts within their limits now held by federal troops, and to treat for an amicable arrangement of their complicated relations with the federal government.—They are acting with consummate prudence and ability, and are sacrificing all technicalities and forms to secure the substantial purpose of their mission.

FORT SUMTER.

No decision has yet been made by the President in regard to Fort Sumter, but, from the nature of the official and personal reports submitted to him, there can be little doubt as to his final determination. It may be announced immediately, or withheld, according to circumstances. Mr. Lincoln has never concealed his indisposition to make any seeming concession to the rebels, and nothing but a necessity which cannot be avoided will induce him to yield now.

A CONSISTENT COERCIONIST.

Of all the members of the Cabinet, Secretary Blair alone has never yielded in his opposition to the evacuation of Fort Sumter. Although left alone at last, he continued to insist that the stain inflicted upon the federal authorities by the firing into the Star of the West should be wiped out, and the post reinforced and held, at all hazards, until the last hope of a reconstruction of the Union has disappeared.

THE FOREIGN APPOINTMENTS.

The appointments to-day for foreign missions are the theme of great criticism in all circles, owing to their utter unfitness and inexperience in diplomacy. The President, instead of giving some of these important positions, as he was advised to do, to conservative men from the Border States, has conferred them on persons who have no political status or influence in the States from whence they are appointed. The friends of Winter Davis, who confidently expected that he would get the Russian mission, are furious, and threaten all sorts of things against Mr. Lincoln for appointing a red and black Republican foreigner to one of the leading Courts of Europe.

About a dozen gentlemen connected with the press have been appointed to foreign missions and other prominent positions.

THE EFFECT OF SCHURZ'S APPOINTMENT.

The nomination of Carl Schurz to the Madrid mission took everybody by surprise. What influences brought about this change of programme is not known, but it is certain that the Secretary of State yielded his objections only upon the earnest personal request of the President. Obnoxious and undeserved as the appointment undoubtedly is, general satisfaction is nevertheless expressed at getting Schurz out of the way, as he has given more annoyance and trouble than any other applicant for office, by continued importunities and indiscretions. Many of his countrymen are not slow to express the opinion that he reflects anything but credit on them since the 4th of March.

GEN. WEBB AND THE MISSION TO TURKEY.

The report that Gen. Webb, of the *Courier and Enquirer*, has declined the mission to Constantinople, is contradicted. Report says he will not release his hold upon that unless he knows whether he can be Surveyor of New York.

THE MEXICAN MISSION.

Mr. Corwin expects to leave about the 15th of April for Mexico. The diplomatic representative of that Government here has written to the Governor of Vera Cruz to provide an escort for him from that city to the capital, on account of the banditti infesting the road, and in compliment to the new Minister and Administration.

THE MISSION TO ENGLAND.

Charles Francis Adams has arrived here, and, after receiving his instructions, will depart immediately for the mission to England.

A CALL TO DUTY.

It is esteemed of great importance by the Department of State that all the new Ministers should be at their posts as early as possible.

THE FRONTIER MILITARY POSTS.

Serious difficulties are likely to be experienced during the coming season in supplying the military posts in Nebraska, Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah with provisions and military stores.—Russell, Majors & Waddell, the old contractors, having made an assignment, the assignees are indisposed to undertake the transportation of government supplies, as it is the intention of the War Department to apply all the moneys accruing under the contracts to the liquidation of the acceptances issued by ex-Secret ry Floyd to Mr. Russell. As some of the posts are already short of certain articles of consumption, the delay in forwarding new supplies that will probably arise from the refusal of the assignees to act, will greatly inconvenience the garrisons.

SHOE AND LEATHER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—As another evidence of the direction given to the public mind by the independent action of the South, we would call attention to the advertisement of this manufacturing company in another column. It is a movement of great importance to the whole South. This is a corporation which will benefit alike all the Confederate States, for, in all of them, shoes enter largely into trade, and heretofore Northern manufacturers have furnished the supplies. In this manner, we would see Southern capital and Southern energy and enterprise employed. Too long has the North absorbed the wealth of those States which now form the Southern Confederacy. Let the future bear witness to a successful effort to regain our lost advantages. And this, we predict, will be one of the most profitable investments of the day.—*Charleston Mercury, March 27.*

EVACUATION OF THE TRIBUNE OFFICE.—It is evident that Mr. Lincoln has determined upon an evacuation of the New York *Tribune* office, if he has not decided about Fort Sumter. The following persons attached to that paper have been appointed thus far:—Wm. H. Fry, editor, Secretary of Legation to Sardinia; Richard Hildreth, editor, Consul to Tripoli; James S. Pike, ("J. S. P.") correspondent from Washington, Minister Resident to the Hague; James E. Harvey, Washington reporter, Minister Resident to Portugal. These appointments, except the last, were Mr. Lincoln's, regardless of Mr. Seward, who bears the *Tribune* no love. Mr. Hill, of the *Tribune*, is an applicant for a Consulship, and Henry B. Stanton, a writer in the *Tribune*, is a candidate for Southern United States District Attorneyship, of New York.—*Wash. Cor. Herald.*

DECISION AFFIRMED.—Judge Merrick, of the United States Circuit Court here, has affirmed a decision of the late appeal board of the Patent Office, to the effect, that an unreasonable delay by an applicant for a patent, in pursuing his object to the tribunal of the last resort known to the law in such cases, worked an abandonment. In the case particularly decided upon, there was no proof that delay was occasioned by want of means by the applicant to appeal to the Circuit Court, the examiner and appeal board having previously decided adversely to the claim. The model was exposed to public view some two years before the applicant initiated proceedings to get an endorsement of his case by the court.—*Wash. States.*

STAMPED LETTER PAPER.—The Postmaster General has issued orders for a supply of letter paper, cut and gummed, and embossed with the three cent postage stamp—combining in one both a letter sheet and envelope. This sheet is about half the size of the old fashioned sheet of letter paper—so folded, cut and prepared as above, rendering it an exceedingly neat, convenient pre-paid letter of only about half the weight of those now in use with the envelope. Orders have also been sent for similar sheets, note size. This letter sheet and envelope combined is the greatest improvement in writing materials we have yet had, and will, doubtless, be duly appreciated.

AN INCIDENT OF LENT.—A few days ago a member of a Catholic family in New York sent home for dinner a dish of stewed terrapin, as a harmless luxury which might mitigate the rigor of Lent, without working a violation of the discipline of the church. The name of the composition not being mentioned to the party, it was at first accepted as fish, but soon some suspicion of the nature of the amphibious animal having arisen among the family, some alarm prevailed, and the thing was discussed. Finally it was resolved to consult Prof. Agassiz, of Cambridge, as to whether the eating of terrapin on fast day was a violation of the church law against flesh meat in Lent.

IRON-CLAD SHIPS.—The *Edinburg Review* does not regard the controversy between "iron sides and wooden walls" as conclusively determined, either by argument or experiment, but says: "The conclusion we arrive at is, that although a certain number of these iron-plated ships may be of great use for the defence of the channel or in the Mediterranean, and although they would be extremely formidable in action, yet they are incapable of performing a vast variety of services which wooden ships-of-the-line and frigates do render, and which are at all times indispensable to the public service."

APPOINTING TO OFFICE IN SOUTHERN STATES.—In addition to a District Judge in Alabama, Mr. Lincoln has appointed an Admiralty Judge in Florida for Key West. Davis, of the Southern Confederacy, had previously appointed a Judge for the same place. As Key West is in the possession of United States troops, it is defended by Fort Taylor, and is detached from the main land. Lincoln's appointment has the better prospect of being received and respected for the present.

Through many parts of Canada the excitement in reference to the "end" of the world is being again revived, and new prophets of the Miller school are springing up, who assume to have discovered that the Saviour's second appearance on earth will positively take place in 1868.

A gentleman who was present, informs the Machias, (Mass.,) *Union*, that Senator Granger was hung in effigy by some of the Abolition Republicans at Calais, on Friday night last. Mr. Granger favored the repeal of the personal liberty bill.

The production of oil from the oil wells of Crawford and Venango counties, in Pennsylvania, is now so great that the Philadelphia *North American* anticipates that two or three million dollars will be realized from it this year. The transportation now amounts to five or six hundred bbls. daily, and is rapidly increasing.