THE ÆGIS.

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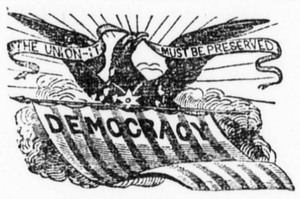

BEL AIR, MD.,

Saturday, January 19, 1861.

CHARLES H. CRAFT & CO.,

No. 9 Second Story, Franklin Building, N. E. Corner of Baltimore and North Streets,

Are our authorized Agents in Baltimore for receiving advertisements and making collections.

V. B. PALMER,

The American Newspaper Agent, N. E. corner of Fifth and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia, is our authorised agent in that city.

☞The "Southern Ægis" has a more extended circulation among the intelligent farmers and business men of Harford, than any other paper in the county. No "Lock Hospital" or other obscene or "Lottery" advertisements will appear in our columns at any price. A large number of our subscribers pay for their paper in advance, and consequently are just the class advertisers desire to reach.

The attention of respectable and legitimate advertisers is directed to the above facts.

The Meeting on Tuesday.

There was a general response on the part of our citizens to the call for a mass meeting on Tuesday to take some action in regard to our national affairs, and our people seemed to be thoroughly imbued with that true Maryland sentiment of exerting every effort to promote and restore harmony and conciliation between North and South, and thereby create a *Union* both lasting and happy, and on such a basis as ambitious politicians cannot disturb; but that if after every effort has failed to induce the Northern people to retrace their steps, and they shall continue to persist in their attempts to force upon the people of the South that "irrepressible conflict" which their leaders have said is inevitable, that then Maryland will make common cause with the rest of the South against the common enemy; and the sooner the people of the North break their sullen silence, and show some disposition to retract the better, for circumstances are fast hurrying the Southern States into a *Union* into which fanaticism and selfishness can never find a foothold.

The Maryland sentiment we have referred to above we have always endeavored to inculcate and impress upon our readers as the one which would comport with the true interests and dignity of our State in a crisis such as the present, and our columns will testify that, before and since Lincoln's election, we have striven to the utmost of our humble abilities to bring our people upon a common platform, which we believed to be the one that, if sustained, would prove the salvation of our country—that we should discard former animosities and prejudices, and forgetting party feuds, all unite in opposing the fearful combination of northern political elements, which, if successful, might prove so completely ruinous to our prosperity as a nation, and so entirely destructive to that Union which all had so many reasons to cherish and uphold; and we still continue to believe that this question must be treated in a spirit free from party trammels or influences of every kind.

The proceedings which we publish below, will speak for themselves. It will be perceived that they express fealty to the American Union, and that it should be preserved—meaning, of course, such an Union as would be enduring through the fact of the equality and rights of all the States being guarantied, in such terms as would admit of no equivocation, and such an Union in which the institution of slavery, the assaults upon which have been the main cause of the present troubles—cannot in the hereafter be assailed. The Crittenden compromise is recommended, and nothing less efficient should be considered as satisfactory to Maryland. The federal government is requested to abstain from coercion, and a State convention is recommended.

The language of the resolutions is not as strong as we would have wished. We would have preferred, also, a more direct expression of sympathy with the South; still, the spirit of them is good; they breathe in moderate words the Maryland idea, and therefore they meet our approbation, particularly as they foreshadow a union of the people of Harford on great issues far above all party considerations.

We would like to furnish our readers with a synopsis of the able, eloquent and patriotic addresses delivered on the occasion by Henry D. Farnandis, Henry W. Archer and Edward Quarles, Esqrs., but we find it impossible to do so. They were received with the utmost enthusiasm, and seemed to inspire the great mass assembled with the seriousness of the difficulties in which we have become involved, and with the necessity of cautious and deliberate yet speedy, firm, determined and united action in their settlement.

Pursuant to public notice, the citizens of Harford county, irrespective of party, met in mass meeting in Bel Air on the 15th inst., when N. W. S. HAYS, Esq., was called to the Chair, with ALEXANDER NORRIS and HENRY A. SILVER, Esqrs., as Vice Presidents, and WM. GALLOWAY and WM. YOUNG, Esqrs., Secretaries. On motion a committee of seven, consisting of Henry W. Archer, Otho Scott, Hamilton Lefevre, Edward Quarles, Thomas W. Hall, Robert S. Rogers, and Dr. Elijah Bond, Esqrs., were appointed to draft and submit resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting upon the great crisis which is now impending over our country. Whilst the committee were absent, the meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by Henry D. Farnandis, Esq. The committee returning, reported through Henry W. Archer, Esq., who prefaced them in eloquent and well-timed remarks, the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved by the people of Harford County, in mass meeting assembled, that we are now, as we have ever been, true to the American Union—that we will exert all our influence for its peaceful preservation, and in our efforts to that end we will rely upon the wisdom and patriotism of the people of Maryland, and upon an all-wise and over-ruling Providence.

Resolved, That we are deeply impressed with the dangers which are threatening the Union, and the interest, peace and security of the State, and have an abiding confidence that there is nothing in the grave questions at issue which is not susceptible of adjustment by fair Constitutional compromise, and it is the opinion of this meeting that Maryland will acquiesce in the proposed constitutional and legislative guarantees known as the "Crittenden Compromise," as a settlement of the fatal controversy which is now distracting the country; but that nothing less efficient than this will or ought to satisfy the people of this State; and that if the North shall persistently refuse to grant us such guarantee of our manifest rights, a due regard to our own security will compel us to dissolve all connection with them, and unite with Virginia and the other Border Slave States.

Resolved, That in our opinion the present condition of affairs requires the exercise of the highest degree of wisdom, prudence and patriotism; that we deprecate all rash or violent or revolutionary action; and we urgently request the Executive of the United States to act with forbearance and moderation, and refrain from all coercive measures, which may probably lead to civil war, while any hope remains of a peaceful settlement of the questions which now threaten the peace of the country and the safety of the Union.

Resolved, That with a view to aid in effecting an amicable adjustment that will restore peace and harmony, and give security to all parts of the country, we believe that a State Convention should be called, to speak authoritatively for the State of Maryland and define her position, and we respectfully request the Governor to take such steps as he may deem most expedient for calling such convention at the earliest practicable period.

It was *Resolved*, That a copy of the above resolutions be transmitted to the President of the United States and Governor of Maryland, and that the Harford county and Baltimore city papers be requested to publish them.

☞The new cavalry company recently organized in Bel Air under the name of the Harford Light Dragoons, met on Saturday last and unanimously elected Archer H. Jarrett, Esq. captain. H. Dorsey Gough was elected as first lieutenant, J. Kelly Stump 2d lieutenant, and William Young 3d lieutenant. The further election of officers was postponed to the 26th inst. We congratulate the company upon their success so far, and hope the same spirit and zeal which has been exhibited may animate them in the future. We learn that upwards of thirty names are now enrolled.

Mr. Hicks and the Treasury, &c.

The Baltimore Republican says that one of the reasons assigned by Mr. Hicks, the acting Governor, for not convening the Legislature, is the bankruptcy of the State Treasury. Mr. Hicks had the hardihood to assert that there was "a deficiency in the treasury of *fifty thousand dollars* on the first of October last," and that "the Treasury officers have repeatedly been without the means of paying drafts upon it, in consequence of the appropriations made by the last Legislature." The Treasurer of the State presents a statement of the condition of the Treasury at the time named by Mr. Hicks, and shows that instead of there being a deficiency, as represented, of $50,000, there was at that very time, a balance in the Treasury to the credit of the State of $280,177.63, and that after paying all "*drafts*" and demands of every description, there was, on first of January, 1861, a balance in hand of $181,922 80. So much for the honesty and truthfulness of Mr. Hicks on that point.

While upon this subject it would be very acceptable to the people to know from Mr. Hicks how much of the seventy thousand dollars appropriated by the Legislature for the purchase of arms for the State was expended under his direction for the old and worthless trash which has been distributed, and how much was allowed as commission for said purchase.

Hard Times.

Everybody seems affected by the prevailing epidemic—Hard Times. He must be a terrible and ubiquitous monster, thus to mix up with every one's business, and interfere with every one's domestic arrangements. The merchant, the mechanic, professional man, the farmer, and everybody else complains of the times. If ever the times were "out of joint" it must be just about this particular time. There is scarcely anything to sell, and no money to pay for it with; those who have something to sell find few buyers, and those who want to buy have nothing to pay with. "Things ain't workin'," to our mind, at all.

As for our own individual self, the monster has us—not only "on the lip," but on every other member. We are aware that it is a generally received opinion that editors are not affected by the ordinary troubles and adversities of life; they are expected to live like chameleons, upon air, and grow fat in consequence. We affirm, from personal experience, that the idea is an erroneous one, though we come as near doing it as any person can. We have tried it, of late as far as we consider it wholesome. During the summer we were compelled to live on beef until we began seriously to fear that horns would soon be gracing our *os frontis*. Now, however, we cannot even get *that*. Meat, like the old fish-woman's shad, is "skurse, drat it!" Hogs are unusually healthy in this region—very few of them dying, or being "died." We found one in the street 'tother night with his throat cut, and fortunately we had money enough to buy him, and we thank the friend who brought him for calling on us first, for if his advent had been made public the scuffle to secure him would have been equal to a crowd of Australian miners over a forty pound 'nugget.' Another friend was so kind as to bring us a sack of potatoes, and with "hog and tater" we have waxed fat and saucy.—But the supply will soon give out, and then—well, it's no use to indulge in gloomy forebodings, but, although not naturally inquisitive, we are somewhat curious to know where we are to get our next supply of "provender."

Even our old cow is affected with the times. She "suspended" some time since, doubtless not considering herself under any obligations to supply us with milk unless we returned the compliment in something else. Poor thing! she goes about the streets as grave as a trio of doctors over a rich patient, looking as if she was extremely grieved about something. We are sorry for her, but what can we do?—We used to show her a handful of fodder occasionally, but she got disgusted at it, and quit paying any attention to us. She would die, but knows it would do no good, for the buzzards wouldn't run the risk of wearing out their bills on such poor picking as that. We might sell her to the tanner, if it were not too much trouble to get the bones out of the hide.

Heigh-ho! If the mere election of Lincoln causes such a state of affairs, what would his administration do?

Very Strange.

The Bell party, generally, says the Hagerstown *Mail*, urge as a reason why the Legislature of this State should not be convened, that they would not represent the people, having been elected a year ago. Now, these very men are blatant in their praise of Gov. Hicks; they take every opportunity to declare that he is representing the people. We shall call their attention to the fact that the Governor was chosen three years ago; that he was not elected fairly, but that he occupies his seat by virtue of the most outrageous frauds ever perpetrated upon a free people. The members composing the present Legislature, on the other hand, were elected in a legal manner, and many of them by decided majorities. To be consistent, therefore, the Bell men should call upon Gov. Hicks to resign the place he has for years held without the shadow of justice or right. If the Legislature, elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State, will not reflect the will of the people, much less is it to be presumed that Mr. Hicks, acting as Governor of Maryland by the frauds of Blood Tubs and Plug Uglies, is doing so.

We urge the Bell men who are so anxious to see respected the sentiment of Maryland to immediately request the Governor to resign. In this way only can they expect confidence in their political consistency or honesty.

MR. CRITTENDEN'S RESOLUTIONS.—The compromise resolutions of Mr. Crittenden, of Ky., for restoring the Missouri compromise line in regard to slavery in the Territories, amending the fugitive slave law, &c., was, on his motion, made the special order in that body for Tuesday last, at half-past 12 o'clock, with the understanding that they will continue under consideration from day to day until finally disposed of one way or other. The republicans made considerable effort to stave off the matter, but finally, under pressure, yielded.

☞A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, witing from Reistertown, Baltimore county, says: The people of this neighborhood are almost unanimous for the call of an extra session of the Legislature. The question is, "Shall the people of Maryland, in this the most important crisis that has ever occurred since the formation of the Union, speak for themselves or shall Gov. Hicks be dictator of the State, and the people, under his despotism, not be allowed to take any part in the management of their own affairs?" For my own part (and there are many here who take the same view) I am for the calling of a sovereign convention, fresh from the people, whether Governor Hicks assents or not; and whatever decision such convention may come to, all good citizens will be willing to submit to that decision.

A commissioned officer of the "Reisterstown Riflemen" requests me to state that the fire-arms furnished by the State, under the $70,000 appropriation of the last session of the legislature, are comparatively worthless. In the opinion of this gentleman, these so-called rifles are old condemned muskets "dressed up" anew.

In corroboration of this we would state, that one of the officers of the Harford Riflemen informed us that he noticed the mutilated remains of the words "Harper's Ferry" on one of the rifles furnished his company, not quite obliterated in the Yankee process of manufacturing Northern guns for Southern soldiers. Will Governor Hicks explain in his next letter?

Something Rotten in Denmark.

It has been stated in Washington that the United States Marshal in one of the adjacent States had imposed upon his assistants, employed to take the census, a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. for copying returns. We are assured that this charge is true, and that an investigation of it is about to be made before Congress. Section 6 of the Census Law reads as follows:

And be it further enacted, That if any marshal shall, by any arrangement or understanding whatever, secure to himself any fee, reward, or compensation for the appointment of an assistant, or shall in any way secure to himself any part of the compensation provided by this act for the services of assistants, or if he shall knowingly neglect or refuse to perform the duties herein assigned to him, he shall, in any such case, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and if convicted in any such case shall for such offence forfeit and pay not less than one thousand dollars.

Public Documents.

In days gone by the *Shield* was the favored recipient of numerous Congressional favors. Our present Senator from the Western Shore, and the former Representatives from this Congressional District, were most abundant in their attentions. The *Shield* is still a living, substantial paper. We hope an honest difference of opinion has not produced a change in this respect. In the language of our good friend, Shakespeare,

"Now that we've grown virtuous,
Shall there be no more cakes and ale?"

The above we copy from a late number of the Worcester County Shield, edited by Thos. E. Martin, Esq., formerly of this county, who has been so very profuse in his abuse of the Democracy as to occasion the party to repudiate him and his paper. From the bottom of the same column in which the above appears, we clip the following, which should be appended to it, by all means:

"Many complain that they are *not* appreciated properly simply because they *are*."

A GOOD REPROOF.—A writer illustrates the fact that some errors are lifted into importance by efforts to refute them, when they need to be treated with contempt and ridicule, observes that all the blows inflicted by the Herculean club of certain logicians are not half so effectual as a box on the ear of a celebrated Atheist by the hand of some charming beauty.

After having in vain preached to a circle of ladies, he attempted to avenge himself by saying:

"Pardon my error, ladies. I did not imagine that in a house where wit lives with grace, I alone have the honor of not believing in God."

"You are not alone, sir," answered the mistress of the house, "my horse, my dog, my cat, share the honor with you; only those poor brutes have the good sense not to boast of it."

☞A Lecture will be delivered in the Methodist Protestant Church in Bel Air, on Wednesday, February 13th, 1861, by Rev. E. Y. Reese, D. D. of Baltimore.—Subject—"What is the Use of Poets?" Tickets can be had of Rev. T. D. Valiant.

☞The negroes in Washington (there are about 15,000 free negroes in the city) are very much elated; and some amusing stories are related of them. A lady who had hired a free negro girl from her mother, wished to engage her services for the next year, but was informed by the mother that Lincoln having been elected, her husband expected to get a clerkship, and then she would send her daughter to a northern boarding school for young ladies.

From the Pottsville (Pa.) Standard.

OUR COUNTRY.

Is there a single Democrat, in view of the present state of financial depression and the dark and threatening aspect of the affairs of the country, who regrets having cast his vote for the democratic nominees. On the contrary, has he not the proud satisfaction of being able to say, "I did my duty to my country and am therefore not responsible for any evils that may result from the election of a sectional President and a sectional administration of the affairs of the country?" which, from present indications, seem destined to rend asunder the greatest and best government ever devised by the ingenuity of man, and which has caused the hearts of thousands of the down-trodden and oppressed of every land to heave with emotion, and who turn their eyes longingly to the west to catch one gleam, however faint from even the smallest star that now shines and sparkles in the bright coronet of the American Union. Have they not cause to feel satisfied with the part they took in the late election, and that whatever result, detrimental to the interests or perpetuity of the nation, may flow from the triumph of a geographical party, that no man, not even the shade of some departed hero of the revolutionary struggle, can, like the ghost of Bancho, point his finger at you and say "Thou art the man who did this deed," or aided to bring about this result.

Woe betide those who shall be the cause, in their mad and ambitious schemes to obtain place and power, or who, through prejudice or mistaken notions of philanthropy, shall be the cause of the downfall of this, the only free government under the sun. In that hour will they curse the day in which they first saw the light. "They may dig down to the centre of the earth and make that their hiding place," but the righteous indignation of millions of the human family will curse and point at them the finger of scorn and derision, as being alike unworthy of the noble sires from which they sprung, and as traitors to the cause of human liberty and the rights of man. Will they not become the laughing stock of slaves and fools, with infamy, deep, dark, degrading infamy, heaped upon their hearts a mountain's weight? Will not those who have brought the country to the verge of destruction, now pause in their mad career ere they strike the final blow and forever sever the ties which bind these States together as one people, and which has been so fruitful in all that constitutes true wealth and greatness, or will they go on until the last golden link is broken and the Union—the pride and boast of every true American—shall crumble into fragments, and become, instead of a great nation, respected throughout the world, thirty-three petty little States, constantly rangling among themselves and at the mercy of every tyrant who, from motives of gain or caprice, may choose to assail?—We hope not. We trust there is patriotism and wisdom enough yet left to stay the wild storm that fanaticism has raised, and once more restore peace and harmony to a distracted country.

If there be any one who lightly values the Union, or in whose heart the fires of patriotism has become so near extinct, as to be indifferent whether the Union is broken up or not, and who lightly appreciates the many priceless blessings we now enjoy, let him go read the history of the trials, sufferings and privations which our fathers endured—let him trace upon history's page the steps of that little band, heroes every one, led on by the immortal Washington, flying before a powerful British army under Gen. Howe, who trailed them over the snow by the blood that flowed from their bare, frost-bitten and lacerated feet—let him read how cheerfully they followed their gallant leader, regardless of their sufferings or how dark and gloomy the prospect, cheered on by the bright hope that the God of battles would reward their struggles for freedom, and whose motto was:—

"Come weal or come woe,
Come victory or perchance defeat,
The banner of liberty shall be our winding sheet."

This was the spirit that animated the breasts of those men to whom we are indebted for all the prosperity and happiness this country has enjoyed, and which fanatics are doing all in their power to destroy.—After he has perused those pages and caught at least one faint spark of that patriotic fire which glowed within the breasts of the patriots, let him tell us what stripe he would be willing to see displaced from that "star spangled banner" which has been so long our boast, and which has never trailed in the dust before a foreign foe—let him tell us whether the Union, purchased by so much sacrifice and patriotic blood, is worth preserving; aye, as our fathers made it? And whether it is not the duty of every lover of the Union to forget party or geographical distinctions, and put forth his noblest efforts to do all that human wisdom and experience can do, to disperse the dark and threatening clouds that now hang, like a funeral pall, over our country, and until the war of factions shall be hushed, and the harbinger of peace has once more spread her snow-white pinions over the land, and the representatives of the different States shall assemble at the capital of the nation like a band of brothers, ready to take each other by the hand, as becomes the members of a common Union?

Calendar for 1861.

1861.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	1861.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Jan.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	July	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	27	28	29	30	31				28	29	30	31			
Feb.						1	2	Aug.					1	2	3
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	24	25	26	27	28				25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Mar.						1	2	Sept.						6	7
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		29	30					
	31														
Apr.							6	Oct.						4	5
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	28	29	30						27	28	29	30	31		
May							4	Nov.						1	2
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	26	27	28	29	30	31			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
June							1	Dec.						6	7
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		29	30	31				

Interview with Gov. Hicks.

The committee, consisting of Judge Carmichael, of Queen Anne's county, Ross Winans, of Baltimore city, A. B. Hagner, of Anne Arundel county, William T. Goldsborough of Dorchester county, John Contee, of Prince George's county, and A. Bowie Davis, of Montgomery county, visited Annapolis, last Friday, and laid before Gov. Hicks the resolutions adopted at the meeting of citizens of the counties and Baltimore city held last week at the Law Buildings, in that city.—The resolutions which they presented avow the fidelity of Maryland to the Union; that she will accept the proposed constitutional guarantee known as the Crittenden proviso; and request the Governor, in the name of the meeting, to take such steps to the end that the people may express themselves either for or against calling a State convention. The Governor, it is stated, received the committee with marked courtesy, and the interview, which was quite protracted, was characterized by reciprocal expressions of friendship.—Both parties discussed with much earnestness the propriety of calling a State convention at the present time. The Governor contended that the members of the conference had as much right to call a convention as himself, and a call emanating from so many well-known gentlemen throughout the State must necessarily have much weight and influence. He was firm in maintaining his own position, however, and assured the committee that he could not agree with the views which they entertained. He preferred waiting until Mr. Crittenden's compromise measures should be acted upon, before taking any decisive step upon the subject at issue. After that was done, he would give the subject his most earnest and serious consideration, and if he concluded not to acquiesce in the request of the conference, he would inform the committee; but, if otherwise, they would hear of his conclusion by a published proclamation.

NEWS ITEMS.

——There is an idle rumor set afloat by the old Know-nothing organs to the effect that an armed force is preparing in Maryland and Virginia to take possession of the capitol. There is not a sane man in the community who does not know that this is a pure, unadulterated falsehood. No such force is in existence, except in the disordered brains of the excited partisans who are frightened at their own distorted shadows. Perhaps it is this stupid hoax which has induced General Scott to order the troops from the Indian frontier to Fort McHenry; or perhaps the old General wishes to intimidate the people of Maryland and make them bow to the doctrine of "masterly inactivity" now so popular with our executive and his special friends.

——The Charleston Mercury complains that such is the rage for volunteering that it is difficult to prevent its clerks, printers and other employees from deserting its office. The postmaster of the city has lost nearly all his force, who have enlisted, and many merchants are in the same predicament.

——A letter in a N. Y. paper dated Springfield, Ill., says the family of Mr. Lincoln will leave toward the close of February, and proceed to Washington as quietly as possible, avoiding all Northern cities where formal receptions would be likely to take place. A niece of Mrs. Lincoln—a beautiful and accomplished young lady of eighteen—will grace the Presidential party on their journey, and will become a member of the family at the White House. It is stated that Mr. Lincoln has engaged rooms at the National Hotel, the time he remains in Washington previous to the 4th of March.

——In East Boston, recently, a young maiden of twenty was married under peculiar circumstances. Before her dissolution she said that she could not die in earthly wish ungratified, and requested her betrothed to him who had loved her so long and so faithfully the hope of being his in death. He complied, and her brother—he married the bride—supported her by pillows, and supported in the same manner by her mother, she was united to her lover. The bride's voice was heavily audible to the assembled spectators in the responses to the marriage ceremony, but she kissed her husband, and said she would die happy in his arms. From then until she passed away she was unable to speak above a whisper.

——Charles O. Burbidge, a young Virginia pianist, delivered a public address in a school house in West Fairmount, Ohio, on the night of the 4th inst., and subsequently walked home with a young lady, and broke up a party of their friends. The Columbus Sentinel says that Burbidge is a mulatto, and that he is the son of Virginia Governor Wise's cook.

——Vice President Breckinridge, Senator Hunter, and Judge Campbell, of the Supreme Court, are in New York. Mr. Breckinridge is stopping at the Astor House, and Mr. Hunter at the Metropolitan Hotel. Judge Campbell is at the office of his brother, Colonel Campbell, in Wall street.

——A gentleman who has just returned from Kansas states that the Lecompton Constitution will be adopted by the people of that Territory, and that Kansas will be admitted into the Union as a slave State.