

FROM WASHINGTON.

THINGS IN GENERAL.

Washington, March 22, 1860.

Our Congress is not doing much, for it has not much to do. Our foreign relations are generally in good health. With England we have no question, except about the little island of Vancouver. With Spain we have no difficulty beyond trying to buy or sell Cuba for her, and nothing is doing now about the subject...

Inside of Congress they are running along on innocent topics. Mr. Dan Sickles's right to his seat has been leading theme for a couple of days in the House. The preceding three or four were mainly devoted to cobbling the rules of the body, to see if some of the obstructions to business could not be removed.

The Senate, the Florida claims have been up, and the weariness of Mr. Bayard is to have a fortnight here to go over the ground in relation thereto, already thoroughly broken up, crossed, harrowed, and pulverized.

The result on the tariff, the Pacific Railroad is sure to be nothing but talk. As to the Homestead, it is likely to be contrived to defeat it, probably the veto, if no other. Mileage and travel, the franking privilege will survive this session and then die hard.

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THE NOMINATION AT CHARLESTON.

Washington, March 24, 1860.

All the indications now point with reasonable certainty to the nomination of Mr. Hunter at Charleston, and to the inevitable defeat of Judge Douglas. This result was foreshadowed clearly, and so expressed in my correspondence at the beginning of the session, even against what appeared to be a preponderance of strength in favor of Douglas.

1860. In the naked issue of union or disunion, which they would continue to force forward under such circumstances, it is believed the commercial and manufacturing interests of the Central States would take the alarm, and thus supersede all questions of tariff, Homestead, and Pacific Railroad, Rivers and Harbors, and the like.

So far as Judge Douglas is concerned, the South proper does not regard him as a strong candidate. If nominated, Alabama, Mississippi, and South Carolina would bolt, and set up a man of their own, who would receive a large support in other States.

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LEGISLATIVE DIGNITY IN NEW-JERSEY.

Washington, March 26, 1860.

Every showman finds it necessary to keep a clown. In witnessing the antics of these monarchs of the circus-ring, and listening to their jokes, it has sometimes been with me a wonder where so many showmen are able to pick up so many clowns. Now be it known that this city is a favorite headquarters with all the great showmen of the country.

Mr. Lippincott presented a memorial returning thanks to the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company for their trouble in examining the bills presented to the Legislature, and directing which should be rejected and which passed.

Mr. Drake expressed surprise to hear his party friends talk thus, after they had placed themselves in the position of opposing the measure.

POLITICAL.

Washington, March 27, 1860.

Mr. Henry Fry will address meetings in Connecticut, on Wednesday evening in New-Haven, Friday in Oxford, and Saturday in Winsted.

townships to vote by ballot. As a body, the late Legislature is regarded as the most shamelessly corrupt and utterly contemptible in point of brains and decency, of any we have had for years past.

THE \$30,000 IN CONNECTICUT—QUICK WORK.

Bridgeport, Conn., March 27, 1860.

The \$30,000 fund, contributed by the Sham Democracy of New-York for electing purposes in Connecticut, has sprung a mine that will blow the Democratic party sky high in the coming election.

REPUBLICANISM IN RHODE ISLAND ALL ABLAZE.

Providence, March 26, 1860.

Republicanism in Rhode Island is undergoing a tremendous trial. The entire State is aroused as it never was before in a political contest.

We are holding meetings all over the State, and in every city, town and village. The Republicans are busy to avert the calamity of appearing to endorse Pro-Slavery Democracy.

On Friday evening, a very large meeting was held at Newport. Mr. Stanton spoke here over two hours, and all agreed, delivered one of the most able and eloquent speeches ever delivered in that ancient town.

TO MAKE MINNESOTA A SLAVE-STATE!

St. Paul, Minn., March 20, 1860.

As there are many patriots, and not a few venal, who still persist that the Democratic party is not sold to slavery, let me call their attention to the following proceedings in the Senate of Minnesota on the 5th instant.

The following is a verbatim copy of the bill: "Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, That any person, party or parties, citizens or residents of any of the United States, who reside temporarily in this State, for the purpose of conducting business, with their assets, bond or free, shall not for a period of six months be considered as citizens of this State, until they have taken the oath of citizenship, and have complied with the laws and regulations of the State of which persons, or parties, are citizens."

Mr. Andrew, a Democrat from St. Cloud, who wants to go to Congress, moved the following amendment: "Resolved, That nothing in this act shall be construed to deprive in any manner the liberty which all persons in this State are entitled to, and by virtue of the Constitution."

Mr. Mackinb expressed surprise to hear his party friends talk thus, after they had placed themselves in the position of opposing the measure.

On the final passage of the bill five Democrats, to wit: Adams, Clark, Crittenden (Register of Crow-Wing Lake), Mackinb, and Nelson, dared to face the music and vote Yes.

PERSONAL.

Washington, March 27, 1860.

The Prussian Government has relieved Jewish students at the University of Konigsberg from taking the oath upon the Holy Scriptures, which has hitherto prevented them from obtaining their diplomas.

Capt Delveze, the first inventor of percussion locks, has had a pension of 6,000 francs conferred upon him by Napoleon III.

Rosini, who recently at a dinner party in Paris, said of Richard Wagner, the composer, "He is a man of immense talent, but utterly perverted by his false method. His music is full of science, but destitute of soul and poetry."

Seven very effective Republican Clubs have been organized in Broome County. The good work of organization is going on steadily there. The example of

the Central Club in buying and distributing documents is worthy of all praise, and of general imitation.

Among the New-Hampshire election incidents are the following: Seneock was a flourishing Republican town—flourishing on a large cotton-mill. Last year it was destroyed by fire. This year the town went Democratic. The fire had depopulated it of its industries, mechanics, and left only Pro-Slavery loafers in their places.

Last year the competitors for representative of Auburn were father and son—the father succeeding by one majority. The son is chosen this year.

The Republicans were distanced in Newport on the first day, but rallied on Wednesday, under the good news from abroad, and elected their candidates for Selectmen by a clean majority.

The First Ward, in Portsmouth, in which Gov. Goodwin resides, was not only revolutionized, but gave nearly 100 Republican majority. It sent three Democratic Representatives the last two years. The Mayor of Portsmouth has been re-elected, with perfect looseness, the measures of the Republican City Council, because of the provision of the city charter giving that power, and because, further, he is carrying out the will of a majority of the city—some thirty—which he received last November. The entire revolution in Portsmouth will sadly disturb his no wise quiet spirit.

The Statesman adds: "No small amount of labor has been expended in the columns of Administration newspapers to convince the voters of New-Hampshire that they were working and voting in direct hostility to their pecuniary interests by supporting the Republican cause. In Summer and Winter—in fire and in frost—these prophets of evil worked right on, assuring the people that New-Hampshire would be damaged beyond recuperative powers, if she did not cease 'making war on the South.' But in spite of all, and after a campaign when there was no obstacle whatever to the coolest possible consideration of public affairs by every man in our little Commonwealth capable of forming a deliberate opinion; on a quiet day, when the weather was mild and the traveling good as could be expected in March; a day so auspicious that the Democrats could not find the opportunities were better for us than themselves—a larger number than at any previous election turned out, and gave 4,500 majority for keeping New-Hampshire upon the same course she has been sailing several years."

Republicans from every quarter of Connecticut write or say to the editors of The Hartford Press, that they are, even the most ardent of them, astonished at the most wonderful zeal burning in the Republican ranks. Every one, old or young, is a committee man, doing whatever he can to forward the good cause.

In the Pro Slavery election "Hat" in Hartford, the southern wing is 130 by 60 feet, the northern wing 50 by 20, giving a total area of 8,900 feet. The Republican Camp measures on the ground 70 by 100 feet, the southern gallery is 100 by 11, and the west gallery 58 by 12, giving a total area of 8,846 feet.

A San Francisco, present at the California Republican State Convention, was disposed to commit the delegation to Seward, and nobody else. But several were elected on the public announcement that they were for the best man and most available. Seward's name always drew down thunders of applause; but Lincoln, Banks, and Fremont, when named, were handsomely cheered. "Little as the reports of the Convention look like it," says the correspondent of The Times, "I believe that the delegation at Chicago will be for Fremont, and that the State will ratify its action."

In Salem County, N. J., in the Spring elections, the Opposition have made great gains throughout the county, securing fifteen out of twenty members of the Board of Freeholders, a majority never known in the county, as well as most of the Collectors, Assessors, &c.

Mr. Cushing, at one of the points in his Connecticut speech where the applause was to come in, said, with a stinging effect, "The Abolitionists care for nothing but Quashee!" The Democracy didn't see the point, and sat sulkily silent. "Nigger!" explained the orator with indignation—and the applause came according to programme.

The drinking establishments in Charleston are not allowed to keep open on Sundays. Visitors to that city at the time of the holding of the Democratic National Convention should be made aware of the fact, and prepare themselves accordingly.

At the request of several of his colleagues, Mr. L. B. Conins has engaged a room for the headquarters of the Massachusetts delegation to the National Republican Convention at the Tremont House, and accommodations for delegates and substitutes at the Tremont and Briggs Hotels.

Caleb Cushing delivered a speech in New-Haven a few nights since, in which he defended Slavery and rebuffed the Republicans in his accustomed style. There was one thing connected with this speech which must have been edifying to the gentlemen. He mentioned the name of Wm. H. Seward, and The New-Haven Palladium describes what followed:

"Here a singular scene occurred. A large number of the audience applauded the name of Seward, at which the Democrats on the platform and elsewhere raised a hiss. Then, for a minute, all was uproar, hisses on all sides and applause on the other, until the applause subsided, and every other sound and all eyes were directed to all that more than 150-thirds of the audience were good Republicans!"

A letter to THE TRIBUNE from Iowa says: "The popular mind here five weeks ago seemed divided between Bates, Cameron, and Lincoln. But within the last sixteen days a perfect revolution of sentiment has occurred in this section (Keokuk) in favor of Seward. That recent speech of his seems to have set our prairie all on fire with Republican excitement for him and his teachings."

Niagara Falls has an efficient Republican Club called "The Quaker" under the Presidency of S. Pettibone.

Jean Paul Richter's widow, Karoline Richter, died in Munich January 26, 1860, aged 84.

Wilhelmine Von Schröder, for some time the wife of the famous tragedian Derrient, but divorced and married in 1850 to Mr. Von Bock, died in Coburg January 26, 1860, aged 55.

The Lockhaven (Penn.) Watchman records a very remarkable phenomenon. Some months ago, Mr. John Johnson of that place had the middle finger of his right hand amputated close to the lower joint joining the hand. The wound soon healed over, and almost immediately a new finger commenced growing from the stump of the old one; and six months from the time the finger was amputated, Mr. Johnson had a new and full grown one in its place, with the exception of the nail, which is just commencing to shoot out.

Gen. Pomeroy arrived in Washington from Atchison, Kansas, in three days—the quickest trip ever made from that Territory to this city. It was accomplished by the aid of the new line of railroad just opened between Atchison and St. Joseph, where connection is made with the railroad to Illinois.

The defunct Democratic State Treasurer of Ohio, John G. Breslin, is living at Hamilton, C. W.

The New-York correspondent of The Charleston Courier writes: "Mr. A. D. Banks, formerly of The South-Side Democrat, at Petersburg, Va., but now of The Cincinnati Enquirer, is soon to lead to the altar the daughter of our well-known citizen, George Law. Banks is terribly in favor of Douglas at the Convention, but he abides by the Law."

The Canadians are already preparing for the contemplated visit of their future King. An ode of welcome, among other things, has been written, and a cantata composed to it, and a society of amateurs in Montreal are preparing to practice it as soon as it is ready. It is to be sung to the organ, and the performers already number forty. The Montreal Oratorio Society intend giving a public performance while the Prince is there, and are practicing "The Creation" of Haydn for the occasion.

The last levee held by Queen Victoria has been pronounced "a failure" by the London press.

Miss Louisa Platt of New-Haven, recently deceased, bequeathed her property, to the amount of between \$3,000 and \$4,000, to the Rev. Dr. Dutton, absolutely, but with the intent that she should use it toward the relief of the poor of the North Church Society.

The young ladies of one of the villages in Jefferson County have adopted a novel method of raising funds for charitable and religious purposes. At a late festival, a bevy of the prettiest girls in the room formed a line, and for a price paid down, permitted the gentlemen to take a running kiss of the lot.

For reducing Miss Christie of St. Mary's, C. W., under circumstances of an aggravated character, Weir, the railroad contractor, has paid \$50,000 as a compromise to her friends to avoid prosecution.

A bill has been introduced into the English Parliament entitled "a bill to enforce uniformity in the use of ecclesiastical vestments by Priests and Deacons of the United Church of England and Ireland." Priests and Deacons at all their services and offices other than sermons are to wear a plain white surplice with sleeves as now ordinarily used, and white bands; while at sermons a black gown is substituted for the surplice. They are also allowed, at discretion, to wear a cassock, a plain black scarf, a square cap, and if he be a graduate of a University, the hood proper to his degree. Archbishops, bishops, ministers of cathedrals and collegiate churches, are exempted from the operations of the act. The penalties for nonconformity with its requirements are very severe.

The Hon. Caleb Cushing arrived in this city from Connecticut and took lodgings at the Astor House on Saturday last. On Sunday, attended by the Chevalier Wliff, he had a prolonged interview with Mr. and Mrs. James Gordon Bennett at their mansion on Washington Heights, and on Monday he left for Washington.

Ex-President Pierce recently addressed an assemblage of over 700 guests at a complimentary dinner to the Hon. C. R. Nesbitt, Colonial Secretary of New-England, promoted to be the Lieut. Governor of the Island of St. Vincent. The dinner took place at Nassau, N. P.

Carl Schurz, born in a castle upon the Rhine, of which his father was a tenant, passing successively through the preparatory school and the gymnasium into the university, he found himself, at the age of 19 years (in 1838), a leader among students in a revolution against his legitimate government, which was for the time smothered—then the object of police search, and almost seizure—then a wanderer—an officer in a German army, for twenty-three days, 6,000 youthful Germans withstood an army of 40,000 soldiers, commanded by the Prince of Prussia in person, which fortress was surrendered only when provisions had been given out, an intelligence had been received that success was impossible. Escaping by means of a sewer which led from the fortress under the walls to an open field, and again a wanderer, with an indictment hanging over him and a price set upon his head, he was successively a sojourner in foreign countries, a disguised patriot in his own land, the successful plotter of a scheme for the escape of one of his comrades in arms, whose sentence, after the surrender of the fortress referred to, had been committed from death to imprisonment for life, and a wanderer through Switzerland, France and England, till happier stars than had yet shone upon his head led him to the United States. Mr. Schurz first settled in Philadelphia, where he remained about three years. For the past five years he has been a citizen of Wisconsin, residing at Milwaukee, where he is distinguished by his attainments in literature, his successful practice of the law, and his eloquence, readiness, logic and argumentative force in politics. Mr. Schurz has shown himself, in repeated efforts, to be one of the best "stampers" (a phrase now perfectly naturalized with him) which the Republican party has in all the North-west. As a gentleman, a scholar, and a statesman, his reputation is enviable, and so deep a hold has he taken upon the popular mind in the beautiful State of his adoption, that he just missed being put upon the track for the office of its Governor at the period of the last election.

The London papers report that M. Julien, the celebrated musical conductor, attempted to commit suicide in Paris by stabbing himself. His concert has been postponed, and he has been placed under restraint.

Bishop Brownell, the presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States, has published a letter announcing the canonical admission of the Episcopal Church in Paris into union with the Episcopal Church of the United States.

"Out West," in Dixon, Ill., Peter Brandt, set at 18 years, is husband to Mary Otto, set at 16 years, and the two are joint proprietors of 22 pounds of boy set at sixteen cents—each if Peter is not one of the Apostles, he can at least claim to be one of the early Fathers.

Richard Taylor, son of President Taylor, is one of the delegates to the Charleston Convention from Louisiana. A letter says that he is wealthy, looks very much like his father, and is strongly opposed to Douglas.

The Queen of England and the Prince Consort have presented to their grandchild, the son of Prince and Princess Frederick William, an exceedingly costly, beautiful and artistically manufactured cup and cover, in gold, in remembrance of their having been godfather and godmother of the young Prince. The whole of the jewels used as ornaments are valuable diamonds, and the cup bears an inscription in English, as follows: "Queen Victoria and Prince Albert to their grandson, Frederick William Victor Albert, in remembrance of the 5th of March, 1859." This date is that of the baptism of the young Prince.

Madame Lagrange is now in Buenos Ayres, where her singing is received with enthusiasm.

The latest accounts from England say that Queen Victoria is very well, "and has taken to hoops."

Sylvester received notice to quit, and went into exile in an adjacent street. There the daughter followed, and through the action of Judge Nelson and the law of marriage, Miss Margaret became Mrs. Chichester. Parental wrath, exclusion from the old home, and consolation in wedded bliss followed of course.

Miss Isabella Groves, whose elopement from Belgrave square we noticed last week, says The Court Circular, is descended from a most eccentric ancestor—Mr. Groves Hoskin of Pensance, a singular man in his way, who married the young lady's grandmother under very peculiar circumstances. Mr. Hoskin was a farmer, possessed of some property, which he accumulated on a farm at Ludgvan. Several years after his marriage he parted from his wife in a fit of jealousy, occasioned by her allowing a salute from a male relative going abroad. The quarrel was never made up, and he afterward lived in great seclusion. He evidenced little respect for the forms of religion, and, in consequence of a dispute with the clergyman of the parish, declared that he should not be interred in the church-yard. In furtherance of this determination, he fixed on a spot as the resting place of his mortal remains, on a hill near the ruins of an ancient tower called Castle Dennis, from which there is a view of both channels. Here he inclosed a small space with a wall, and at each end fixed a tablet; on the one there was engraved, "Custom is the idol of fools," and on the other, "A Virtue only consecrates the ground." In this spot his remains were deposited, and the interment gave great offense to the bishop of the diocese.

A correspondent of The Daily News notices who he calls a curious attempt, on the part of Sir R. J. Buxton, the unsuccessful Tory candidate for Bury St. Edmunds, at the last election, to bribe the electors of that borough. "The other day, a wagon loaded with hares and pheasants from the preserves of the unsuccessful Tory candidate of last election, passed the town, attended by the Secretary of the 'Conservative Club.' Hares and pheasants were liberally distributed, to the number of three to four hundred, to the Tory voters."

It is rumored that the public may look for a "History of the Reign of Queen Anne," from the hand of Mr. Thackeray.

A correspondent, who is well acquainted with Mr. Bates, sends to a Buffalo paper the following picture of that gentleman:

"Mr. Bates is about sixty-four years of age; is stoutly built, and stands in height, and is rather so when addressing a Court or Jury; but, when particularly interested or excited in the trial of a suit, or in addressing a popular assembly, often becomes as straight as a reed. His hair is of a good color, was a chestnut, and is now a dull and unmanageable, but he always wears it, and does, cropped quite close to the head. Within the past ten years he has grown very gray. His forehead is square, and not high, but has large breadth. His eyes are black and small, and are deeply set, and are so stiff and unmanageable, that he rarely ever raises his voice above a loud conversational tone. He gestures very little, though with exceeding grace, and moves but little in speaking, and always holds a paper, or book, or pen in his hand when addressing a Jury. His language is admirable, and he has a peculiar facility in the selection of the words which he wishes.

"Being well read in the classics (both prose and poetry), he brings to his familiar command their best stores; and in the selection of his historical allusions and illustrations he exceeds, I think, any public man in the West. He has rare facility in telling an anecdote, and the audience can at once see its point of application. His residence in the West—having gone there when young—has rendered him familiar with the growth of the country, and he is always full of its early incidents, and well stored with anecdotes of all its public men and localities. Mr. Bates has more power upon facts before a jury than he has upon the bench before the Court. He is too full of pleasant remark and playfulness, and has rather too much of rhetorical style for a close, dry lawyer argument, and yet he is upon the whole a fine lawyer, and as a jury lawyer upon a criminal case he has but few seniors in the country, if, indeed, any. His extreme reserve and independence of opinion has kept him heretofore in the shade in this respect.

"In his dress he is exceedingly plain, and I think I have never known him to wear any ornament whatever—not even a watch-chain, or ring, or pin. He has always seemed to have a taste for good-looking, comfortable, and well-called fashions, though he always dresses with neatness, and almost always in black from head to foot. He always carries a bag to Court, containing his books and papers, and it is always of one color—a dingy brown; the other lawyers in St. Louis use the green bag of the English barrister.

"In his habits of life he is very plain, and he is a member of the Old School Presbyterian Church, and has always been a regular attendant upon the church services, but I think I have never known him to take any part in the week-day services of the church but on the Sabbath. He is too full of his own merits, and is too independent in his judgment to appear in public outside of his strict professional duties as lawyer. He rarely attends any public gathering. As an office lawyer he is very investigating into any matter of business upon which he is consulted, and of late years but few suits of importance have come before the Court. He is too full of his own merits, and is too independent in his judgment to appear in public outside of his strict professional duties as lawyer. He rarely attends any public gathering. As an office lawyer he is very investigating into any matter of business upon which he is consulted, and of late years but few suits of importance have come before the Court. 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