THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Highly Important and Exciting from Washington.

CONVICTION AND DEATH OF DR. GARDNER.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

THE NEBRASKA QUESTION IN THE SENATE.

Another Protracted Session.

SPEECHES OF MESSRS CASS, BELL, NORRIS, AND OTHERS.

THE BILL FINALLY PASSED.

Yeas, 37---Nays, 14---Absent, 10.

Executive Documents Sent to the House.

PROGRESS OF THE GUANO NEGOTIATIONS WITH PERU.

SIGNS OF A RUPTURE ON THE SUBJECT.

Political Intelligence---Market Reports, &c., &c., &c.

From Washington City.

DR. GARDNER FOUND GUILTY—SUDDEN DEATH OF THE PRISONER, ETC.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1854.

The jury in the Gardiner case returned a verdict of guilty this morning, after twenty-two hours deliberation, and the Court passed the highest sentence allowed by law—viz., ten years in the penitentiary.

Execution was stayed till two days after the rising of the Circuit Court, to which the case was to be carried on a bill of exceptions.

Dr. Gardner was placed in the custody of the Marshal, and died very suddenly shortly afterwards. He is supposed to have poisoned himself after his conviction.

It is not certain, however, that the case is suicide; overwrought feeling, it is thought, may have been the cause.

On entering the cell where Gardner was confined, he was observed to drink some water, throwing his head back, and it is supposed he took a strichnine pill. He was seized with convulsions almost immediately. After giving a letter to Charles Gardner, his brother, he remarked that he was going before a Judge who would not pronounce him guilty, and then expired in great agony. His corpse remains in the jail.

It is not known for whom the letter was intended.

He was thirty six years old, had the education and manners of a gentleman, and was engaged to be married to a lady in Georgetown.

His counsel's exceptions to the bill contained twenty-nine counts, and some of his friends entertain the opinion that the Circuit Court would have granted a new trial.

The end of the Gardner drama has created the most profound sensation here. It is universally said that the government should turn its attention to the counsel who assisted Gardner in prosecuting his case before the commission. If the case was a fraud, Waddy Thompson, Dorwin, &c., should be made to show that they had no hand in it, either by inflating the amount, or otherwise. Now that Gardner is dead it will be a difficult matter for the government to get legal possession of the money. If the courts can follow it to his heirs, so they can also to his counsel, and to every man who has received directly or indirectly any portion of it. The civil suit which was pending for the recovery of the money certainly expires with Gardner's death.

The Coroner's jury commenced an investigation this evening, and adjourned till the morning, when a post mortem examination will be made.

THE GUANO DIFFICULTY—PROSPECT OF WORK FOR THE NAVY, ETC.

The documents sent to the House to day upon the Peruvian guano question, are of no importance whatever, and were sent in probably on the principle of throwing a sub to the whale. The public will be surprised to learn that so far from the correspondence with the Peruvian government having only continued down to last December, as by the documents sent in to day would appear, it has gone on to the present time with increasing bitterness, till it has at length apparently reached a crisis. A Cabinet meeting was held upon the subject this week, the result of which has been the drawing up of a despatch by Mr. Marcy, directing Mr. Clay to inform the government of Peru that unless full indemnity is given for past outrages the Pacific squadron will immediately proceed to Peru and enforce satisfaction. You will therefore understand that the President has no idea that all the warlike movements shall be confined to the Old World. Peru it is true is rather a weak power, but that is our good luck, and our laurels will be as green for bullying a child as if we won them from a man, whilst the risk is immeasurably less.

THE ADMINISTRATION ORGAN AND THE NEBRASKA QUESTION—TACKING ABOUT, ETC.

The *Union* contains an article this morning on the Nebraska bill, in which the administration organ takes the back track, and declares in so many words that it does not now regard the support of the Nebraska bill as a test of democracy, or its opposition as antagonistic to the administration. This is precisely the betrayal of the interests of the South by the administration which the HERALD has all along predicted. It is understood the bargain was made with the New York "softs" and the free soilers, that if they would vote for Mr. Nicholson for public printer, the *Union* would come out with an article avowing in effect that the friends of the administration might oppose the bill if they pleased. Both sides of the bargain have now been consummated.

THE GADSDEN TREATY AND A PORT ON THE PACIFIC.

In looking over the very valuable report by Derby, on the Colorado river, we see where the Gadsden line terminates on the Pacific side, and by referring to the treaty and reading the report carefully, it appears that the treaty, in fact, gives us a port on the Gulf of California, notwithstanding that the treaty itself seems to cut us off.

The Nebraska Indians were at the President's levee this evening.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1854.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Three private bills were passed.

PETITIONS AGAINST THE NEBRASKA BILL.

Messrs. FRESENDEN, of Me., and FOOT, (whig) of Vt., presented several memorials against the Nebraska bill.

Mr. SEWARD, (free soil) of N. Y., presented memorials from Williamsburg, from Ulster county, Ontario county, Orleans county, and from Newark, N. J., against the passage of the Nebraska bill.

SUSPENSION OF PRIVATE BILLS.

Mr. BADGER, (whig) of N. C., presented a resolution for suspending the rules setting apart Friday for private bills, which was adopted.

THE NEBRASKA BILL

Was then taken up.

Mr. CASS, (dem.) of Mich., said he was not present last night when the vote on the engrossment took place. He desired now to record his name on its final passage. He desired also to return thanks to Mr. Badger for his amendment, and to congratulate the South upon that act of reconciliation. He thought the passage of this bill would forever close this fountain of bitter waters.

The bill was read a third time.

Mr. BELL, (whig) of Tenn., said he opposed the Nebraska bill of the last session, when it contained no provision relative to the Missouri compromise. The objections to that bill, which he then expressed, were more applicable, to a great extent, to this bill. He was not on the committee when the first bill was reported, and he never heard of any proposition to repeal the Missouri compromise until it was offered in direct terms by the Senator from Kentucky. His first objection to the bill was that there was no necessity for the measure. It was an anomaly to establish governments, to extend over immense territories, in which there were no white population whose wants required such governments. After discussing their objection, he said that in itself it was not an insuperable one to him. He thought it was incumbent on the Chairman of the Committee to show that there was a demand for Territorial government now, in anticipation of an increase of population by emigration and otherwise. Some provision ought also to be made for the government of the tribes beyond Wind Hills and in the Rocky Mountains. There ought to be information as to the number of necessary military posts, &c., and full details of this policy of extending the government so far beyond the present limits of civilization. There were 300,000,000 of acres in these Territories. They would support the population of an empire. It was a magnificent idea to build up an immense empire, and he knew not which most to admire, the genius or the boldness displayed by the Senator in the conception of and the pressing of the measure to carry out this grand idea. He thought the Senator from Illinois had been laboring for some time under a mania for establishing Territorial governments. The Senator was the author of the New Mexico and Utah bills, and also of Washington Territory. He had already laid the foundation of three powerful governments, and now proposed to erect two more. Not content with the glory of being *Conditor Imperii*, the Senator was emulous of the fame of Clarissimus—*Conditor Imperiorum*. His next objection was one arising out of the provisions of it regarding the Indian tribes. Those Indians who had been carried to this Territory from east of the Mississippi had been guaranteed a home, never to be surrounded by any Territorial government. He examined the bill, and held that as it now stood it was a clear, explicit violation of the Indian treaties. He was surprised that Senators who had dwelt on the dishonor of the violation of plighted faith toward the African race if the Missouri restriction was repealed, had uttered not one word in behalf of keeping plighted faith towards the Indians. The Wilberforces of the Senate had no word of sympathy with any persons other than those who were Africans. Not one word had been uttered by any of these philanthropists in favor of preserving solemn treaties with the Indians. Amidst all the appeals to honor and national credit upon the preservation of public faith, made by the members of the particular political sectional organization, there was no word of tenderness for any but for the African. No remonstrances had come from that quarter against the violation of faith with the Indians—men and brethren equally with the Africans. When was there a tear from the professional philanthropist upon the wrongs of the Indian? He considered for an hour and a half the arguments in favor of and against the repeal of the Missouri compromise—whether its repeal and the establishment of the principle of non intervention and popular suffrage would effect the good results promised by its friends, or the evil consequences predicted by its opponents. If he could bring himself to believe that the passage of the measure would accomplish the happy results expected by its friends, he would abandon all his objections to the bill and vote for it cheerfully. But if he thought it would have the evil results of awakening agitation, violating faith with the Indians and leaving nothing but the naked principle of non intervention, he would vote against the bill. How far the friends or opponents of the bill were correct in their expectations of its effects, he was somewhat unable to say. If the circumstances of the case presented an overpowering necessity for the passage of the bill, he would forego all of his objections to it—but if that overpowering necessity did not exist, he was not prepared to say that his objections were not insuperable. He then examined whether this overpowering necessity existed in this case, and stated the considerations on both sides. In conclusion, he said he would like to express his views at much greater length, but time did not allow it.

Mr. DAWSON, (whig) of Ga., followed in support of the bill, and in reply to Mr. Bell's objections to its details.

Mr. NORRIS, (dem.) of N. H., then addressed the Senate for an hour and a half in support of the bill. He maintained that the compromise measures of '50 clearly and unmistakeably established the principle of non intervention by Congress with the domestic institutions of the people of the Territories. That principle had been endorsed by the whig and democratic conventions, and was triumphantly sustained by an overwhelming majority of the popular vote in all the States in the Presidential election. He compared those acts with the present one, and contended that this one carried out that principle more definitely than even the acts of '50. He read from the journal and debates of 1850 to show that the North then repudiated, refused and set aside the Missouri compromise, and forced upon the South the doctrine of non intervention, which the South opposed, but were compelled to submit to. He defended the principle of non intervention by Congress, as infinitely more wise, just and republican than any geographical line. To attempt to dictate to the people of a State, and say that for all time to come they should have slavery, was unconstitutional, and the converse of such an act was equally unconstitutional. He referred to the speeches of abolition Senators, and replied to them. In the course of his remarks he asked the Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Chase,) or from Massachusetts, (Mr. Sumner,) if the Territory were free and its Legislature should pass a fugitive slave act, would either of them aid to execute that law?

Mr. WADE, (free soil whig) of Ohio, said that as his colleague was not present, he would reply to the question. He (Mr. Wade) had never and would never aid in executing that law, or in catching a slave. Would the Senator from New Hampshire aid in catching slaves?

Mr. NORRIS—I have answered that question many times at home, and am not afraid to do so here. I am as a citizen, bound to obedience to all the laws of the United States. If present, and I am called upon by the officers of the law to aid them in the discharge of their legal duties, I will, as in duty bound, give them my aid. The Senator from Massachusetts had denounced Senators for saying that the North offered this measure. Which was that Senator, and where did he get his authority for saying that the North did or did not do or approve of any act vote? by a majority of her representatives? Who was this Senator who had styled as white slaves all those Northern men who dare do here what they believed the constitution demanded of them? It was the same man who, in Faneuil Hall, counselled the assembled multitude to resist by force a law passed to execute a provision of the constitution of the United States.

Mr. SUMNER, (free soil) of Mass., (excitedly)—Never, never, never!

(Cries, "Order!" "Order!")

Mr. SUMNER—I challenge the Senator to produce, in any report or paper, a word or line wherein I ever counselled violence. The words I used in Faneuil Hall were these:—"I counsel no violence!"

Mr. NORRIS said he might have used strong words, but not stronger than the sentiments of the Senator required.

Mr. SUMNER—If the Senator says that I ever counselled resistance by violence to any law, and if he cannot produce any report to sustain him, he is (a pause) in the situation of one who says that which he cannot sustain by facts.

Mr. NORRIS said he thought he could substantially maintain what he had imputed to the Senator. He then commenced upon the course pursued by Mr. Sumner, by uttering sentiments in his speeches for the purpose of eliciting applause from abolitionists in the galleries. Such conduct, if his own, he would consider too disgraceful for a member of the Senate.

Mr. WADE followed, and discussed the constitutionality of the Missouri compromise, the truth of the Declaration of Independence, the injustice of slavery, and the inconsistency of Messrs. Douglas, Cass and others, who now support the bill. He read many extracts from former petitions

Mr. TOUCEY, (dem.) of Conn., spoke from half past seven till ten minutes before ten on the constitutional argument in favor of the principles of the bill

Mr. FESSENDEN, (whig) of Me., said that it was now so late he would forego his intention of addressing the Senate upon this bill. He understood by the newspapers, that the Legislature of his State—a democratic Legislature—had passed, almost unanimously, resolutions instructing the Senators from that State to vote against the Nebraska bill. He was free to avow that he was opposed to slavery in any and every shape it was presented in. If he had been in Congress in 1820 he thought he would have voted against the admission of Missouri to the last, unless she prohibited slavery by her constitution. If in Congress in 1850, he would have voted against giving Territorial governments to New Mexico and Utah, unless the Wilmot proviso was put in the acts. He then expressed the sentiments of the people of Maine upon the question of labor. Honest labor was not considered disgraceful there, as it seemed from Mr. Brown's remarks to be in Mississippi. The labor of any man, no matter how small its reward, if honest, was more respected there than any dishonest act, even if rewarded by the highest office in the gift of the people of the United States. He then entered into a history of the ancient policy of the nation with respect to slavery. He contended that the constitution gave the slave States great advantages over the free States, and the North was interested deeply in confining it to its present limits. In every contest between the free and slave States the North had always been forced to yield. He gave a history of the Missouri act, maintaining that it was a compact—that the South had received her share fully, and the North never refused to execute her part of the agreement. Since the Missouri act, five slave States had been admitted without objection. In the compromise of 1850 the South got the privilege of taking slavery into New Mexico and Utah. The whole country had since acquiesced in it, owing to the awful threatenings that, unless it was agreed to, the Union would be dissolved. He was in the Baltimore Whig Convention, and had strenuously opposed the resolution endorsing that compromise. He never gave to it his support. The country was at peace, and brotherly love prevailed since 1850, until suddenly our peace was disturbed by a proposition to take away from the North the little given to her by the compromise of 1820. He continued his remarks until eleven o'clock, upon the progressive advances of the slave-holding interest upon the North.

Mr. WELLER, (dem.) of Cal., replied for half an hour, when he yielded to Mr. DOUGLAS's entreaty that the debate should be closed.

Mr WELLER said if the vote was to be taken he would step, but if it was a question as to whether he or the Senator from Illinois should speak, he preferred to speak himself.

Mr. DOUGLAS said he would abandon his speech if a vote could be taken.

Mr HOUSTON, (dem.) of Texas, said he desired to speak before the vote was had.

Mr. SUMNER said he desired also to be heard.

Mr. DOUGLAS then, at request, proceeded to answer the objections to the bill. He commenced by replying to Mr. Bell's objections as to the Indians. He had been denounced as an agitator by reviving slavery agitation when the country was in profound repose, produced by the acts of 1850. This charge came from men pledged now and forever to a resistance to and repeal of those peace establishing acts. The Committee on Territories had been chosen by unanimous vote, and by unanimous vote the question of Territorial government for Nebraska was referred to that committee. They acted on it as a matter of duty, and endeavored to report a measure in conformity with the sentiments of the majority of the Senate. How far the measure was conformable to the sense of the majority the two-third vote of to-night, comprising a majority of whigs and a majority of democrats in the Senate, would show. He advocated and supported the principle of this bill in 1850, and it was adopted. He addressed a meeting held in Chicago, where those acts were to be resisted, and in that speech explained to his constituents that those territorial acts were framed on the principle of non-intervention. Subsequently, he made a similar explanation at Springfield, Ill. The Legislature of that State, at its next session, rescinded the resolutions of instruction in favor of the Wilmot proviso, and passed others declaring that in framing all territorial governments the people of the Territories ought to be allowed the right of determining, without restriction, their own domestic institutions. This showed that his State, at least, understood the compromise of 1850 as establishing the principle of non-intervention in all territorial questions. He denied that he had ever assumed to speak for the North. But he would like to know how those Senators who opposed this bill could threaten its friends with consummation North. Who authorised them to do so? Only one State in the Northwest had been heard from, and that was Illinois, who in strong resolutions approved the bill and its principles. He was charged also by Senators Chase, Sumner and Seward with not having been able to come up to a repeal of the Missouri compromise until forced to do so by Mr. Dixon's amendment; yet in the famous circular signed by the abolition confederates, the original bill was denounced because it repealed the Missouri compromise. All the quibbling that had taken place upon the changes in the bill from time to time, amounted to nothing, for all hands admitted the legal effect of the bill was the same from the beginning till now. It had been changed only to make the object of the bill clear and explicit. He denied in a long argument that the Missouri act was a compact, and if it was a compact the North had uniformly disregarded it, from eleven months after its passage, when it refused to admit Missouri, to its frequent rejections of it in 1848 and '50. On this point he and Mr. Seward had a frequent colloquy, in which Mr Seward said the South had always insisted the Missouri act was a compact. He (Mr. Douglas) referred to the resolutions of the New York Legislature of 1854 declaring it a compact, and that its repeal would be dishonorable, when that State itself, in 1821, was the first one which had instructed its Senators to vote for disregarding that compact, and vote against admitting Missouri unless she prohibited slavery. He referred to the declaration of Mr. Seward and others that Missouri was admitted under the compromise of 1820, and at length denied its truth. He referred to the journals, showing that Missouri was admitted under the compromise of 1821. He said the resolution presented by Mr Chase declaring all who voted for this bill as traitors, and the insults put upon him by hanging and burning him in effigy in Ohio and Massachusetts, were the natural consequences of the address and speeches put forth that the Missouri act of 1820 was a compact. Outrages first took place in Ohio and then in Boston. Decency and propriety had been violated, because the Senator from Massachusetts had told his people that this act was a violation of plighted faith, and a criminal betrayal of sacred pledges. He expected nothing else under the circumstances from Boston under abolition auspices. He could not expect more justice than was awarded to the immortal Webster, who, having supported the compromise acts of 1850, found Faneuil hall closed against him. Boston, under abolition auspices, in the case of Webster, struck him and refused him a hearing. How could he expect but that they would strike him without a hearing, when they had thus treated Webster, who had shed such glory upon his State? How could he expect decency, or a hearing at the hands of Boston abolitionists, when upon the return of one of their own citizens, after risking his life on the battle field of his country they refused to give him decent burial? He would not complain of the treatment given to him, when he reflected how Webster and Linton had been treated by Boston abolitionists. In the address of the abolitionists of Congress, and in the speeches of Messrs. Seward, Chase and Sumner, it was said that Clay would not have joined in any act to disturb the great act of his life—the Missouri Compromise. Now Clay, in the Senate, had disavowed any paternity or part in the Compromise of 1820, and had said he did not know whether he had voted for it or not. His Missouri Compromise was the one of 1821, made necessary by the refusal of the North to carry out the one of 1820.

Mr. SEWARD reminded the Senator that in 1851 a valuable medal of Henry Clay was struck out and presented to him. On it was inscribed eleven great acts of his life, and one of these was the Missouri compromise of 1820. Mr. Clay accepted that medal.

Mr. DOUGLAS said that he had seen that medal, and the inscription was "the Missouri Compromise of '21." He replied also to quotations from Webster. He repelled the accusation that Congress had in any way set aside the line of 36 30 by the acts of 1850, by showing that that amendment was offered to the Texas boundary act by Mr. Sebastian, that Territory cut off from Texas and lying north of 36 30, should be admitted as States, with or without slavery, as the people thereof might determine. This was admitted by all to be the meaning of the acts, but that the amendment was out of place in the boundary bill. The Territory cut off from Texas, north of 36 30, was put into the New Mexico bill, and then the amendment was put into the New Mexico bill. Yet these Senators had, with the record of the Senate before them, openly declared the contrary to be the fact. The Senator from Maine, in his maiden speech, had repeated these false versions of history, but having been here but a few days, was excusable on the ground that he was simple enough to take as facts the statements put forth by abolition confederates; but for those Senators who ought to know the truth of the facts published by them, to the world, there was no excuse. From these groundless statements of these Senators had followed the torrent of villification, slander and abuse upon this bill and himself. The Senator from Maine had repeated in sly hints the allusion to a Northern man with Southern principles, made by the Senator from Massachusetts. Was that description aimed at him? Let the Senator from Massachusetts openly, and in a manly manner, say did he mean to apply that remark to him?

The Senator refused to answer.

There was no doubt of it, although the author of it refused to acknowledge it. He utterly repudiated the character of being a Northern man with Southern principles. He had never claimed that character. No act or word of his life could be adduced to show that he had ever assumed such a character. He never knew but one man who claimed that title, and that man was the free soil candidate for the Presidency in 1848. It was said that this bill was a bid for the Presidency. This was a charge made against him by the address. He had already shown that the reporting of the bill was but discharging the duty assigned the committee. In reporting this bill and supporting it, he was but obeying the instructions of his State. He had acted only in obedience to duty and his instructions from his State Legislature. Who were they who had made this charge of corrupt motives? He would say to those Senators that he had never held any office, nor did he get to the Senate by corrupt bargains. He had never got to the Senate by putting his principles, character and honor, at public auction for votes. He owed his place to no corrupt bargain or coalition.

Mr. WELLER—But others do.

Mr. CHASE—Do you say I came here by a corrupt bargain?

Mr. DOUGLAS—I object to all interference in this matter.

Mr. CHASE—Do you say I came here by a corrupt bargain?

Mr. DOUGLAS—I said one man who charged me with having brought in this bill as a bid for the Presidency did come here by a corrupt bargain. Did you mean me? If so, I mean you.

Mr. CHASE—I say to the Senator that if he says I came here by any corrupt bargain he says that which is false.

Mr. DOUGLAS—It will not do for the Senator to retort the charge of falsification by his statement against the one I have fastened on him by the facts. I charged him with having made false statements with respect to me and my motives, and I have given him opportunities to withdraw it, and he has not had the manliness to do it when its falsity has been exposed.

Mr. CHASE explained the statement in the address that this bill was a presidential bid. All great measures had more or less reference to the political canvass going on from year to year. He did not consider the ambition to be President of the United States an unworthy one. The reference was not made in any offensive sense towards the Senator.

[The debate was continued until five o'clock this morning, but owing to the lateness of the hour we are obliged to omit it in our present edition.]

At five o'clock the vote was taken, and

THE BILL PASSED

By yeas 37, nays 14, as follows:—

YEAS.

Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Benjamin, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Cass, Clay, Dawson, Dixon, Dodge, of Ohio, Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Grier, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson, Jones, of Iowa, Jones, of Tenn., Mason, Morton, Norris, Pettit, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson, of Ky., Thompson, of N. J., Toucey, Weller, and Williams.

NAYS.

Messrs. Bell, Chase, Dodge, of Wis.; Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Hamlin, Houston, James, Seward, Smith, Sumner, Wade, and Walker.

SICK.

Messrs. Bright, Toombs and Mallory are sick, but all would have voted for the bill. Mr Allen, (absent from sickness in his family,) would have voted against it.

DODGERS.

Messrs. Phelps, Pierce, Cooper, Everett, Clayton and Wright, not voting, the title of the bill was changed to "a bill for the government of Nebraska and Kansas."

Mr. CASS—I congratulate the Senate on the triumph of squatter sovereignty.

The Senate then adjourned till Tuesday.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1854.

RE-MODIFICATION OF THE JUDICIARY.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a message from the President, transmitting the report of the Attorney General treating of the plan for modifying and enlarging the judicial system of the United States, as recommended in the President's annual message. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

LAND FOR VETERAN SOLDIERS OF 1812.

Mr. CHANDLER, (whig) of Pa., presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, asking for donations of one hundred and sixty acres of land for soldiers of the war of 1812

Referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

Mr FLORENCE, (dem.) of Pa., wished to present one of a similar character, from the same source, that it might be referred and printed,

Mr. JONES, (dem.) of Tenn.—It is not necessary to print more than one.

Mr. FLORENCE—But I have special charge of the old soldiers. (Laughter.)

The House went into Committee of the Whole on

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

Various amendments were drily discussed, but nothing especially interesting was determined upon.

The committee rose.

THE GUANO QUESTION—OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a message from the President in reply to a resolution asking for information relative to negotiations with Peru for the removal of restrictions on the exportation of guano, accompanied by the correspondence between the Secretary of State and Mr Clay, our Charge d'Affaires to Peru

Mr. MARCY, under date of August 30, 1853, says:—"It is of great importance to the development of our leading American interests that the Peruvian government should be prevailed on to abandon this monopoly at as early a day as possible. It is estimated that the deposits of guano in Peru cannot amount to less than 50,000,000 of tons, and that the exportation of it in 1852, to all parts of the world, did not exceed 200,000 tons, of which only about 47,000 tons were exported to the United States. Under judicious regulations by the government of Peru, it is probable in a few years the consumption in this country alone would more than equal that of all the world at the present time. If it could be offered at our ports at $30 or $35 per ton it would become an article of general use in every section of the country, and contribute in a wonderful degree to the prosperity of our citizens. It is quoted in Baltimore and Richmond at $50 to $55 per ton. It is thought by competent judges that its transportation to our seaboard on the Atlantic could be effected, if there were equality in the trade, at $15 a ton, but $20 is the basis of a settlement with Peru."

Mr. CLAY replies in November, that during his residence in Peru his serious attention has been turned to this subject, and that he has neglected no opportunity to impress on the Peruvian government the importance of furnishing guano to the agriculturists of the United States, at prices lower than those for which it is now sold, and that his agents shall keep on hand a quantity sufficient to supply the increasing demands of the community. The fact is, as the Peruvian government relies entirely on the amount produced by the sale of guano in the United States and Great Britain to pay the interest on her national debt, it is a delicate subject to touch upon and offer suggestions. The diplomatic agent who represents to this government the necessity of a reduction of the prices at which it is now sold, risks being met at the threshhold by an intimation that the possessor of an article of trade has the undoubted right to dispose of it as he may think proper. He assures the Secretary that he shall spare no exertions, and shall avail himself of every occasion, to obtain and secure to the farmers and planters of the United States a requisite supply of guano, at prices corresponding with their means.

Mr. MARCY replies to this as follows, under date of Dec. 8, 1853:—"Although I have heretofore addressed you lengthily on this subject I may repeat, there is constantly increasing solicitude among our farmers to obtain at reasonable rates, an adequate supply of guano. This article of free traffic, if it were permitted, would produce benign results. It would supply annually additional millions of bushels of serial grains to our farmers, with but little additional labor. We think Peru ought to abrogate as soon as possible—in accordance with the assurances given by Mr. Tirado to this government in 1850—the contract with the London merchants, and afterwards sell the guano at the islands for a uniform price to all purchasers. She could certainly derive a larger revenue from it in this manner than she does at present. Can she not be induced to offer sufficient pecuniary considerations to the present monopolists to obtain their assent to terminate her contract with them? Such a suggestion to the Minister of Foreign Affairs you can make with entire propriety."

The documents were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The House adjourned till Monday.

United States Senator for Ohio.

CINCINNATI, March 3, 1854.

The democratic caucus of the Legislature balloted at Columbus till midnight last night for a candidate for United States Senator without choice. Mr. Allen has formally withdrawn to day. The caucus meets again this evening.

Anti-Nebraska Meeting at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, March 3, 1854.

At a large meeting of the democracy of the Sixth ward, last night, Senator Douglas was unanimously denounced for betraying his party. They resolved to stand by the ordinance of 1787, the compromises of 1820 and 1850, and determined not to support the State nominees at the Harrisburg Convention on the 8th inst who refuse to denounce the Nebraska bill. The anti-Douglas speakers were cheered to the echo.

Virginia Legislature, &c.

BALTIMORE, March 3, 1854.

The southern mail to-night brings nothing beyond Richmond.

The Virginia House of Delegates have passed the bill for the suppression of small notes. The Senate refused to continue the session for thirty days longer, and the Legislature adjourns to-morrow.

The Liquor Law in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, March 3, 1854.

The House this afternoon considered the prohibitory liquor bill. An amendment, striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting a simple submission of the question of prohibition to the people was lost—yeas 43, nays 49. The first section of the bill was then negatived—yeas 41, nays 52.

Severe Sentence against Rowland A. Smith the Mail Robber.

NEW HAVEN, March 3, 1853.

Rowland A. Smith, who was arrested on Friday last for taking letters from the mail bags while in his care, was this morning placed at the bar of the United States Circuit Court. He plead guilty to the several counts of the indictment, and was sentenced by Judge Ingersoll to hard labor in the State prison for a term of twenty seven years.

The Latest from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 26, 1854.

By the arrival of the steamship Texas, we have dates from the city of Mexico to the 18th, and Vera Cruz to the 22d inst; but there is no news of importance. Ex President Herrera died on the 12th of February.

Navigation of the Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, March 3, 1854.

The river is rising rapidly, and now measures eighteen feet hence to Cairo.

PITTSBURG, March 3, 1854.

The river is in fine navigable order for packets of the largest class. Water has been let into the canal, and shipping by it will commence to-morrow.

Affairs in Central America.

THE WAR BETWEEN HONDURAS AND GUATEMALA—ROBBERS—EARTHQUAKES, ETC.

BOSTON, March 3, 1854.

By the arrival of the brig Helen Jane, from Truxillo, we have Honduras dates to February 10

The schooner George Steer had arrived with the president of the proposed railroad from Cabello to Tigre Island, who had gone on to the capital to consult with Mr. Borland. The George Steer, on her return, would take on board a Central American Minister to this country.

An American merchant writes that some American vessels of war were expected there to acquire information relative to the American boundary, and the real facts relative to the dispute between Honduras and Great Britain, [or Guatemala,] with reference to territorial rights, &c.

The government of Honduras had, without notice, advanced the tonnage rates 100 per cent, and the American Consul had made a protest in the case of the Helen Jane, which was obliged to pay the increased demand, although the vessel had dropped anchor before the decree was promulgated.

A state of war still existed between Honduras and Guatemala, though no fighting was going on

The country was full of armed robbers, and merchants were afraid to move from one part to another.

At Truxillo there had been continual shocks of earthquakes for several months past, cracking the walls of houses, and greatly alarming the inhabitants, but as yet no serious damage has been done.

Trade was nearly at a stand still.

No vessels of war, either English or American, were on the coast.

From Halifax.

THE NEXT MAIL STEAMER FROM LIVERPOOL—ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA FROM BOSTON.

HALIFAX, March 3, 1854.

Advices from the agents of the Royal Mail Steamship Company at Liverpool, received per Andes via Boston, state that the screw steamship Alps (which takes the place of the Niagara) would sail from Liverpool with the mails of the 18th of February, direct for Boston; consequently the next steamer from Liverpool for this port will be the Asia, with the mails of the 25th, the latter steamer having been ordered by the Admiralty to touch at this port for the delivery of important despatches for the British Admiral on the North American station. It is confidently anticipated that the Asia will land her mails here on Monday next.

The royal mail steamship Canada, with the American mails from Boston, arrived at this port at 11 o'clock on Thursday night, and sailed for Liverpool at one o'clock this morning.

A Deputy Sheriff Killed.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 28, 1854.

Deputy sheriff Robinson was shot at Columbus, Georgia, on Monday night, by a man named Wright, and died in half an hour. Wright is in jail.

Cotton Mill Burned.

PROVIDENCE, March 3, 1854.

A cotton mill near Greenville, in Smithfield, was destroyed by fire this morning. It was owned by E. M. Aldrich and run by J. & S. Matthewson, and was insured in this city on building, machinery, and stock, for about $10,000.

The Augusta at Savannah.

SAVANNAH Feb. 23, 1854.

The steamship Augusta, from New York, arrived here this afternoon.

Markets.

CINCINNATI, March 3, 1854.

In our market to-day buyers offered $6 for flour. Pork—5,000 bbls. of mess sold, future delivery, as follows:—in New York in June, at $15; Cleveland in May, $12 50; here in April and May, $12 25. There is otherwise nothing doing.

THE TERRIBLE DISASTER AT HARTFORD.

Eighteen Persons Dead—Large Number Severely Wounded—Distress of the Afflicted Families, &c.

[From the Hartford Times, March 2.]

At about two o'clock this afternoon, (March 2,) the new steam boiler just placed in the car factory of this city, burst with a terrible explosion, shattering the entire building, and laying all that part occupied by the blacksmiths, engine, &c., in complete ruins. The shock came in an instant, when there was no apparent cause for it.

The boiler was built with great care, of the best materials, with steam gauge, &c. It was considered to be a perfect thing. It was five feet in diameter, twenty four feet long, and full of flues. Its power was fifty horse.

About 300 persons were employed in this factory, and about 150 were at work in the section of the building which has been shattered from the lower floor to the roof—the heavy timbers being wrenched and broken, as if they had been but mere reeds. All the windows of the main building are broken out, and the side walls are cracked and leaning.

At 3 o'clock carriages were carrying away the mangled bodies, in some of whom there was a faint respiration, whilst others were still in death.

THE DEAD.

We saw nine horribly mangled bodies lying in the shop, stiff and dead, and another, (Edward Laughlin,) but faintly breathing. Some of these were so bruised and disfigured that their own shopmates could not recognise them. Among the dead, are

1. John McKeown, engineer.
2. Samuel Camp.
3. Daniel A. Newell.
4. Alonzo Allen.
5. John Creaden.
6. Edward Caughlin.
7. Mr. Purcell.
8. Patrick Burke.
9. Richard Mountain.
10. Andrew J. Crane.
11. Lewis Flowers.
12. Robert Mountain.
13. Phineas Smith.

—And two more who could not be recognized. These two have been taken from the ruins.

FATALLY HURT.

1. Daniel Camp, brother of Samuel, who is dead.
2. William Leon.
3. Ensign Boynton.
4. Mr. Walker, Wethersfield lane.

It is believed that there is no chance for any of these to live. Indeed, some of them were just breathing their last, when we were obliged to come away.

BADLY HURT.

1. Samuel B. Parsons.
2. Mr. Chapman, No. 5 North street.
3. Edward Collins.
4. Wm. Skinner.
5. Mr. Smith, Hicks street.
6. Mr. Hill, joiner.
7. Geo. Perkins, Charles street, scalded.
8. Wm. Martin.

It is not yet ascertained whether any of these persons are fatally injured.

We are unable to get a complete list of the injured this afternoon. At least fifty workmen are hurt more or less.

An arm was found, for which no body is yet discovered.

One of the killed had his head torn from the shoulders. Others were so flattened in their faces and mangled, that they did not look like human beings.

It was painful to hear the moans and shrieks of the poor women—the wives and sisters of the dead. The most heart rending cries came from them as they went among the dead, and discovered by some article of clothing their near relatives.

"Oh! what shall I do! what can I do, my husband! Speak! speak!" said a poor woman as she fell over a blackened and mangled body. But he will never speak again, poor woman. Your husband, of athletic limb, and an hour previously in the bloom of health, sleeps forever, with nearly a score of his comrades, who have been stricken in a moment, while in the enjoyment of full health.

What a sad affair! And who can estimate or appreciate the keen sufferings of the poor stricken families, without fathers and protectors to-night! We fear that there are other dead bodies among the ruins.

P. S.—We learn that the engineer was filling his boiler with water when the accident occurred. It is on such occasions that most accidents of a similar kind occur.

Caution.—The walls of the car factory are shattered, and liable to fall at any moment. Let the crowd keep clear, or we may have another sad story to record.

TELEGRAPHIC.

HARTFORD, March 3, 1854.

Nearly all who were in the blacksmith's shop were killed.

Of the eighteen killed, seventeen leave families. Twenty-two persons have either limbs broken, or are badly bruised or scalded.

The coroner's jury have not concluded their investigation into the cause of the catastrophe. The witnesses thus far examined differ as to the fitness of McCune, the engineer, for the responsible position he occupied.

The entire loss in property will not exceed $12,000.

A public meeting of the citizens was held this evening at the City Hall, to take measures for the relief of the families left destitute by this calamity, at which a committee of thirty was appointed to solicit donations. Mr. Wyatt gives the whole proceeds of his dramatic entertainment on Monday evening for the benefit of the sufferers.

The general opinion seems to be that the accident was occasioned by the engineer talking with a friend longer than he was aware of, during which time the water became too low in the boiler, and the pipes too much heated to allow of the introduction of cold water, as is supposed to have been done.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

We despatched a special reporter to the scene of the disaster yesterday morning. He viewed the wrecked building, attended at the Coroner's inquest, and also at the meeting of the citizens of Hartford held for the relief of the afflicted survivors of the deceased.

The sad details are in effect the same as the telegraphic account given above; but owing to the crowded state of our columns, and to the fact that the reporter did not reach the city until after one o'clock this morning, we are unable to publish them in this edition.

The main building of the factory was two hundred feet long by sixty feet in depth. An addition had been made to this, extending 55 by 24 feet. This wing was situate due west of the boiler which exploded, and is very much shattered. A blacksmith's shop, 80 by 40 feet, and a paint shop, 100 by 60 feet, stood south of the main building, and the boiler was separated from the former by an eighteen inch wall. The blacksmith's shop was levelled to the ground, and here the dreadful sacrifice of life took place.

Messrs. Fayles & Gray had the new boiler made about five weeks ago, by Messrs. Woodruff & Beach, and gave one cent and a half per pound more than the usual cost for it in order to have it of a superior description.

It had five flues attached to it, and as the old one had only two it is considered that the unfortunate engineer, McCune, did not thoroughly comprehend the much shorter time in which the improved boiler consumed the water, and finding it had gone down he suddenly poured in more on the red hot metal, and thereby generated an amount of gas which caused the fatal explos