



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1858.

It is a fortunate circumstance, considering the condition of affairs in Mexico, Central America, and the South American States, not to speak of some of the Islands in the Gulf of Mexico, or off the coast, that public opinion in this country, has lately been expressed so decidedly and emphatically against filibustering—or in other words against illegal attempts, on the part of our citizens, violently and by force of arms, to invade the territories of peaceful and unoffending neighbors, for the sake of spoil, and plunder, and the acquisition of land. The temptation to the idle, the ambitious and the reckless, to the adventurous and the enterprising, presented by the disturbed and unsettled state of the countries to which we refer is very great—and there are considerations which in the eyes of many would almost lead them to use such forays, in the hope that they may be, at last, successful.—These considerations, we think, should have no weight in any section of country, when justice, principle, right, and probable consequences are taken into the account. To sustain the good faith and the honor of the United States, and thereby to preserve peace, is worth more, even to the South, than any new "annexation" brought about by unfair means. If it is, the "manifest destiny" of our country to expand still farther—it surely is not a necessary part of the principle of expansion, that it should be accomplished by a violation of treaties, a disregard of public law, and a denial of the rights of other nations. Let it come, if it is to come, honorably and peacefully. It will then be secure—it will then be permanent. It is a high distinction to have a great name among the nations of the earth—but it is a still higher one to have a good name. Nor can the honest people of this country afford to have its fame tarnished in the eyes of the world by submitting to the opprobrium of being regarded as a grasping, avaricious power. That is not the character their ancestors fought and bled to acquire. They designed to build up a Republic, which should be its glorious example of JUSTICE, as well as by the beneficent influences of its free government, win, gradually, other people and other nations, to the cause of Liberty. To countenance *filibusterism*, even for the sake of the richest prize or the most coveted possessions, would be, to be false to the ends and designs of our Constitution. Even if obtained, such prizes and such possessions would be like the "Dead Sea fruit, and turn to ashes in our grasp."

The bill which originated in the State Senate, prohibiting the circulation of bank notes under the denomination of \$10, after the 31st of December next, and prohibiting the circulation of notes under the denomination of \$20 after Dec 31, 1859, passed that body on Tuesday, and though the vote was reconsidered, it is not likely that the action of that body hereafter will affect its passage. A copy of this bill was published in the Gazette of the 29th ult.

The Charleston Free Press says:—We regret to announce the death of T. A. T. Riely, esq., late Clerk of the County Court of Frederick county. He died on Saturday night last after a brief illness of a few hours, at the residence of Dr. McCandless. We learn that his body was interred in Winchester yesterday morning.

The Weather Reports received on Tuesday morning, at the Smithsonian Institution, from eighteen points, North and South, were invariably "clear and cold." At Buffalo, New York, "cold" was twelve degrees above zero, and at Savannah, Georgia, twenty-six degrees above zero, with intermediate degrees at the intermediate points.

Mr. Jackson, of the New Jersey, and Mr. Pelton, of the Philadelphia and Baltimore railroads, have just concluded an arrangement with the Post Office Department to facilitate the mail between Washington and Boston twelve hours—leaving Washington at 3 p. m. arriving in New York at 2 a. m.—so as to leave in the early New Haven train.

On Saturday, two men were arrested at Danvers, Mass., charged with passing \$1, \$2, and \$3 notes on the Metropolitan Bank of Washington, D. C. A large number of the notes were passed, the men making small purchases at several places, and receiving change in good coin. There is no such bank at Washington as the Metropolitan.

The Austin correspondent of the News says that the Texas Legislature have passed an act providing that the entire public domain of the State is for sale, at fixed prices, in lots varying from one hundred and sixty to 1,280 acres. The prices are to range from \$1.25 to \$2 per acre.

A petition has been presented in the Senate of the Pennsylvania Legislature, from a number of citizens of Bucks and Philadelphia counties, asking the passage of a general law prohibiting negroes and mulattoes from coming into that State with a view of acquiring a residence therein.

A very powerful revival of religion is now in progress in New Bedford, Mass. It seems to pervade the whole city, and nearly or quite every denomination is showing its influence. The clergymen of different sects meet on common ground and unite most heartily in the work.

The lists of the mercantile agencies of New York, exhibit 204,061 traders of all kinds in the United States. Dividing the trade of twenty-five millions of people equally among them, there are 123 to each trader, or about 25 families.

The Postmaster General has instructed the respective United States Post Offices to forward all newspapers addressed to Great Britain, found to contain writing or any enclosure, charged with full letter rate of postage.

Recent experiments at Newark, N. J., are every way favorable to the use of Cumberland Coal by Locomotives and Steam Engines generally.

Henry S. Brooks, contesting the seat of Hon. H. Winter Davis, of Baltimore city, memorializes Congress for an extension of time for taking testimony in his case.

The New York Evening Mirror, which was started some few years ago, by Morris & Willis, departed this life on Saturday last, for want of sustenance.

Andrew Kennedy, esq., formerly a distinguished lawyer, a most worthy and excellent citizen, died in Jefferson County, on Saturday last, aged 61 years.

The Galveston News notices a report that Seymour, the Hartford defaulter, passed through that city on his way to Mexico.

Capt. Jacob Watson has been ordered to the command of the marine guard on board of the U. S. steam frigate Colorado.

Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, at the conclusion of Mr. Collamer's speech, in the Senate, on Kansas, gave notice that at the proper time he would move to add to the Kansas bill, a provision to the effect, that the admission of the States of Minnesota and Kansas into the Union by this act shall never be construed as to deny, limit, or otherwise impair the right of the people of the said States, with the assent of their legislatures, severally, at all times, to alter, reform or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think proper, so that the same be still republican, and in accordance with the constitution of the United States.

It is greatly to be feared that Doctor Leitchard, the Austrian traveller, has shared the fate of Sir John Franklin. Four thousand five hundred pounds have, however, been voted by the Legislature of New South Wales for the expenses of the proposed expedition to search for him. Dr. Gregory has volunteered to conduct it, and he entertains some hope that a statement made by a convict, that Dr. Leitchard is a prisoner in the hands of a tribe of Northern Aborigines, may be true.

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The New York Tribune of the 1st instant says, that a remarkably earnest state of feeling on the subject of religion has been developing itself, for some time past, among all classes of the community of the city of New York, including those out of the church, as well as those in it. Nor has this quickened interest in religion, and this increased attendance on religious meetings, been confined to that city; for it extends in an equal, and, in many instances, in a greater degree, to all parts of the country. Everywhere, men are crowding to these meetings, and the spirit with which the crowds are impressed, seems to be animating the whole land. It is believed that as many as a hundred prayer meetings have been established in different cities and towns throughout the country, from the single example of the noonday meeting held in the "Old North Dutch Church" in New York. A similar religious feeling has not been known in New York for twenty-five years.

In New England, and particularly in Connecticut and Massachusetts, an universal feeling prevails, and the number of conversions and additions to the membership of the churches, is unprecedented. Similar accounts are received largely from the West, and in some instances from the South. Multiplied religious meetings are everywhere held in the churches, and a wide-spread, and wider-spreading, interest exists.

It is, of course, impossible to give accurate, or even approximate, estimates of the number of actual conversions resulting from such a work. The increase of religion in a community is not to be measured by figures. The correspondence of a single newspaper reports more than a thousand conversions in a single week; and a religious journal in New York city recently stated that it had counted seven thousand in two weeks; and this was merely the number which happened to be given among the "religious items" of only a portion of the general newspaper press during that time. It is not unlikely that there have actually occurred, in a single week, in all parts of the country, fifty thousand conversions.

Some time ago, a plan was set on foot in New York and Brooklyn, which was adopted by a large number of churches, for the purpose of promoting attendance at the churches, and of extending, by systematic visitation of assigned neighborhoods, each church that entered into the enterprise was allotted a certain bound or parish, of which it was the centre, in which every house was to be visited, and the religious condition of every family inquired into. The districts at first chosen to be visited, were chiefly low neighborhoods, where both the temporal and spiritual destitution of the people were painfully apparent. Parents were solicited to go to church, and to send their children to the Sunday School, or the Industrial School. In this way, thousands of persons, many of whom were formerly degraded and vicious, have been reclaimed. Gradually, the districts were extended, as to the more fashionable streets, until none were exempt. The reports prove that the rich were quite as remiss, as regards attendance upon divine service, as the poor, notwithstanding it is considered as in a certain degree respectable and fashionable.

The Tribune gives reports of a number of churches in New York and Brooklyn, and the neighborhood, showing the extraordinary efforts which are being made, and the additions to their membership. The additions given are generally large. Not the least interesting is the revival going on among the seamen. Large numbers of conversions among this class of people have taken place, and a great interest in religion continues to prevail in the maritime channels, and on board the North Carolina receiving ship.

Lieut. Beale, with fourteen camels, arrived at Los Angeles on the 8th January. The appearance of these animals created great excitement among the people. The animals under Lieut. Beale have all grown serviceable, and most of them are well broken to the saddle and are very gentle. The San Francisco Bulletin says that all the camels belong to the one hump species, except one, which is a cross between the one and two hump kinds. This fellow is much larger and more powerful than either sire or dam. He is a grizzly looking hybrid, a camel-mule of colossal proportions, and weighs 2,200 pounds. Their drivers say they would get fat where a donkey would starve to death.

Hon. Geo. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, was examined before the Tariff Investigating Committee on Monday. He testified that he did receive money from Wolcott in aid of the passage of the Tariff act, but denied that he had employed any of it to influence members of Congress. The failure of the witness Wolcott to answer the questions of the Tariff Investigating Committee, it is understood, has not succeeded in preventing exposures connected with that subject. On the contrary, it is said that the Committee are developing many important facts.

An article in the Constitutional asserts that it was the financial system of France which saved the subjects of the Emperor from the effects of the commercial crisis, the violence of which shook the foundation of credit in all other parts of the world. The writer does all those who, with such a result before their eyes, might still think of relinquishing the prohibitory and protection system of France for the principles of free trade. "Free traders," he says, "must from this time put their banner in their pockets as often as they speak of reform."

A desperate fight occurred in the State's prison, in Richmond, on Saturday last, between a white and a negro convict. The negro, it is said, began the row by striking the white man with a mallet, whereupon the white man seized a broad-axe, and before he could be restrained, severed one of his adversary's ears from his head, and cut one of his arms in a terrible manner. As a matter of course Col. Morgan will have the matter investigated and the parties properly dealt with.

A private letter to a musical gentleman in New York, states that Ole Bull had been received with great enthusiasm, not only at Bergen, the city of his birth, but in Christiania, and every city or village through which he passed. From the theatre he was followed home by thousands of persons, and accompanied by a band of music, and even after he had entered his hotel, the enthusiastic multitude continued for some time to pour forth the joyous acclamations at his safe return to his father-land.

The Kansas Investigating Committee will soon bring before the House of Representatives, the fact of their inability to go on with the duty imposed upon them. Their minutes will be spread before the public. Attempts will be made immediately to have an addition of two members to the committee, to be provided for by resolution, with the members to be added named by the House, instead of Speaker Orr.

The Utah Expedition—Official Report from Colonel Johnston. HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF UTAH, CAMP SCOTT, January 4, 1858. MAJOR: I have the honor herewith to transmit a return of the troops in the field in this department under my immediate command, for the month of December, 1857. Not an incident of any military importance has transpired since my last communication, and I have the pleasure to acquaint you with the excellent condition and fine health of the troops.

Accompanying this communication, I send a copy of a letter dated 21st ultimo, at Fort Laramie, from the commander, Major Lynde. You will perceive from a perusal of it that there is serious cause to apprehend that there will be a great, if not an entire, deficiency of draught animals to bring on the three months' supply at that post intended for the Army of Utah, and due here by the 1st of June, though it is expected that the rations on hand will last some ten or fifteen days beyond that date.

It is desirable that these supplies should reach here by the 15th of May to enable the army, if then prepared in other respects, to march on hand, at least enough to last until the annual supply can reach the main body. I will order Major Lynde to report directly to general headquarters by this express what proportion of the draught oxen of Russell & Co., (contractors) can be relied upon for the transportation of supplies to us in the spring, and should there be a deficiency it can only be supplied in time from Fort Leavenworth, in this way, and there must be activity in the agents of the quartermaster's department to accomplish it. The requisite number of mules (not two years old) can be secured in the month of March as possible, and a team of six mules should haul the subsistence from Leavenworth necessary to sustain it, and two other mules, to Laramie, which latter will be useful to replace sick or tired mules at Laramie. On their arrival they will have exhausted their force, but it is hoped some may be had here; if not, that the grass will then be sufficient to sustain draught animals for short marches through this place, or to headquarters, and I recommend, not for this service only, but whenever public teams are sent out to the frontier, that at least one mule be sent with each train. With such means, reliable animals can be preserved for the public service, which, without a provision of the kind, would be lost.

The greater number of soldiers now on the sick report have been rendered unfit for duty by "frost bite"—a source of suffering to which those who, in this climate, have no other covering for the feet than leather shoes, are very liable when on guard or marching in snow. I have thought that in view of preserving the efficiency of the military during the winter months, the government ought to much suffering. The government ought to provide a pair of buffalo overshoes for each man serving in this climate, and have accordingly approved of the attention of that item in the annual estimate of the chief quartermaster; and also, of a full allowance of the winter season, and of health and recuperative comfort. The Sibley tent is a good substitute for a hut, with the advantage of using it in all localities, well sheltered from cold and prevailing winds.

Herewith, I send you a drawing of the field-work, thrown up under the direction of Lieutenants Webb and Kessell, for the protection of the depot at Brigham's Fort. The excellent execution of the works, under the favorable circumstances, and the cheerful display of the non-commissioned officers and men under them, in the performance of their duties during severely cold weather, is worthy of much praise.

I have just heard that a soldier who was then acting as hospital steward of the 10th Infantry, and was taken prisoner by the Mormons early in October, and who has been released and permitted to return to this camp, has brought the information that the Mormons are organizing a force to "stand off" or capture the horses and mules it is expected that the Mormons will bring out in the spring of next year. I have already required that an escort may be sent with Captain Marcy; but the amount of force will be best determined by the knowledge that an attack may be expected, and I deem it of the greatest consequence as regards the mobility of this force that a sufficient force should be sent with Captain Marcy to enable him to reach here unimpeded. He will probably leave New Mexico by the 29th of March, and I have to request that the general-in-chief will at once authorize the commander of the department of New Mexico to send a sufficient force of men and mules to the assistance of Captain Marcy to cover his route, and I have also respectfully requested the attention of the commanding general to the great length of the line of communication of this army, and to the necessity of providing means of defending the supplies, which must be sent forward in early spring, as well as during the summer, on the route, more especially that portion liable to be attacked by the Mormons. I have ordered that three of the companies at Fort Laramie shall constitute the company to the train which must leave in March; but this amount of force I deem insufficient, and recommend that four companies of cavalry be ordered to protect the train. It is four hundred miles from Laramie to this place—so great a distance to detach any part of this mounted force with any reasonable expectation in its present condition that it could ever reach Laramie. It would, besides, be improper to divide the force here.

I have not received the first line from general headquarters or from the War Department, and would respectfully suggest that when any communications are sent, the commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth be instructed to send them forward by the three persons accustomed to forward the mail, and to obtain facilities to be placed on the mail, and to get a letter to the commander of New Mexico the same means must be employed. No reliance can be placed on the mail, and no large party will probably get through.

With great respect, your obedient servant, A. S. JOHNSTON, Colonel Second Cavalry, Commanding.

[Sent by telegraph to Boonville, Mo.] SPECIAL ORDERS. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, No. 22. NEW YORK, Feb. 29, 1858.

A train of at least 200 six-mule wagons will be organized with the express dispatch at Fort Leavenworth, to go immediately with Lieut. Col. Hoffman to Fort Laramie, to transfer there to Col. Johnston's command all the commissary stores, men's shoes, and such other supplies as may be known to be much needed.

Two extra mules to provide for casualties will be taken with each wagon. The wagons, mules, and everything for this train will be the best that can be got together at Fort Leavenworth, or within convenient reach of it.

Two companies of the 1st cavalry and two of the 6th infantry, to be fitted by transfers to the maximum and fully equipped, will be detailed to escort the train to Fort Laramie, and thence, with the two companies of the 6th infantry and one of the 7th artillery, to that post—two to Utah, and four companies to Fort Laramie, and seven beyond that post.

Only subsistence enough will be taken from Fort Leavenworth for the escort and train.

sters, so that the wagons may take as much grain—preferably oats—for the animals as possible. Grain may be found in trains on the road, or at Fort Laramie, and used if necessary. The train will march as early as the 10th of March, if possible. The commanding officers of Fort Leavenworth, Kearney, and Laramie, and of the 6th infantry, will give Lieut. Col. Hoffman all the aid in their power in the execution of this order.

The commanding officer of Fort Leavenworth will see that official copies hereof are furnished all concerned, including Col. Johnston and the several commanders on the line of march; and will acknowledge the receipt hereof by telegraph. By command of Brevet Lieut. Gen. Scott: IRWIN McDOWELL, Assistant Adjutant General.

[A telegraphic dispatch has also been forwarded to the commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth, directing him to advise Gen. Garland, commander in New Mexico, that the Mormons intend to intercept Captain Marcy, and directing that a strong escort be furnished the latter on his return march.]

Telegraphic Despatches. BOSTON, March 2.—Buckerman's case (charged with mail robbery) was given to the grand jury to-day. The charge was strong and explicit, and it is supposed the jury will come in to-morrow with a bill, although there are some doubts about this.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Wolcott, the recalcitrant witness in the tariff bribery examination before Congress, goes before the grand jury to-day, and he will not be released from custody. If the jury decide against him, he will be imprisoned.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Philodemic Society have determined to celebrate the landing of the Pilgrims. The Hon. James A. Pearce, of Maryland, was chosen orator, S. Teackle Wallis, alternate. G. H. Gilbert was selected to read a poem on the occasion. Rev. John McClosky of St. Mary's, Emmittsburg, to be chaplain. A party of bands just paid off, had considerable a riot near the railroad depot this evening. Justice Donn committed five of them to jail. There was no shooting or stabbing.

The Senate in executive session to-day again discussed, without coming to a vote, the nomination of Mr. Cook as postmaster at Chicago. The difficulty seems to be a result of the complication of his nomination with his discharging a deficiency in his successor, and his discharging a deficiency in the Treasury Department for property purchased from him, and of which the government has taken possession.

Chicago, March 2.—J. B. Shears, alias Willard, supposed to be the leader of the Indiana gang of counterfeiters, was arrested here on Saturday night. A large amount of bogus coin was found in his possession.

Maryland Legislature. In the Senate, on Tuesday, an important measure was ordered to engrossment—that in satisfaction of the Eastern Shore claim for some \$800,000 for several improvements, the Washington branch and Baltimore and Ohio railroad, &c., with the unpaid or extra dividend thereon. A movement is also made for a repeal of the act which released the Baltimore and Ohio road from the penalty of \$1,000,000 for not passing its road through Washington county. In the House the session of yesterday was a highly interesting one, the bill for a constitutional convention being under discussion and various important amendments proposed and acted upon. It was determined, by a vote of 44 to 22, that the convention should not have power to change the existing relation of master and slave. The House has determined that no new bills should be introduced in that body after to-morrow, and ordered to a third reading the Baltimore city passenger railroad bill, after amending it so as to prohibit Baltimore street from being used.—Balt. Sun.

Colporteur Work in Virginia. The Religious Herald gives the following summary of the work which has been done within a few months by the Baptist Colporteurs in this State: "They have labored one year four hundred and seventy-two days; visited four thousand one hundred and sixty-two families; with two thousand one hundred and ninety-seven of whom they conversed on personal religion or prayer; found one hundred and two families destitute of the Bible, and one hundred and five destitute of all religious books except the Bible; gave away twenty dollars worth of Bibles and Testaments, and one hundred and fifteen dollars worth of religious books; sold one hundred and seventeen dollars worth of Bibles and Testaments, and one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven dollars worth of books and tracts; defrayed two hundred and fifty-five dollars, and procured sixty-two subscribers for the Religious Herald, besides establishing a large number of Sunday schools." The Baptist have now thirty-six colporteurs in this State, and are appointing others. Two of their men have been laboring in Richmond among the most destitute of its inhabitants.

Illinois. The following figures, which are said to be accurate, indicate the unprecedented growth of Illinois, and leave no room to doubt that this young commonwealth now surpasses in population the old mother-State, Virginia.—Very much of the rapid development is due to the bonanzas of public land bestowed so liberally by Democratic Congresses and accepted by the Democratic State. Virginia, for pursuing a different policy, must now step aside and let Illinois pass. These are the figures giving the population for different periods:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Population. 1820: 137,445; 1840: 456,150; 1850: 1,000,975. This statement shows an increase from 1820 to 1840, of 318,705; from 1840 to 1850, of 475,287; and 1850 to 1855, of 455,109.

Original Work by James Madison. On Thursday evening there was a full meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, at the residence of its President, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop. After the transaction of business of no public interest, the President communicated a humorous paper on the slavery subject, by Dr. President Madison—"Honor in James Madison," remarked a member who knew him; "he was thought to be as dry as a chip." This is a paper, printed in the published, entitled "John Bull and Mary Ball," by James Madison. An unedited manuscript. It was written at the period of the Missouri question, but not printed.—Boston Post.

The Russians in Palestine. A late letter from Jerusalem says: "Numerous caravans of Russian, Greek and Armenian pilgrims have arrived here from different parts of Russia and Turkey. The Greek Patriarch is at the present time making extensive purchases of houses and land, both inside and outside of the city—Russia is also making considerable purchases for the purpose of constructing religious establishments of different kinds. For some time past, the Greeks have been making use of all means to become sole or part proprietors of the ruins of the old habitation of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, at a short distance from the Church of the Holy Sepulchre."

Finances of Baltimore. In the First Branch of the City Council yesterday afternoon, Mr. Dukerath, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, asked permission to make the following statement relative to the financial position of the city: The total liabilities of the City, for all purposes, including accumulations of former years, was stated by the Register at \$1,400,772.73. Real and personal property within the limits of the City, after deducting allowances—\$1,000,000,000. A tax of \$1.00 on this basis would yield in round numbers \$1,000,000.00, or enough to pay off the entire indebtedness of the City, supposing the whole to be collected.

But to the aggregate of indebtedness as above stated, is included several items which may be postponed, amounting to at least \$500,000. Also, the dividend of \$210,000 on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stock, which may or may not be paid during the present year. If then \$150,000 be postponed, and this dividend of \$210,000 on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad be realized, making an aggregate of \$360,000, the amount to be provided would be in round numbers \$1,040,000, which would require a levy of little upwards of one per cent, supposing the whole to be collectible.

But if the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad fail to pay any dividend at all, then the amount to be provided would be \$150,000 deducted from \$1,400,000, the amount of indebtedness, leaving \$1,250,000. This would require a levy of \$1.25, supposing the whole to be collectible. But the policy of the Committee will be to anticipate, if practicable, a portion of the levy of 1859.

The new assessment, to go into operation in 1859, will increase the existing basis an aggregate of \$1,135,000,000. With no floating debt, the actual expenses of the city, with the usual outside appropriations would not exceed \$1,000,000. In 1859 then, with the increased basis of \$1,135,000,000, supposing the levy to be one per cent, we shall have \$1,135,000, which will leave a surplus of \$135,000 over all supposed demands. If, in 1859, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad pay a dividend of 6 per cent, it would be \$210,000 added to this, say \$345,000.

The taxes, after 1859, with proper economy, may be reduced to 70 or 75 cents on the hundred dollars.—Balt. Amr.

Government Organ on the Army Bill. The Senate of the United States have by a very large and decisive vote defeated the proposition for an increase of the United States Army. The commanding general of the army asks for additional troops; the Secretary of War concurs fully in the demand; and the President urges it upon Congress as a matter of public necessity. The Senate says no; and the Senate have a right to speak. The Executive has done its whole duty; the responsibility rests with the Senate for retaining troops in quarters, and for retaining bodies of savages known to be under Mormon influence, and exhibiting symptoms of denuded and general hostility to our people. The Senate take also the responsibility of jeopardizing the campaign against the rebellious Mormons. This, too, the Senate have a right to do; and the people have a right to know that it assumes the responsibility of the act.

It is not at all surprising that the black republicans should pursue this course, and that their nephews who have been recently initiated into the mysteries and who were sitting at the dusky shrine where, Greeley, Abby Kelly, and the Senator from New Hampshire kneel and cry aloud—it is natural enough that this conglomerate brotherhood should pig together in the same sty. But it is worthy of "special wonder" that Democrats should be found to vote persistently with them to defeat the measures of the administration, and in the attempt to force upon it a measure and a policy which would only embarrass it, and which was intended by the majority of its supporters to embarrass it.

The true friends of the administration measure, did wisely and nobly in killing the measure which was intended to bring about the re-organization of the army, and in turning the responsibility of the disaster which may follow upon the right shoulders.

House of Representatives, March 2. The House proceeded to the consideration of the motion to reconsider the vote by which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union the Senate bill giving the President power to restore to the active or reserve list, officers of the Navy affected by the naval re-organization.

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, made a speech in justification of the action of the retiring board, who, he contended, transacted the business with which they were intrusted in an honorable and conscientious manner.—They had purged the Navy of much of its rotten material. That administration would be held to a rigid responsibility which shall place in command of a man-of-war any officer who has been pronounced unworthy of discharging active duty.

Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, earnestly condemned the proceeding of the board, whose action in some instances was absolutely repugnant to every sense of justice and fair dealing. He could not approve of such secret warrants, whose weapons of destruction were so directed that the victims could not tell from what quarter the blows came.

Mr. Chapman advocated the bill, and was strong in his condemnation of the inquisitorial character of the retiring board.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, was opposed to the bill, believing that all the aggrieved officers had a fair opportunity for trial before the Naval Courts of Inquiry.

Mr. Millson denied that these officers had a fair trial, and remarked that the action of the Naval Retiring Court had been emphatically condemned.

Without taking the question the House adjourned.

Steamer Burned. The Cincinnati Gazette says:—"About half past one o'clock Saturday afternoon, the steamer H. A. Jones, Captain Wm. Knight, of the Cincinnati and Marietta Packet Line, started from this city for Parkersburg, having on board 25 passengers and a good load of freight. About 10 o'clock at night, when about a mile below Augusta, the boat was set on fire by the bursting of a can of alcohol from which John B. Ford, one of the stewards, was endeavoring to fill a lamp. Boyd and James Wilson, the cook of the boat, were both badly and probably fatally burned.—The boat immediately headed for the Kentucky shore and ran aground. The passengers had all retired for the night, but were quickly aroused from their beds, and notwithstanding the rapid progress of the flames, which spread over the entire upper part of the boat in fifteen minutes, all were saved by the small boat. Fortunately the only man on board who was the chambermaid, who was rescued from the water when almost exhausted. The men jumped into the river, and were picked up by the yawl and conveyed to the shore. The Henry A. Jones, was built about 18 months since, by Captain Pat. Rogers and Captain Knight, and was owned by them. She was valued at \$16,000, and was insured for \$12,000. Her cargo consisted of 262 bales of cotton received here from the Glendale, from Memphis, 50 bbls. pork, 100 casks sugar, 218 bbls. flour, 130 boxes of meats, and a lot of hams. Nothing whatever was saved, the baggage of the passengers, as well as the freight on board, being burned.

ONION SEEDS, just received and low sale of BIRCH STREET, near the CHURCH. No. 172, S. E. corner of King and Wash. sts. Feb 22

Fauquier County Items. We congratulate our citizens upon the prospect of having the introduction of Gas-light, without much expense to the people of town and county. We have seen the beautiful non explosive self generating Gas Lamps, exhibited in this place. The exclusive right has been purchased by our enterprising citizen, R. Cooper, who can furnish every family with the cheapest light now in use.—The substance used to make the gas, is the common burning fluid. One lamp will give as much light as seven candles at the cost of about one cent an hour.

Edward Fisher, a son of Dr. Samuel A. Fisher, of this place, was thrown by an unruly colt on Sunday evening last, and had his leg broken. We are glad to learn since the accident that he is now doing well.

We are gratified to learn that almost every ice house in this county has been filled.—Some of the ice is very clear and thick. Our friend, the worthy proprietor of the Warren House, has filled his houses with ice six inches in thickness and will be prepared to furnish his customers with the *coldest* of Japs next summer.

On Sunday, the 21st, when we left Warrenton snow covered the ground to the depth of eight or nine inches, when we reached Richmond the same day at 3 o'clock P. M., but a very small quantity could anywhere be seen; showing the great difference in the temperature of the two places.

The Supreme Court of the United States, have decided lately, that Mr. Thomas Green, of