

is. Although it is an act of justice which I believe almost every Senator from the South who had touched upon the subject agreed to, it is no less an act of conciliation which will be very acceptable to the North, and remove many objections to the bill, and I trust it will be an example to be followed hereafter. I believe myself that the passage of this bill with this provision, will do more for the bitter waters of agitation. Having said this, I ask for the yeas and nays upon the question of the final passage of the bill.

The yeas and nays were ordered. Mr. BELL addressed the Senate at some length on the general subject connected with the bill.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Dawson, Morris, Wade, Pettit, Touney, Fossenden, Walker, Douglas, and Houston.

The vote was then taken, at ten minutes to five, A. M., and resulted—yeas 37, nays 14—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Benjamin, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Cass, Clay, Evanson, Dixon, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, Mason, Morton, Norris, Pettit, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Sill, Stark, Thompson of Kentucky, Thomson of New Jersey, Touney, Walker, and Williams—37.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Chase, Dodge of Wisconsin, Fossenden, Fish, Fox, Hamlin, Houston, James, Seward, Smith, Sumner, Wade, and Walker—14.

The bill was passed. The Senate then adjourned to Tuesday next.

THE GARDNER TRAGEDY.

Dr. George A. Gardner was arrested between two and three years ago, charged with having obtained by fraud \$420,000 from the General Government, under an award of the Mexican Board of Commissioners, established in pursuance of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; he presenting a claim to be reimbursed for alleged losses in Mexico, connected with the working of certain silver mines.

After spring he was tried on the charge of "false swearing," but after the jury had been confined for about a week, they were unable to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged, nine being in favor of his acquittal, and three for conviction.

On the twelfth of December last, he was again arraigned on the same indictment, at the bar of the Criminal Court. The trial on this occasion terminated after noon, when the case was given to the jury, who yesterday morning, after an absence of twenty-two hours, returned to the court room.

The names were called, as follows: Albert P. Waugh, William Van Roswick, Alfred Ray, Charles I. Queen, John Hower, David Fauble, Wm. Cammack, John Davison, John E. Evans, Joseph Lyon, Thomas A. Talson, and John A. Appleby.

In response to the usual question of the clerk, the foreman replied that they had agreed upon the verdict.

Many spectators were present, exhibiting intense anxiety to hear it; but there was an awful pause in the proceedings until the arrival of Mr. Bradley, one of the counsel of the accused. When this gentleman came into court, he, together with his associate in the case, took a position near Dr. Gardner, who, it appeared to us from his manner and appearance, had a fearful apprehension of what the verdict was. But when he was directed to stand up, and heard "GUILTY" distinctly pronounced, his strength almost forsook him, and his countenance underwent a change, and was a deathlike paleness. All hope now had deserted him! The dreadful word had fallen like the doom of death upon his ear, and shattered his heart, but late so hopeful.

The spectators were far from being indifferent; their temporary stern and pallid faces afforded an index to the feelings which possessed them at that most painful occasion.

Mr. Bradley stated that the counsel had prepared a bill of exceptions, and preferred to have judgment pronounced at once. Accordingly, Dr. Gardner being required to stand up and receive the sentence of the law, Judge Crawford addressed him as follows: "You have been convicted by a jury of your country of the crime of false swearing, touching the expenditure of public money, and in support of a claim against the United States. Perjury, in its nature and general sense, strikes at the root of all the securities which society is bound to extend to and maintain around the citizen. The particular offence charged upon you, and upon which you stand convicted, whether considered in reference to the complicated plot by which its objects were consummated, or to the amount of money obtained from the Treasury on the award of the Commissioners appointed to decide upon claims under the treaty with Mexico, of February, 1848, is one of unusual enormity.

"To address such observations as must seem to every man who knows the circumstances that surrounded you, to a person of your conceded ability, would be useless or vain; unless, if they have arisen in your own mind, vain, if they have not. From your fate, others should learn that no plan, however remote its origin, with whatever forecast laid, however stealthily and adroitly pursued for years, and at length executed, with whatever success for a time attended, can be so cunningly devised as to escape detection. The unexampled ingenuity exhibited in this network spread out on this case, and the fact that it has been exposed at the last stage, ought not to fall of a beneficial effort in convincing all men that if they will trample on laws, human and divine, they shall suffer for it.

"The sentence of the court is that you suffer, in the Penitentiary for the District of Columbia, imprisonment and labor for the period of ten years."

The Judge then requested the Marshal to take the prisoner into custody, and he was subsequently conveyed to the jail, but not until after Mr. Bradley had asked that the execution of the sentence be postponed until two days after the rising of the Circuit Court, to which the case would be carried on a bill of exceptions. The court assented, and a minute was ordered to be made on the record accordingly. The public had scarcely recovered from their surprise before it became known that a short time only after his arrival at the jail, the prisoner was seized with violent convulsions, which continued several hours, and ended in death!

The deceased was thirty-six years of age, of good appearance, and highly intelligent. His manners were courteous, and apart from the crime with which he was charged, he would probably have been considered a gentleman in any circle of society.

The coroner's jury were summoned, and they examined several witnesses yesterday evening at the jail, but their verdict will necessarily be deferred until after the contemplated post-mortem examination.

The corpse is laid out in that prison-house. Sentinel.

The inquest in the case of the late Dr. Gardner is in progress to-day; but it is not probable that its labors will terminate before our paper goes to press. A post-mortem examination has been held, but at the time we are writing the conclusions at which the physicians have arrived have not been revealed.

On Thursday evening, although the jury had retired to deliberate, Dr. Gardner appeared as ever, buoyant, self-possessed and hoping; and he that evening went with others to church to witness the installation of a Pas-

tor. Yesterday morning he was attired with even more than his accustomed precision. He visited the office of Mr. Bradley, one of his counsel, at an early hour of the forenoon. Mr. Bradley said to him, "I think the jury will come in with a verdict to-day;" when Dr. G. immediately responded, "I am glad of it; I want to see it over." "But," said Mr. B., "it is more than possible that the verdict may be against you." This admonition appeared to impress him. The Marshal soon after called to summon them into Court to hear the verdict. As soon as Dr. G. had for a moment scanned the faces of the jurors, his face was suffused with indeed too deep a red, which did not recede until the verdict was pronounced, when an ashy pallor came over his features.

Mr. Bradley having previously given notice to the Court of his intention to file a bill of exceptions, and ascertained that the removal of the prisoner to the Penitentiary would be deferred for a few days, privately asked Dr. G. if he wished at that moment to receive his sentence, or to have it deferred. Dr. G. replied that he would prefer that it should be postponed. "But," said Mr. B., "this is to you a scene of pain, and I would not desire that you should have to undergo it again." Dr. G. appreciated the wisdom of this counsel, and assented to receiving the sentence at once. On being called upon to stand up for this purpose, he summoned back his energy, and stood up firm and unflinching.

During this time his mouth had become very dry. He sipped a little water, and tried the use of tobacco, but without exciting the action of the glands. In a few minutes, however, he departed for the jail, in company with Mr. Chapin, and on the way appeared to regain his wonted energy. Mr. Chapin said to him, "It pains me, Doctor, to have to perform this duty;" when he replied with his accustomed gentleness of manner, that he understood the force of Mr. Chapin's official obligations, and of his kindness of feeling.

On arriving at the jail, he took a seat and asked for a little brandy; but before it could be procured he grew pale and fainted. There were this time no convulsive indications. In falling from his seat, his head struck a desk, from which injury he had recovered. On recovering, he declined taking the brandy.

His brother, who had now arrived at the jail, received from him the contents of his pockets, and a couple of letters he had written after he had arrived at the jail. His brother did not, as has been stated, say that Dr. G. had been subject to epilepsy, but that, ever since receiving an injury by a fall in the mine at which he had been engaged, he had been subject to severe attacks of nervous headache. Soon, however, a relapse came on, and the most intense nervous excitability was manifested, which soon resolved itself into convulsions. When Dr. Hall arrived, something was said of cupping, and, though suffering intensely, he said, "No, no; old to my head—warn to my feet." "That," said Dr. H., "is what I have just ordered." He evinced an interest in the use of remedies to restore or relieve him as long as he was conscious. But he did not again rally.

The writer has on many occasions conversed with Dr. Gardner, and he has seen but few men in his life possessed of superior qualities to be happy and prosperous in life, and to contribute to the happiness of others. Prepossessed in appearance, unaffectedly graceful in manners, almost womanly in his gentleness and kindness, ever considerate of the feelings and comforts of others, and remarkably intelligent and sprightly, though never undignified, in conversation, nothing but confidence in his integrity could ever be wanting to secure for him the good feelings and esteem of such as were brought into association with him.

Later—The Coroner's jury stands adjourned until Friday next, to afford time for the analysis of the contents of the stomach of the deceased. The prevailing opinion is that strychnine was the agent producing death, the character of the proxymas and the cerebral indications leading to this conclusion. But an opposite opinion is also entertained by many, who believe that natural causes alone produced the melancholy result.—REPORTER EXAM.

For the National Era. "YOUNG VIRGINIA." There comes occasionally into every one's life moments when he feels that if all the world should hear precisely his sentiments on any subject of present interest, it would be so much the better for all the world. And in those days, when conversation is considered proper for those of the company who "don't dawdle," why should not Young Virginia put in her contribution?

That the gods do not grow old, is a most curious and orthodox sentiment; hence, I conclude, that the gods of those parties that spring up in various directions, and who feel that the objects they seek inspire them with a vigorous, fresh transfusion, which assigns its meaning in such phrases as "Young America," "Young England," &c. This is not only political, but religious, aesthetic. For instance, there is, as we all know, a "Young Germany" in the State, in the Church, and in the most radical theories of business, and in its great importance to the interest of the State, will be left unfinished on the tables of one or the other House. The Governor has the right to call a special session on application of a majority of the members of both Houses, or when in his opinion the interest of the Commonwealth may require it.

DECREASE OF SLAVES.—A day or two since, we stated that the recent State census of Kentucky indicated a decrease of eleven thousand slaves in that State since the State census of Missouri, taken in the year 1852, compares this with the leading items of the census of 1850: In 1850—whites, 592,004; free colored, 2,618; slaves, 87,422; total colored, 90,040; total population, 682,044. In 1852—whites, 634,934; free colored, 2,523; slaves, 87,307; total colored, 89,733; total population, 724,667. This shows an increase of 42,930 whites, and a decrease of 115 slaves, and 92 free blacks. This decrease, as well as that of Kentucky, is probably caused by the emigration to Texas, which has, during the last few seasons, been very numerous.—PHILAD. NORTH AMERICAN.

A correspondent of the Charleston Courier, under date of Havana, Feb. 11, says: "A report went the rounds for a day, that a person, by the last steamer from New Orleans, had been arrested and taken before the Captain-General for having come to Havana with the intention of taking the life of that authority. It appears that a young man had a dirk, and a few letters for merchants of this place, in his trunk, for which he was carried to the guard-house, where he was kept for some hours; when, becoming impatient, he desired to be taken before the Captain-General, to whom he gave so satisfactory a statement of himself that he was allowed to take his departure."

The investigation into the mail robberies by the baggage-master on the Hartford and New Haven Railroad show that about a bushel basket full of letters were found in his desk and about his person—being the accumulation of only two days. It is estimated that money, drafts, checks, &c., to the amount of about \$150,000, have been missing during the last six weeks.

And if there is not a "Young Virginia," who are all those who, as it turns up at Mrs. Douglas's trial, are in the constant habit of teaching their slaves on faith in a Higher Law? Nay, more: there is nothing more certain than that Young Virginia often teaches domestic and foreign protection of the law that will fortify colored patriots against the white.

Settle in your mind, friend, that an arrow pointed against the wind comes back with an unpleasant message? Young Virginia is forbidden to speak, but just after that comes a thick wall, behind which no power can bear, and where pent-up thoughts rise higher, and threaten something other than speech! Old Virginia has not its fine wit in such good preservation as the "Old Quaker," who said to a man swearing—"That's right, friend; thou hadst best spit out those vile things, if they are in thee." Old Virginia had better encourage Young Virginia to speak its mind frankly, and then know the worst of it; as it is, there will perhaps be some amusement when it does come out.

It is a good thing that results are otherwise of human arbitration. As certain physical laws and forces engender certain results—sunlight, moisture, air, earth, bring forth a flower or thistle—so certain human laws and Divine, working in conflict or union, produce certain results. Hence, as vegetation becomes representative of the soil, climate, &c., where it grows, historic incidents and accidents disclose spiritual conditions, and are representative. Thus the thirty-years' war, the massacre of Bartholomew, Irish rebellion, rendition of Simms, rescue of Shadrach, all become incidents in which, as we look back, we see the working of certain forces in nature, and judge of their relative growth in the ages. Who can doubt that some historian of A. D. 3000, will say of 1854, "About this period, a lady of notable position and influence in the Republic was seized, fined, and dragged to prison, in the State where American civilization had most advanced to reach itself, for teaching little children to read gratis! And the social condition of the entire country at this time may be discovered in the fact, that a Senator actually proposed to fill up the oldest encroachments around Slavery, so that it might comfortably stretch its luxurious self out over two-thirds of the whole land—and was not kissed from the floor!"

Mr. Editor, I wish to give an occasional observation on sundry things, not at all confining myself to politics, but making notes on the phenomena of all kinds, in the faith that nothing can happen without its meaning in this earth, whereof every atom hath its use and place.

There is no great and so small To the soul that asketh all, And where it cometh, all things are, And it cometh everywhere.

YOUNG VIRGINIA.

ANTI-NEBRASKA MEETING AT WEST MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT.

A large number of citizens, comprising men of all political parties, assembled on Tuesday evening, February 28th, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments upon the Nebraska bill. Hon. Walter Booth was unanimously elected Chairman of the meeting, and John Ives and H. D. Hotchkiss, Secretaries.

Rev. Geo. W. Perkins then addressed the meeting in an earnest and animated style, on the organic scheme of inquiry embodied in the Nebraska bill, and for the consideration of which this assemblage of citizens had been called together.

Dr. Bacon spoke with the stern and defiant spirit of a gallant freeman resisting the damning aggressions of tyranny.

A preamble and resolutions were adopted, affirming that the citizens of the town of Meriden, assembled by invitation of a large and respectable number of the electors of said town, without distinction of party, do resolve, that we consider any attempt to repeal, "render inoperative and void," or in any way to weaken or abate the full force and virtue of the said 8th section, to be a violation of the compact, and will make void any and all other compromises, concerning Slavery, that have had the approval of Congress, and the sanction or acquiescence of a confiding people; that we consider the present effort to render inoperative and void the said 8th section of said act, to be a violation of the faith of the nation; that we consider it the duty of every freeman to oppose in all constitutional ways the extension of Slavery in Territories now free; and we believe such to be the sentiment of the people of this State, and that any and all acts of their delegation in either branch of Congress, in violation of this sentiment, will meet with their political disapprobation.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

The present session of the Virginia Legislature expires to-day, in pursuance of a provision of the Constitution which limits its session to ninety days. It might be extended for a period not exceeding thirty days by a concurrent vote of three-fifths of the members of each House; but there seems to be no disposition to do this, a proposition to that effect having been voted down on Thursday. The Richmond papers, without distinction of party, charge that most of the session has been wasted in debate, and that consequently a large mass of business, some of it of great importance to the interest of the State, will be left unfinished on the tables of one or the other House.

The railroad on the Isthmus is done to within seven miles of Panama, and the Isthmus is easily crossed in one day. Philadelphia covers a much larger superficial area than any other city on the American continent. A gentleman of Petersburg, Va., on Monday plucked a full-blown blossom from a peach tree in his garden.

A colored man was frozen to death in the woods in Salem, N. J., last week. When discovered, he was lying on his back, with arms out-stretched, and a bottle of rum in his side pocket.

Mr. J. L. Fish, whose trial has been for some time going on at Cleveland, for shooting a boy last fall, while stealing watermelons, has been found guilty of manslaughter.

The system of opening the theatres in the afternoon, as well as in the evening, has hit the fancy of the Londoners.

The Prussians are pretty well off, it seems. In a population of sixteen and a half millions, there are only about half a million paupers, which is a small proportion, as things go now.

On a cannon shot, fired from the right bank of the Danube, which fell close to the quarters of Prince Scharamoff, were the words, "Good morning to you, Prince Gortschakoff."

Valuable gold diggings have been discovered in Franklin county, Pa., by John Byerly. Some of the ore has been taken to Chambersburg, to be analyzed.

Mr. Levi Swain, of Meridith, New Hampshire, has worked forty-seven years at the carpenter business, and has never out himself with an edged tool, and never has been sick a day.

In London there are one hundred and twenty ragged schools, which include nearly four thousand scholars, taught by two hundred and twenty-nine paid, and eighteen hundred voluntary teachers.

A committee from Boston have recently visited Cincinnati, for the purpose of investigating the merits of the steam fire engine.

To make one of the finest Cashmere shawls requires the work of a family for a lifetime. They sell in Cashmere itself for five thousand dollars.

There were 1,101 deaths in Charleston during 1853.

The Island of Manhattan contains twenty-two square miles, of which seven are built upon.

Uncle Tom's Cabin is being played in Harrisburg, to good audiences.

A silver mine has been discovered in Gwinnett county, Ga., thought to be valuable.

Sixty ships tarred between Calcutta and Boston.

TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE FOR DAILY NATIONAL ERA.

From Rio de Janeiro.

BALTIMORE, MARCH 4, 12 M.—The Barque Cora has arrived at this port, with the Rio de Janeiro dates to January 17th.

Coffee and flour were firm at previous prices. Exchange 25%. Freight was advancing.

The ship-of-war Jamestown was at Rio; the officers and crew were well.

Political affairs were quiet.

Baltic Sailed.

NEW YORK, MARCH 4.—The Baltic sailed to-day, with one hundred and twenty passengers, but with no specie.

Mills Burnt.

SMITHFIELD, R. I. March 4.—Fountain Spring Mills burnt. Loss \$12,000.

Markets.

BALTIMORE, MARCH 4.—Flour—sales of 1,000 barrels of Howard Street at \$8.77 1/2; City Mills held at \$7.50. Wheat—no sales. Corn—white at 75 a 77 cents; yellow at 75 a 76 cents; 40,000 bushels sold. Oats sold at 50 a 53 cents. No change in other articles.

No steamer yet.

NEW YORK, MARCH 4, 1 P. M.—Flour unsettled, dealers awaiting further news; sales of 3,000 barrels of Standard brands at \$7.87 to \$8.00; Southern at \$8.00 to \$8.12 1/2. Wheat—sales of 6,000 bushels of white at \$1.87. Corn—sales of 20,000 bushels; mixed at 85 cents; yellow at 89 cents. Cotton firm. Stocks improving.

Review of the Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, MARCH 4.—Business during the week has not been active. The unfavorable advices from Europe have caused a further falling off in the prices of breadstuffs. The supply of flour is fair, but a good deal is held by agents under instructions not to sell for less than about \$10.00, and which \$9.00 a \$9.25 could have been had. Supply of wheat light. Corn abundant. Provisions quiet.

Prices of flour and grain of last Saturday, compared with to-day:

February 25.—Flour—sales of Howard Street, before the reception of the steamer's news at \$7.75; after at \$7.25 a \$7.63 1/2. Wheat—no sales. Corn—sales at \$0.83 cts. March 4.—Flour—sales at \$7.25 a \$7.37 1/2. Wheat—no sales. Corn—sales at 75 a 77 cts.

The prices of Howard Street and City Mills have fluctuated during the week between \$7.25 a \$7.75. The prices of grain have not varied as much.

A fair amount of business has been done in the stock market during the week, and closed steady.

MAINE AND THE COMPROMISE.—We find in the August Age of Tuesday the following copy of a resolution of the Legislature of Maine against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The vote upon it was almost unanimous, being in the House of Representatives yeas 96, nays 6, and in the Senate yeas 24, nays 1.

Resolved, that the Senators in Congress from Maine be instructed, and the Representatives requested, to oppose in every practicable way the passage of the Nebraska bill, so called, inasmuch as it shall contain any provision repealing, abrogating, rescinding, or in any way invalidating, that provision of the act of Congress, approved March 6, 1820, commonly called the Missouri Compromise.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Vicksburg Waig of the 16th states that the bill which passed the lower branch of the Legislature last week, for the suppression of the liquor traffic, also passed the Senate on Tuesday evening, and by many amendments. If the amendments of the Senate go through the lower House, the bill will go into effect immediately after its passage. We have not seen the details of the bill.

The New Hampshire administration papers are so fearful of the effect of the Nebraska bill upon the approaching election in that State, that they are strenuously endeavoring to prevent its being made a test question. A radical cure has been effected in every instance where the amendments of the Senate go through the lower House, the bill will go into effect immediately after its passage. We have not seen the details of the bill.

The railroad on the Isthmus is done to within seven miles of Panama, and the Isthmus is easily crossed in one day.

Philadelphia covers a much larger superficial area than any other city on the American continent.

A gentleman of Petersburg, Va., on Monday plucked a full-blown blossom from a peach tree in his garden.

A colored man was frozen to death in the woods in Salem, N. J., last week. When discovered, he was lying on his back, with arms out-stretched, and a bottle of rum in his side pocket.

Mr. J. L. Fish, whose trial has been for some time going on at Cleveland, for shooting a boy last fall, while stealing watermelons, has been found guilty of manslaughter.

The system of opening the theatres in the afternoon, as well as in the evening, has hit the fancy of the Londoners.

The Prussians are pretty well off, it seems. In a population of sixteen and a half millions, there are only about half a million paupers, which is a small proportion, as things go now.

On a cannon shot, fired from the right bank of the Danube, which fell close to the quarters of Prince Scharamoff, were the words, "Good morning to you, Prince Gortschakoff."

Valuable gold diggings have been discovered in Franklin county, Pa., by John Byerly. Some of the ore has been taken to Chambersburg, to be analyzed.

Mr. Levi Swain, of Meridith, New Hampshire, has worked forty-seven years at the carpenter business, and has never out himself with an edged tool, and never has been sick a day.

In London there are one hundred and twenty ragged schools, which include nearly four thousand scholars, taught by two hundred and twenty-nine paid, and eighteen hundred voluntary teachers.

A committee from Boston have recently visited Cincinnati, for the purpose of investigating the merits of the steam fire engine.

To make one of the finest Cashmere shawls requires the work of a family for a lifetime. They sell in Cashmere itself for five thousand dollars.

BY THE MORNING'S MAIL.

Anti-Nebraska Meeting.

PITTSBURGH, MARCH 3.—A large meeting of the Democracy of the Sixth Ward was held last night, and resolutions adopted unanimously, denouncing Senator Douglas for betraying his party. They resolved to stand by the Ordinance of 1787, and the Compromises of 1820 and 1850, and declared their determination not to support the nominee of the Harrisonian Convention, to be held on the 8th inst., if he refused to denounce the Nebraska bill. The anti-Douglas speakers were cheered to the echo.

The Ohio River, &c.

PITTSBURGH, MARCH 3.—The river is in the navigable order for packets of the largest size. The water was let into the Pennsylvania Canal, at Shippensburg, to-day. Boats will start by it to-morrow.

Conviction of a Mail Robber.

NEW HAVEN, MARCH 3.—Rowland A. Smith, the mail robber arrested on Saturday, was arraigned before the United States Court to-day, and found guilty. Judge Ingersoll sentenced him to twenty-seven years' confinement, at hard labor, in the State Prison.

Maine Liquor Law Defeat.

HARRISBURG, PA., MARCH 3.—The Prohibitory Liquor Law was virtually defeated in the Lower House of the Pennsylvania Legislature, to-day. The first section, the enacting clause, was stricken out, by a vote of 52 to 41.

Late from Honduras.

BOSTON, MARCH 3.—By the arrival of the brig Helen, from Truxillo, Honduras, we have dates to February 10. The schooner George Steers arrived, with the President of the proposed railroad from Cabello to Tiger Island, having gone to the capital to consult with Mr. Boland.

The George Steers, on her return, would bring the Minister from Central America to this city.

A state of war still continued between Guatemala and Honduras, but there was no fighting.

At Truxillo, there were continued shocks of earthquakes, though there was no serious damage done.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday evening, the 2d inst., by the Rev. J. S. Peck, Mr. ROBERT A. PATRICK to Miss MARTHA ELIZABETH BALDWIN, all of this city.

On Wednesday, the 1st inst., by the Rev. D. E. Reese, THOMAS J. MILLER, of this city, to Miss MARGARET VIRGINIA REED, of Winchester, Virginia.

DEATHS.

On Thursday night, the 2d inst., JAMES MITCHELL, only son of Silas and Mary B. Hill, aged fourteen years.

Yesterday morning, March 3d, CHARLES McKEW, aged six months, infant son of the late Charles and Maria McKeew.

The Fifteenth Anniversary of the Juvenile Missionary Society of Wesley Chapel Sabbath School will be held next Sabbath morning, the 5th inst. Rev. R. H. Dashiell is expected to preach on the occasion.

The Rev. A. G. Carothers will preach at the Western Presbyterian Church, corner of E and 22d streets, on Sabbath evening, at half past seven o'clock.

The Rev. W. H. Milburn, Chaplain to the House of Representatives, will preach in the Capitol on Sunday morning next, at 11 o'clock.

Divine Service may be expected to be held to-morrow, at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M., in the Methodist Episcopal Church South, by the pastor, Rev. Jas. A. Duncan.

The regular Monthly Meeting of the Young Catholics' Friend Society will be held at the Washington Seminary to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at 5 o'clock.

The Rev. Dr. Dewey will preach in the Unitarian Church to-morrow, at the usual hour, 11 A. M.

The First Quarterly Meeting of the Grand Lige Union Missionary Society of Washington will be held in the Lecture Room of the E Street Baptist Church, at 12 o'clock on Saturday, March 4th.

The regular meeting of the Columbia Typographical Society will be held this evening, at half past seven o'clock.

A gentleman of Petersburg, Va., on Monday plucked a full-blown blossom from a peach tree in his garden.

A colored man was frozen to death in the woods in Salem, N. J., last week. When discovered, he was lying on his back, with arms out-stretched, and a bottle of rum in his side pocket.

Mr. J. L. Fish, whose trial has been for some time going on at Cleveland, for shooting a boy last fall, while stealing watermelons, has been found guilty of manslaughter.

The system of opening the theatres in the afternoon, as well as in the evening, has hit the fancy of the Londoners.

The Prussians are pretty well off, it seems. In a population of sixteen and a half millions, there are only about half a million paupers, which is a small proportion, as things go now.

On a cannon shot, fired from the right bank of the Danube, which fell close to the quarters of Prince Scharamoff, were the words, "Good morning to you, Prince Gortschakoff."

Valuable gold diggings have been discovered in Franklin county, Pa., by John Byerly. Some of the ore has been taken to Chambersburg, to be analyzed.

Mr. Levi Swain, of Meridith, New Hampshire, has worked forty-seven years at the carpenter business, and has never out himself with an edged tool, and never has been sick a day.

In London there are one hundred and twenty ragged schools, which include nearly four thousand scholars, taught by two hundred and twenty-nine paid, and eighteen hundred voluntary teachers.

A committee from Boston have recently visited Cincinnati, for the purpose of investigating the merits of the steam fire engine.

To make one of the finest Cashmere shawls requires the work of a family for a lifetime. They sell in Cashmere itself for five thousand dollars.

There were 1,101 deaths in Charleston during 1853.