The friendly and peaceful policy pursued by the Government of the United States towards the empire of China has produced the most satisfactory results. The treaty of Tientsin of of June, 1868, has been faithfully observed by the Chinese authorities. The convention of the 8th November, 1858, supplementary to this treaty, for the adjustment and satisfaction of the claims of our citizens on China, referred to in my last Annual Message, has been already carried into effect, so far asthis was practicable.

Under this convention the sum of 500,000 tacis, equal to about \$700,000, was stipulated to be paid in satisfaction of the claims of American citizens, out of the one-fifth of the receipts for tonnage import, and export duties on American vessels at the ports of Canton, Shanghae, and Fuchau; and it was tagreed that this amount shall be in full liquidation of all claims of American citizens at the various ports to this date." Debentures for this amount to wit: :00,000 taels for Canton, 100,000 for Shanghae, and 100,000 for Fuchau-were delivered ac cording to the terms of the convention by the respective Chinese collectors of the customs of these ports to the agent selected by our mihis fer to receive the same.

Since that time the claims of our citizens have been adjusted by the board of commissioners ap-pointed for that purpose under the act of March 3, 1859, and their awards, which proved satisfactory to the claimants, have been approved by our minister. In the aggregate they amount to the sum of \$498,504.78. The claimants have already received a large proportion of the sums awarded to them out of the fund provided, and it is confidently expected that the remainder will ere long be entirely paid. After the awards shall have been satisfied, there will remain a surplus of more than \$200 000 at the disposition of Congress. As this will in equity belong to the Chinese government, would not justice require its appropriation to some henevolent object in which the Chinese may be specially interested? Our minister to China, in obedience to his instructions, has remained perfectly neutral in the war between Great Britain and France and the Chinese empire : although, in conjunction with the Cannose empire: authoring, in conjunction with the Russian minister, he was ever ready and willing, had the opportunity officed, to employ his good offices in restoring peace between the parties. It is but an act of simple justice, both to our present ninister and his predecessor, to state, that they have proved fully equal to the delicate, trying and responsible rositions in which they have on different occasions been placed.

ent occasions been placed. The ratifications of the treaty with Japan concluded at Yedo, on the 29th of July, 1860, were exchanged at Washington on the 22d May last, and the treaty itself was proclaimed on the succeeding day. There is good reason to expect that, under its protection and influence, our trade and intercourse with that distant and interesting people will rapidly increase.

The ratifications of the treaty were changed with unusual solemnity. For this purpose the Tycoon had accredited three of his most distinguished subjects as envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, who were received and treated with marked distinction and kindnesss both by the Government and people of the United States. There is every reason to believe that they have returned to their native land entirely satisfied with their visit, and inspired by the most friendly feelings for our country. Let us ardently hope, in the language of the treaty itself, that "there shall henceforth be perpetual peace and friendship between the United States of America and his Majesty the Tycoon of Japan and his succes-

BEAZIL. With the wise, conservative and liberal government of the empire of Brazil our relations continue to be of the most amicable charac-

NEW GRANADA. The exchange of the ratifications of the convention with the republic of New Granada ragned at Washington on the 10th September, 1857, has been long delayed from accidental causes, for which neither party is censurable. These ratifications were duly exchanged in this city on the 5th of November last. controversy been amicably terminated which had become so serious at the period of my inaururation, as to require me, on the 17th pril, 1857, to direct our minister to demand his passports and return to the United States

Under this convention the government of New Granada has specially acknowledged itself to be responsible to our citizens "for damages which were caused by the riot at Panama on the 15th April, 1856." These claims, together with other claims of our citizens which had urged in vain, are referred for adjustment to a board of commissioners. I submit a copy of the convention to Congress, and recommend the legislation necessary to carry

COSTA RICA AND NICARAGUA. Persevering efforts have been made for the adjustment of the claims of American citizens against the government of Costa Rica, and I am happy to inform you that these have finally prevailed. A convention was signed at the city of San Jose, on the 2d of July last, between the minister resident of the United States in Costa Rica and the plenipotentiaries of that republic, referring these claims to a Board missioners, and providing for the payment of their awards. This convention will be submitted immediately to the Senate for their constitutional action

The claims of our citizens upon the republic of Nicaragua have not yet been provided for by treaty, although diligent efforts for this purpose have been made by our minister resident to that republic. These are still continued, with a fair prospect of auccess.

Our relations with Moxico remain in a most unsetisfactory condition. In my last two annual messages I discussed extensively the subject of these relations, and do not now propose to repeat at length the facts and arguments then presented. They proved conclusively that our citizens residing in Mexico, and our merchants trading thereto, had suffered a series of wrongs and outrages such as we have never patiently borne from any other nation. For these our successive ministers, invoking the faith of treaties, had, in the name of their country, persistently demanded redress and indemnifin, but without the slightest effect. Indeed, so confident had the Mexican authorities become our patient endurance, that they universally be-lieved they might commit these outrages upon American citizens with absolute inpunity. Thus wrote our minister in 1856, and expressed the opinion that "nothing but a manifestation of the power of the Government, and of its purpose to

punish these wrongs, will avail."

Afterwards, in 1857, came the adoption of a

April, 1859, Gen. Marquez ordered three citizens of the United States, two of them physicians, to be seized in the hospital at that place taken cut and shot, without crime, and without trial. This was done, notwithstanding our unfortuna's countrymen were at the moment engaged in the boly cause of affording relief to the so diers of both parties who had been wounded in the battle, without mak my any oislinction between them.

The true had arrived, in my op nion, whon this Government was bound to exert its power to avenge and reduces the wrongs of our citizens and to afford them protection in Mexico. The interposing obstacle was that the portion of the country under the sway of Miramon could not be reached without pussing over territory under the jurisdiction of the constitutional gevernment. Under these circumstances, I deemed it my duty to recommend to Congress, in my hait annual message, the emplorment of a sufficient military force to penetrate into the interloc, where the givernment of Miramon was to be found, with, or, if need be, without the consent of the Joanz government, though it was not doubted that this consent could be obtained. Never have I had a clearer conviction on any subject than of the justice as well as wisdom of such a policy. No other alternative was left, except the entire abandonment of our fellow-critizes who had gone to Mexico, and opperssion of Miramon's government. Besidest it is almost certain that the sin ple authority to employ this force would of itself: have accomplished all our objects without striking a single blow. The constitutional government would then ere this have been ready and willing, to the extent of its ability, to do us justice.

In addition—and I deem this a most important consideration—and I deem this a most important of deferming a would have been defermed and severage a

been ready and willing, to the extent of its ability, to do
us justice.

In addition—and I deem this a most important consideration—Buropean governments would have been deprived of all pretext to interfere in the territorial and
domestic concerns in Mexico. We should thus have been
relieved from the obligation of resisting, even by force,
should this become necessary, any attempt by these governments to deprive our neghboring republic of portions
of her territory; a duty from which we could not shrink
without abandoning the traditional and established
policy of the American people. I am happy to observe,
that, firmly relying upon the justice and good faith of
these governments, there is no present danger that such
a contingency will happen.

Having discovered that my recommendation would not
be sustained by Congress, the next alternative was to
accomplish, in some degree, if possible, theseme objects
by treaty stipulations with the constitutional government.

Such treaties were accordingly concluded by our late

Such treaties were accordingly concluded by our late able and excellent minister to Mexico, and on the 4th of January last were submitted to the Senate for ratification. As these have not yet received the final action of that body, it would be improper for me to present a detailed statement of their provisions. Still Imay be permitted to express the opinion in advance that they are calculated to promote the agricultural, the manufacturing and commercial interests of the country, and to secure our just influence with an adjoining republic as to whose fortunes and fate we can mover feel indifferent whilst at the same time they provide for the payment of a considerable amount towards the satisfaction of the claims of our injured fellow-citizons.

whilst at the same time they provide for the payment of a considerable amount towards the satisfaction of the claims of our injured fellow-citizons.

KANAS AND UTAH.

At the period of my imaguration I was confronted in Kansas by a revolutionary government, existing under what is called the Topeka constitution. Its avowed object was to subdue the territorial government by force, and to imagurate what was called the Topeka government in its atead. To accomplish this object an extensive military organization was formed, and its command entrusted to the most violent revolutionary leaders. Under these circumstances it became my imperative duty to exert the whole constitutional power of the Executive to prevent the flames of civil war from again raging in Kansas, which, in the excited state of the public mind both north and south, might have extended into the neighboring States.

The hostile parties in Kansas had been inflamed against each other by emissaries both from the north and the south, to a degree of malignity without parallel in our bistory. To prevent actual collision, and to assist the civil magistrates in enforcing the laws, a strong degrachment of the army was stationed in the Territory ready to aid the marshal and his deputies, when lawfully called upon, as a posse comitatus in the execution of civil and criminal process.

Still, the troubles in Kansas could not have been permanently settled without an election by the people. The ballot box is the surest arbiter of disputes among freemen. Under this conviction, every proper effort was employed to induce the hostile parties to vote at the election of delegates to frame a State considered a recognition on their part of the territorial gobernment established by Congress. A better spirit, however, seemed soon after to prevail, and the two parties met face to face at this to prevail, and the two parties met face to face at the topic and the two parties met face to face at the topic prevail, and the two parties met face to face at the topic prevail, and the t

The Lecompton constitution which had been thus recognized at this State election by the votes of both political parties in Kansas, was transmitted both political parties in Kansas, was transmitted to me with the request that I should present it to Congress. This I could not have refused to do without violating my olearest and strongost convictions of duty. The constitution, and all the proceedings which preceded and followed its formation, were fair and regular on their face. I then beloived, and experience has proved, that the interests of the people of Kansas would have been best consulted by its admission as a State into the linion, especially as the majority, within a being Union, especially as the majority, within a brief period, could have amended the constitution ac-cording to their will and pleasure. If fraud existed in all or any of these proceedings, it was not for the President, but for Congress, to investigate and determine the question of fraud, and what ought to be its consequences. If, at the two first elections, the majority refused to vote, it cannot be pretended that this refusal to exercise the elective franchise could invalidate an election fairly held under lawful authority, even if they had not sub-sequently voted at the third election. It is true that the whole constitution had not been submitted to the people, as I always desired; but the precedents are numerous of the admission of States into the Union without such submission.

It would not comport with my present purpose to review the proceedings of Congress upon the Lecompton constitution. It is sufficient to observe that their final action has removed the last vestige of serious revolutionary troubles. The desperate band recently assembled, under a notorious outlaw, in the southern portion of the Territory, to resis the execution of the laws and to plunder peaceable citizens, will, I doubt not, be speedily subdued and brought to justice.

Had I treated the Lecompton constitution as nullity and refused to transmit it to Congress, it is not difficult to imagine, whilst recalling the position of the country at that moment, what would lave been the disustious consequences, both in and out of the Territory, from such a dereliction of duty on the part of the Executive.

Peace has also been restored within the Territory frace has also oven restored within the territory of Utah, which at the commencement of my administration, was in a state of open rebellion. This was the more dangerous, as the people, animated by a fanatical spirit and entrenobed within their distant mountain fastnesses, might have made a long and formidable resistance. Cost what it night, it was necessary to bring them into subjec might, it was necessary to bring them into subjection to the Constitution and the laws. Sound policy, therefore, as well as humanity, required that this object should, if possible, be accomplished without the effusion of blood. This could only be effected by sending a military force into the. Territory sufficiently strong to convince the people that resistance would be hopeless, and at the same time to offer them a pardon for past offences on condition of immediate submission to the Government. This policy was pursued with eminent success; and the policy was pursued with eminent success; and the only cause for regret is the heavy expenditure required to march a large detachment of the army o that remote region and to furnish it subsistence Utah is now comparatively peaceful and quiet, and the military force has been withdrawn, except that portion of it necessary to keep the Indians in check and to protect the emigrant trains on their way to ur Pacific possessions.

opinion that "nothing but a manifestation of the power of the Government, and of its purpose to punish these wrongs, will avail."

Afterwards, in 1857. came the adoption of a President and Congress under its provisions, and the inauguration of the President. Within one short month, however, this President was expelled from the capital by a rebellion in the army, and the supreme power of the republic was assigned to General Miramon.

Under the constitution which had thus been adopted, Senor Junez, as chief instice of the Supreme Court, became the lawful President of the Republic; and it was fow-the maintenance of the constitution and his authority derived from it that the civil war commenced, and still continues to be prosecuted.

Throughout the year 1858 the constitutional party grew stronger and stronger. In the previous history of Mexico a successful military revolution at the capital had almost universally been the signal for submission throughout the republic. Not so on the present occasion. Amofority of the citizens persistently sustained the constitutional government. When this was previous history of Mexico a successful military revolution at the capital had almost universally been the signal for submission throughout the republic. Not so on the present occasion. Amofority of the citizens persistently sustained the constitutional government. When this was previous history of more provided in the period our commerce with Alexico began to review, and the constitutional government of the Constitutional government of the Constitutional government has afforded it all the protection in their power. Meanwhile, the givernment of the constitutional government has afforded it all the protection in their power.

Meanwhile, the givernment of Miramon still had almost this power at large majority of the Mexican States and people, including Vera Cruz and all the other important sea ports of the republic. Proposed the submission of the constitutional government of the constitutional government of the constitutional gove

which, added to the above sum of \$55,502,465 46, makes

which, added to the above sum of \$55,502,465 46, makes the aggregate of \$58,570,780 08.

It ought in justice to be observed that several of the estimates from the departments for the year ending 30th June, 1860, was reduced by Congress below what was and still is deemed compatible with the public interest. Allowing a liberal margin of \$2,000,000 for this reduction, and for other causes, it may be safely asserted that the sum of \$51,000,000, or at the most \$62,000,000, is amply sufficient to administer the Government and to pay the interest on the public debt, unless contingent events should hereafter render extraordinary expenditures necessary.

This result has been attained in a considerable degree by the care exercised by the appropriate departments in entering into public contracts. I have myself never interfered with the award of any such contract, except in a single case with the Colonization Society, doeming it advisable to cast the whole responsibility in each case on the proper head of the department, with the general instruction that these contracts should always be given to the lowest and best bidder. It has ever been my opinion that public contracts are not a legitimate source of patronsys to be conferred upon personal or political favorites; but that in all, such cases a public officer; is bound to act for the tovernment as a pridont individual would act for himself.

would act for himself.

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE, &C.

It is with great satisfaction; I communicate the fact, that, since the date of my last Annual Message, not a single slave has been imported into the United States in violation of the laws prohibiting the African slave trade. This statement is founded upon a thorough examination and investigation of the subject. Indeed, the spirit which prevailed some time since among a portion of our fellow-citizens in Javor of this trade seems to have entirely subsided.

I also confermants.

reliow-citizens in favor of this trade seems to have entirely subsided.

I also congratulate you upon the public sentiment, which now exists against the crime of setting on foot military expeditions within the limits of the United States, to proceed from thence and make war upon the people of unoffending States, with whom we are at peace. In this respect a happy change has been effected since the commencement of my Administration. It surely ought to be the prayer of every Ohristian and patriof, that such expeditions may never again receive countenance in our country or depart from our shores.

It would be a useless repetition to do more than refer, with carnest commendation, to my former recommendations in favor of the Pracilia railroad—of the grant of power to the President to employ the naval force in the vicinity, for the protection of the lives and property of our fellow-citizens passing in transit over the different Central American routes, against sudden and lawless outbreaks and depredations; and also to protect American merchant vessels, their crews and cargoes, against violent and unlawful seizure and confiscation in the ports of Alexico and the South American republics, when these may be in a disturbed and revolutionary condition. It is my settled conviction, that without such a power we do not afford that protection to those engaged in the commerce of the country which they have a right to demand.

BLECTION OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

we do not allord that protection to those engaged in she commerce of the country which they have a right to demand.

BLECTION OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

I again recommend to Congress the passage of a law in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution, appointing a day certain, previous to the 4th March, in each year of an odd number, for the election of representatives throughout all the States. A similar power has already been exercised, with general approbation, in the appointment of the same day throughout the Union for holding the election of electors for President and Vice President of the United States. My attention was carnestly directed to this subject from the fact that the 35th Congress terminated on the 3d March, 1859, without making the necessary appropriation for the service of the Post Office Department. I was then forced to consider the best renedy for this omission, and an immediate call of the present Congress was the natural resort. Upon inquiry, however, I ascertained that fitteen out of the thirty-three States composing the Confederacy were without representatives, and that consequently, these fifteen States would be disfrenchised by such a call. These fifteen States would be disfrenchised by such a call. These fifteen States would be disfrenchised by such a call. These fifteen facts will be in the same condition on the 4th March next. Ten of them cannot elect representatives, according to existing State laws until different periods, extending from the beginning of August next until the months of October and November. In my last message I gave warning that, in a time of sudden and alarming danger, the salvation of our institutions might depend upon the power of the President immediately to assemble a full Congress, to meet the emergency.

TARIFF. It is now quite evident that the financial necessities of the Government will require a modification of the tariff during the present session for the purpose of increasing the revenue. In this aspect, I desire to reit, erate the recommendation contained in my last two, annual messages, in favor of imposing specific instead of advalorem duties on all imported articles to which these can be properly applied. From long observation and experience, I am convinced that specific duties are necessary, both to protect the revene and to scenar to our manufacturing interests that amount of incidental encouragement which unavoidably results from a revenue tariff.

manufacturing interests that amount of incularitate encouragement which unavoidably results from a revenue tarif.

As an abstract proposition it may be admitted that ad viderem duties would, in theory, be the most just and equal. But if the experience of this and of all other commercial nations has demonstrated that such duties cannot be assessed and collected without great frauds upon the revenue, then it is the part of wisdom to resort to specific duties. Indeed from the very nature of an advalorem duty, this must be the result. Under it the ineviteble consumence is, that foreign goods will be entered at less than their true value. The treasury will, therefore, took the duty on the difference between their real and settions are duty on the difference between their real and settions are supported by the set of the setting of the consumence of the resort to false from the value, and to this extent we are defrauded.

The temptations which advalored duties present to a dishonest importer pare precisitible. Its object is to pass his goods through the kandom house at the very lowest valuation necessary to save them from confiscation. In this he too often succeeds in spire of the vigilance of the revenue officers. Hence the resport to false invoices, one for the purchaser and another for the custom house, and to other expedients to defraud the government. The honest imported produces his invoice to the collector, stating the actual price at which he purchased the articles abroad. Notso the dishonest importer and the actual rele has been made to fix their value. The foreign manufacturers, if he be dishonest, prepares an invoice of the goods, not at their actual value, but at the very lowest rate necessary to except distance, the pursuits of honorable commerce many of that class of regular and conscientious merchants whese character throughout the world, is the pride of our courty.

The remedy for these evils is to be found in specific

of that class of regular, and conscientious merchants whose character throughoif the world, is the pride of our country.

The remedy for these evils is to be found in specific duties, so far as this may be practicable. They dispense with any inquiry at the custom-house into the actual cost or value of the article, and it pays the precise amount of duty previously fixed by law. They present no temptations to the appraisers of foreign goods; who receive but small salaries, and might, by undervaluation in a few cases, render themselves independent.

Besides, specific duties best conform to the requisition in the Gonstitution that "no perference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another." Under our advalorem system such preferences are to some extent inevitable, and complaints have often been made that the spirit of this provision has been violated by a lower appraisement of the same articles at one port than at another.

An impression strangely enough prevails to some ox-

inevitable, and complaints have often been made that the spirit of this provision has been violated by a lower appraisement of the same articles at one port than at another.

An impression strangely enough prevails, to some extent, that specific alutics are necessarily protective duties. Nothing can be more fallacious. Great Britiah glories in free trade, and yet her whole revenue from imports is at the present moment collected under a system of specific duties. It is a striking fact in this conjuction that, in the commercial treaty of 22d January, ISOO, between France and England, one of the articles provides that the ad valorem duties which it imposes shall be converted into specific duties which it imposes shall be converted into specific duties which it imposes shall be converted into specific duties which it imposes shall be converted into specific duties which it imposes shall be converted into specific duties which it imposes shall be converted into specific duties which it imposes shall be converted into specific duties which it imposes shall be converted into specific duties which we would be increased, and in the same root he furth, because a much larger amount of revenue would be collected by merely converting the ad valorem duties of a tariff into equivalent specific duties. To this extent the revenue would be increased, and in the same proportion the specific duty might be diminished.

Specific duties would secure to the American manufacture the incidental protection to which he is fairly entitled under a revenue tariff, and to this surely no person would object. The framers of the existing tariff have gone further, and in a liberal spirit have discriminated in fayor of large and useful branches of our manufactures, not by raising the rate of duty upon the importation of similar articles from abroad, but what it the same, not by raising the rate of duty non the protection decreases when he magnificators, not by raising the rate of duty upon the important of specific duties which would be converted

"'n made by the Mexican Government previous to the in at of ression. The successful opposition to these in a has saved to the United States public propring orth many millions of dollars, and to individuals hold-ng title under them to at least an equal amount. It has been represented to me, from sources which I

ing title under them to at least an equal amount.

It has been represented to me, from sources which I does reliable, that the inhabits it is several praticus of Ransas, have been reduced nearly to a state of starvation on account of the almost total failure of their crops, whilst the harvests in every other portion of the country have been abundant. The prospect before them for the appronching winter is well calculated to enlist the sympathies, of every heart. The destitution appears to be so general that it cannot be relieved by private contributions, and they are in such indigent circumstances as to under the sympathics, and they are in such indigent circumstances as to under the sympathics. I refer the subject to Congress. If any constitutional heasure for their relief can be devised I would recombend its adoption.

I condially composed to your favorable regard the interests of the people of this District. They are eminently entitled to your ensideration, especially since, unlike the people of the States, they can appeal to so Government except that of the Union.

WASHINGTON CITT, December 3,1860.

THE TOMB OF THE WASHINGTON FAM-ILY IN ENGLAND.

LETTER FROM CHARLES SUMNER TO JARED SPARKS,

[From the Boston Advertiser, November 26.] We take pleasure in printing the following interesting letter from Mr. Sumner to Mr. Sparks, describing the "memorial stones" of the Washington family, received from the Earl of Spencer. The letter describes the parish church of Brington, near Althorp, (the home of the Spencers,) and the magnificent park at Althorp: and exhibits the associations between he Spencor family and Washington:

Boston, 22d November, 1860 My Dean Str : Since our last conversation the Earl Spencer has kindly sent to me precise pies of the two "Memorial Stones" of the English family of George Washington, which have already described to you as harmonizing exactly with the pedigree which has the sanction of your authority. These are of the same stone and of the same size with the originalsand have the original inscriptions, being in all respects fac similes. They will, therefore, give you an exact idea of these most interesting aemorials in the parish church of Brington, near Althorp, in Northamptonshire.

The largest is of Lawrence Washington, the father of John Washington, who emigrated to America. It is a slab of bluish gray sandstone and measures five feet and nine inches long, and two feet and seven inches broad.

Here is the inscription:

ICTC 18 INC INSCRIPTION:

HERE LIETH THE BODI OF LAVRENCE
WASHINGTON SONNE AND HEIRE OF
ROBERT WASHINGTON OF SOVLGRAVE
IN THE COUNTIE OF NORTHAMPTON
ESQUIER WHO MARRIED MARGARET
THE ELDEST DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM
BUTLER OF TERS IN THE COUNTIE
OF SUSSEXE ESQUIER, WHO HAD ISSU
BY HER 8 SONS AND 9 DAUGHTERS
WHICH LAVRENCE DECESSED THE 13
OF DECEMBER A. DNI 1016
THOSE THAT BY GHANGE OR GHOYCE

THOSE THAT BY CHANCE OR CHOYCE
OF THIS HAST SIGHT
KNOW LIM TO DEATH RESIGNES
AS DAYE TO NIGHT;
BUT AS THE SUMS RETORNE
REVIVES THE DAY SO CHRIST SHALL US THOUGH TURNDE TO DUST & CLAY.

Above the inscription, carved in the stone re the arms of the Washingtons with an additional quartering of another family.

The other is of Elizabeth Washington, daughter of Lawrence Washington, and sister of the emigrant. This is a slab of the same sandstone, and measures three feet and five inches long and two feet and six inches broad. The inscription is on a small brass plate set into the stone and

HERE LIES INTERRED YE BODIES OF ELIZAB WASHINGTON WIDDOWE WHO CHANGED THIS LIFE FOR IMMORTALITY YE 1811 OF MARCH 1622. AS ALSO YE BODY OF ROBERT WASHINGTON GENT. HER LATE HUSBAND SECOND SONNE OF ROBERT WASHINGTON OF SOLORAYE IN YE COUNTY OF NORTH, ESQR. WHO DEPTED THIS LIFE YE 10TH OF MARCH 1622. AFTER THEY LIVED LOVINGLY TOGETHER MANY YEARS IN THE PARISH.

On a separate brass, beneath the inscription, are the arms of the Machingtons without any addition. These, a threwell aware, have the combination of the and stripes, and are sometimes supposed the suggested our national flag. In heraide language there are bars of gules and argent; with three mallets or stars.

In the interesting chapter on the origin and genealogy of the Washington family, which you give in the appendix to your Life of Washington, it appears that Lawrence, the father of the emigrant, died 13th December, and was buried at Brington 15th December, 1616. But the genealogical tubles which you followed gave no ndication of the locality of this church. Had it appeared that it was the parish church of the pencer family in Northamptonshire, the localty, which I believe has not been heretofore thown in our country, would have been procisely fixed.

In point of fact, the slab which covers Lawrence Washington is in the chancel of the church, by the side of the monuments of the Spencer family. These are all in admirable preserva-tion, with full length effigies, busts or other sculptural work, and exhibit an interesting and connected series of sepulchral memorials from the reign of Henry VIII. to the present time. Among them is a monument by the early English sculptor, Nicholas Stone; another by Nollekins, from a design by Cipriani, and another by Flaxman, with exquisitely beautiful personifications of Faith and Charity. Beneatl repose the successive representatives of this illustrious family which has added to its aristocratic claims by services to the state, and that by the unique and world-famous library collected by one of its members. In this com panionship will be found the last English ancestor of our Washington.

The other slab, covering Elizabeth, the sister of the emigrant, is in one of the aisles of the nave where it is scraped by the feet of all who

pass
The parish of Brington is between seven and
to town of Northampton, eight miles from the town of Northampton, not far from the centre of England. It is written in Domesday Book "Brinintone" and also "Brintone." It contains about 2,210 acres, of which about 1,490 acres belong to Earl Spencer, about 326 acres to the rector in right of the church, and about 130 acres to other persons. The soil is in general a dark colored loam with a small trace of clay towards the north. Nearly four-fifths of the whole is pasture and feeding land.

In he village still stands the house, said to have been occupied by the Washingtons when the emigrant brother left them. You will see a vignette of it on the title-page of the recent Euglish work, entitled The Washingtons. Over the door is carved the words, "The Lord giveth; the Lord taketh away. Blessed be the name of the Lord;" while the parish register gives a pathetic commentary by showing that, in he very year when this house was built a child had been born and another one had died in this family,

consumer. If he should pay a greater amount of duty one year; this would be counterbalanced by a lesser amount the next, and he counterbalanced by a lesser amount the next, and he counterbalanced by a lesser amount the next, and he counterbalanced by a lesser amount the next, and he counterbalanced by a lesser amount the next, and he counterbalanced by a lesser amount the next, and he counterbalanced by a lesser amount the next, and he counterbalanced by a lesser amount the next, and he counterbalanced by a lesser sented by the Secretary in his report to Congress; and to ble it to discharge its pressing obligations. The other recommendations of the report of congress; and to ble it to discharge its pressing obligations. The other recommendations of the reports of the Secretaries af War, of the Navy, of the Interior and of the Postmaster General they contain are highly valuable and desprey your careful attention.

The report of the Postmaster General details the first constances under which Cornellus Vanderbilt, on my request, agreed, in the month of July last, to carry the ocean malis between our Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Hail must have been suspended, at least for a season. The Postmaster General had no power to make him any other he might carry. It was known, at the time, that these previously cost the Government. Mr. Vanderbilt, in a coff Congress to inake up the dedicincy; and I, to restore the might carry. It was known, at the time, that these previously cost the Government. Mr. Vanderbilt, in a coff Congress to make up the dedicincy; and I, to refere, provided the summit of the beginning of the sixteenth century. They afford one of the latest specimens of the Tudor style of architecture. The fairnth is beautifully situated on the summit of the bighest ground of Brington, and surrounded by a stone wall finnked on the inside by trees, previously cost the Government. Mr. Vanderbilt, in a coffic cast, the bight carry is the provided of the control of the fairnth is a control of the fairnth in the month of The church, originally dedicated to the Vir-

of the Washingtons there. The following further entries occur relating to this family: "Mr. Lawrence Washington was buried XVth

day of December."

1920. "Mr. Philip Curtis & Miss Amy Washington wore married August 8."

1022. "Mr. Robert Washington was buried March ye at the Washington was buried March ye was buried." "Mrs. Elizabeth Washington, widow, was buried

March ve 20th one of the ministers in this church we have an interesting glimpse in Evelyn's Me-moirs (Vol. 1., p. 012,) where the following entry will be found under date of July, 1688: "Dr. Jeffryes, the minister of Althorp, who was my lord's chaplain when ambassador in France, preached the shortest discourse I ever heard but what was defective in the amplitude of his sermon, he had supplied in the largeness and convenience of the parsonage-house.

At a short distance—less than a mile-is Althorp, the seat of the Spencers, surrounded by a park of five hundred acres, one of whose gates opens near the church. There are oak trees bordering on the churchyard, which were growing at the time of the purchase of the estate in the reign of Henry VII. Evelyn was often here a delighted visitor. On one occasion ie speaks of "the house or rather palace at Althorp." (Vol. I., p. 612.) In another place he describes it as "placed in a pretty open bottom, very finely watered and flanked with stately woods and groves in a park." (Vol. I., p. 451.) Let me add that there is an engraving of Althorp at this time, by the younger Vesterman, a Dutch artist.

There is one feature of the park which excited the admiration of Evelyn, and at a later day of Mrs. Jameson, who gives to it some beautiful pages in her Visits and Sketches a Home and Abroad. It is the record of the time when different plantations of trees were begun. While recommending this practice in his Sylva, Evelyn remarks: "the only instance I know of the like in our country is in the park at Althorp." There are six of these commemorative stones. The first records a wood plante by Sir John Spencer, in 1567 and 1568; the second, a wood planted by Sir John Spencer, son of the former, in 1589; the third, a wood planted by Robert Lord Spencer, in 1602 and 1603; the fourth, a wood planted by Sir William Spencer, Knight of the Bath, afterwards Lord Spencer, in 1624. The latter stone is ornamented with the arms of the Spencers, and on the back is inscribed "Up and be doing and God will prosper." It was in this scenery and amidst these associations that the Washingtons lived. When the emigrant left in 1657, these woods must have been well-grown. It was not long afterwards that they arrested the attention

The Household Books at Althorp show that for many years the Washingtons were frequent guests there. The hospitality of this seat has been renowned. The queen of James I. and the Prince Henry, on their way to London, in 1603, were welcomed there in an entertainment, memorable for a masque from the vigorous muse of Ben Jonson. (Ben Jonson's Works, Vol. VI., p. 485.) Charles I. was at Althorp, in 1647, when he received the first intelligence of the approach of those pursuers from whom he never escaped until his life had been laid down upon the scaffold. In 1698 King William was there for a week, and according to Evelyn was "mightily entertained." (Vol. II. p. 50.) At least one of the members of this family was famous for hospitality of a different character. Evelyn records that he used to dine with the Countess of Sunderland—the title then borne by the Spencers-" when she invited fire-caters tone-eaters and opera singers, after the fash

ion of the day." (Vol. I., pp. 458, 483, 579.)

The family was early and constantly associated with literature. Spencer, the poet, belonged to it; and to one of its members he has dedicated his "Tears of the Muses." for Alice Spencer that Milton is said to have written his Arcades, and Sir John Harrington written his Arondes, and Sir John Harringson has celebrated her memory by an epigram.— The Sacharissa of Waller was the Lady Dorothy Sydney, wife of the first Earl of Sunderland, the third Lord Spencer, who perished lighting for King Charles I. at Newbury. I do not dwell on other associations of a later day, as my object is simply to allude to those which existed

in the time of the Washingtons. "The nobility of the Spencers has been il lustrated and enriched by the trophies of Marlborough: but I exhort them to consider the Fairy Queen as the most precious jewel of their coronet." Thus wrote Gibbon in his memoirs, and all must feel the beauty of the passage .-Perhaps it is not too much to say that this nobility may claim another illustration from its ties of friendship and neighborhood with the family of Washington. I cannot doubt that hereafter the parish church of Brington will be often visited by our countrymen, who will look with reverence upon a spot so closely associated

with American history.

I trust that this little sketch, suggested by what I saw at Althorp during a brief visit last autumn, will not seem irrelevant. Besides my own personal impressions, and the volumes quoted, I have relied upon Didbin's Aldes Alhorpiana, so interesting to all bibliographical students, and especially upon Baker's History of Northamptonshire, one of those magnificent local works which illustrate English history, to which you refer in your Appendix, but which was not completed till some time after the Life

of Washington appeared. Of course, the Memorial Stones, which I have received from Lord Spencer, are of much historic value, and I think that I shall best carry out the generous idea of the giver by taking care that they are permanently placed where they can be seen by the public; perhaps at the State House, near Chantry's beautiful statue of Washington—if this should be agreeable to the lommon wealth

Pray pardon this long letter, and believe me my dear sir, with much regard, Eger sincerely yours

CHARLES SUMNER. . Jared Sparks, Esq.

THIEF-TAKING IN LONDON. From Household Words.

Your wife discovers, on retiring for the night, that her drawers are void; her toilette table is bare; except the ornaments she now woars, her beauty is as unadorned as that of a Quakeress; not a thing is left; all the fond tokens you gave, when her pre-nuptial lover, are gone; your own miniature, with its setting of gold and brilliants; her late mother's diamonds; the bracelet "dear papa" presented her on her last birth-day; the top of every bottle in the dressing case brought from Paris by Uncle John, at the risk of his life, in February 1848, (being of gold,) are off-but the bottles (being of glass) remain. Every valuable is swept away with the most discriminating vilainy; for no other thing in the chamber is touched; not a chair has been moved; the costly pendule on the chimney-piece still ticks; the entire apartment is as neat and trim as when it had received the finishing touch of the ousemaid's duster. The entire establishment runs frantically up stairs and down stairs, and finally congregates in my lady's chamber. Nobody knows anything whatever about it. The ousemaid bursts into tears; the cook declares she is going into hysteries; and at last you suggest sending for the police, which is taken as a suspicion of an insult on the whole assem-

bled household, and they descend into the lower regions of the house in the sulks.

X 40 arrives. His face betrays sheepishness combined with mystery. He turns his bull's eye into every corner of the passage, and upon every countenance on the premises. He examines all the looks, bolts and bars, bestowing extra diligence on those which enclosed the stolen treasure. These he declares have been quoting Pope, that there has been more than one "Rape of the Lock." He then notes the Clay was transferred to Vianna where he was solemnly aside, darkens his lantern, and asks, in a mysterious whisper, if you suspect any of your servants, which implies that he does. preserved, commences in 1560. From this it appears that William Proctor was the rector from 1601 to 1627, covering the period of the last valuable of the rings and a cast-off silver minister plenipotentiary.

tooth-pick, between the mattressess. tooth pick, between the mattressess. You have every confidence in your maids; but what is you think? You suggest their safe custofy, but your wife intercedes, and the policeus would prefer speaking to his inspector before any body up.

he locks anybody up.

Had the whole matter remained in the had of X 40, it is possible that your whole how of X 40, to is possible clies your wants rouble would have lasted till now. A train of leg proceedings—actions for defamation of charge proceedings—actions of constant of character and suits for damages—would have followed costing more than the value of the jewel, to gether with the entire execution of all you gether with the cherre execution of all you neighbors and every private friend of your domestics. But, happily, the inspector promptly sends a plain, carnest-looking officer, who are the control of two details. nounces himsetf as one of two detectives of the X division. He settles the matter in ten min. utes. His examination is ended in five. ates. His examination is ended in ive. An connoisseur can determine a painter of a picture. at the first glance, or a wine taster the Prece vintage of a sherry by the merest sip, 80th detective at once pounces upon the author, the work of art under consideration, by the work of are under donsderation, by a styles of performance, if not upon the preserved and the work of the executant, upon the "school" to which his longs. Having finished the tolettle brash longs. Itaying the takes a short view of the put of your house, and makes an equally confident of the attic window for investigation of the attic window fast His mind is made up, and most likely by ddress you in these words: "All right, sir. This is done by one of

"Impossible!" exclaims your plu "Impossible: Exhibitis your pinners partner. "Why, our children go to Monse Pattitoes, of No. 81, and I assure you he is highly respectable professor. As to his pupil

The detective smiles, and interrupts, "Du. cers," he tells us, "is a name given to the and of burglars by whom you have been robbel and every branch of the thieving professions divided into gangs which are termed "Schools" From No. 32 to the end of the street the house are unfinished. The thief made his way to the top of one of these, and then crawled to you

But we are twenty houses distant; why did he not favor one of my neighbors?" you ask. "Either uppermost stories are not so pract

cable, or the ladies have not such valu owels.

"But how did the thieves know that?" "By watching and inquiry. This affair, have been in preparation for more than month. Your house has been watched; habits have been ascertained. They h found out when you dine—how long you remain the dining room. A day is selected; while you are busy dining, and your servants waiting on you, the thing is done. Previously, man ourneys have been made over the roofs find out the best means of entering your house. The attic is chosen; the robber gets in and creeps noiselessly, or dances' into the place be robbed."

"Is there any chance of recovering property?" you ask, anxiously, seeing the "I hope so. I have sent some brother offers to watch the Fences' houses."

"Fences ?" "Fonces," explains the detective, in reply to your innocent wife's inquiry, "are purcha sers of stolen goods. Your jewels will soon be forced out of their settings and the gold me

A suppressed scream. "We shall see, if at an unusual hour of the night, there is any bustle in or near any of these places; if any smoke is coming out of any one of the furnaces, where the melling takes place, I shall go and seek out the precis 'garretteer'-that's another name the plunder ers give themselves whom I suspect. By this trying to 'sell' your domestic by placing the ring and toothpick in their bed, I think I knot the man. The next morning you will find a these suppositions. The detective calls and obliges you, at the selective sleepless night,) with a complete list of the stolen articles, and produces some of them for identification. identification. In three months more your wife gets nearly every article back, except some of the gold; her damsel's innocence is fully established; and the thief is taken from 'school' to spend a long holiday in a pena

Sometimes they are called upon to investigate

colony.

robberies so executed, that no human ingenuity appears, to ordinary observors, capable of finding the thicf. The robber has left no trail: not a trace. Every clue seems cut off; but the experience of a detective guides him into track invisible to other eyes. Not long since a trad was rifled at a fashionable hotel. The thefi we so managed, that no suspicion could restoam one. The detective sergeant, who had bee sent for, fairly owned, after making a minut examination, that he could afford no hope of elucidating the mystery. As he was leaving the bed-room, however, in which the porimanteau stood, he picked up an ordinary shir button from the carpet. He silently compared it with those which the third had left behindle the trunk. It did not match them. He all nothing, but living about the hotel for there of the day. Had he been narrowly watch! ie would have been set down for an eccentric critic of linen. He was looking out for a shirt front or a wrist-band without a button. His search was long and patient; but at length it was rewarded. One of the inmates of the house showed a deficiency in his dress, which no one but a detective would have noticed .-He looked as narrowly as he dared at the pattern of the remaining buttons. It corresponded with that of the little tell-tale he had picked up He went deeper into the subject, got a trace of some of the stolen property, ascertained a connection between it and the suspected person, confronted him with the owner of the trunk and finally succeeded in convicting him of the heft. At another hotel robbery, the blade of a knife, broken in the lock of a portmantes formed the clue. The detective employed that case was for some time indefatigable seeking out knives with broken blades. A length he found one belonging to an under waiter, who proved to be the thief.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER IN PARIS.-Aleller dated Paris, November 10, says:-The American can Minister again threw open his hospitable doors a few evenings ago and brought kigether in a very brilliant and very agreeable remind, the American colony in Paris, with a light sprinkling of diplomacy and other foreign ele ments. Among the ladies present noted either for their position or beauty, or both, were, she the amiable and charming ladies of the Miniter's family, Mrs. Spencer, wife of the consuland Miss Spencer; Mrs. Commodore Stuart. Mrs. Coleman, (daughter of Senator. Critten-Lillie Hitchcock; Mrs. Bass, of Mississiph; Mrs. and Miss Thorn, of Louisians; Mrs. Robles, of Paris, (grand daughter of John Coster, of New York;) Mrs. Fagnani, wife of the artist; Miss A. C. Johnson, the anthoress, Mrs. Field, of New York; Mrs. Butterfield, New York; Mrs. Estelle Lewis, the poetess; Mrs. Hutton, Jr.; the Misses Downing, of New York, and others and others.

Street 20, 18

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Memon hat here o fender condr. : I round ha which we

Honor Honor Oracle Honor Honor

OUR MINISTER TO PERU. -John R. Clay, who on his way from Peru, is a veteran diploms ist. He went from Pennsylvania in 1880 with John Randolph, as his secretary of legation a St. Petersburg, where he afterwards acted it Clay was transferred to Vionna, where he was secretary of legation until 1845, when he was restored to his position at St. Petersburg by Mr. Buchanan, then Secretary of State. 1847, Mr. Buchanan obtained from President