can recognize no distinction between our native and naturalized citiizens. RUSSIA.

Between the great empire of Russia and the United States the mutual friendship and regard which has so long existed still continues to pre-vail, and, if possible, to increase. Indeed, our relations with that Empire are all that we could desire.

SPAIN.

Our relations with Spain are now of a more complicated though less dangerous character then they have been for many years. Our citi-zens have long held, and continue to hold, numerous claims against the Spanish government. These had been ably urged for a series of years by our successive diplomatic represent-atives at Madrid, but without obtaining redress. The Spanish government finally agreed to institute a joint commission for the adjustment of these claims, and on the 5th day of March, 1860, concluded a convention for this purpose with our present minister at Madrid. Under this convention, what have been denominated "the Cuban claims," amounting to \$128,635,44, in which more than one hundred of our fellow citizens are interested, were re-cognized, and the Spanish government agreed to pay \$100,000 of this amount "within three months following the exchange of ratifica-tions." The payment of the remaining \$28,-635,54 was to await the decision of the com-missioners for or against "the Amistad claim;" but in any event the balance was to be paid to the claimants either by Spain or the United States. These terms I have every reason to know are highly satisfactory to the holders of the Cubic claims. Indeed there have reader the Cuban claims. Indeed, they have made a formal offer authorizing the state Department to settle these claims, and to deduct the amount of the Amistad claim from the sums which they are entitled to receive from Spain.

This offer, of course, cannot be accepted. All other claims of citizens of the United States against Spain, or of subjects of the Queen of Spain against the United States, including the "Amistad claim," were by this convention referred to a board of commission-ers in the usual form. Neither the validity of the Amistad claim nor of any other claim against either party, with the single exception of the Amistad claim commission of the strength of the of the Cuban claim, was recognized by the convention. Indeed, the Spanish government did not insist that the validity of the Amistad claim should be thus recognized, notwithstand-ing its payment had been recommended to Congress by two of my predecessors as well as by myself, and an appropriation for that pur-pose had passed the Senate of the United States.

They were content that it should be submitted to the board for examination and decision, like the other claims. Both governments were bound respectively to pay the amounts award ed to the several claimants "at such times and places as may be fixed by and according to the tener of said awards." the tenor of said awards."

I transmitted the proceedings of this conven-tion to the Senate for their constitutional ac-tion on the 3d of May, 1860, and on the 27th of the succeeding June they determined that they would "not advise and consent" to its ratification.

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where to the same extent as though they had and treated with marked distinction and kind-drawn their first breath in this country. We noss both by the Government and people of the noss 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 henceforward be

perpetual peace and friendship between the United States of America and his Majesty the Ty coon of Japan and his successors. BRAZIL.

With the wise, conservative and liberal government of the empire of Brazil, our relations continue to be of the most amicable character

NEW ORANADA.

The exchange of the ratification of the con vention with the republic of New Granada, signed at Washington on the 10th September 1857, has been long delayed from accidential causes, for which neither party is censurable. These ratification were duly exchanged in this city on the 5th of November last. Thus has a controversy been amicably terminated which had become so serious at the period of my In-auguration, as to require me, on the 17th April, 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 been long urged in vain, are referred for adjustment to a board of commissioners. I sub-mit a copy of the conventiou to Congress, and nd the legislation necessary to carry it recomm into effect.

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, becity of San Jose, on the 2d of July last, he-tween the minister resident of the United States in Costo Rica and the plenipotentiaries of that republic, referring these claims to a Board of Commissioners, 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 pur-pose have been made by our minister resident to that republic. These are still continued with a fair prospect of success.

MEXICO.

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 in-

satisfactory results. The treaty of Tientsin of the 18th of June, 1858, has been faithfully ob-served by the Chinese authorities. The con-weation of the 8th November, 1858, supple-mentary to this treaty, for the dijustment de States, its authority extended over a large majority of the Mexican States and people China, ref.red to in my last Annual Message, has been already carried into effect, so far as this was practicable. Under this convention the sum of 500,000 taels, equal to about \$700,000, was stipulated to be paid in satisfaction of the claims of Ameri-Sanghe, and Fuchar; and export duties on American vessels at the ports of Chany, amount-to wit: 200,000 refuchan and tall is and the way of the agent se-tected by our minister to receive the same. Since that time the claims of our citizens of the customs of the claims of our citizens of the customs of the claims of our citizens of the customs of the claims of ameri-sioners appointed for that purpose under the sioners appointed for that purpose under the agent se-tected by our minister to receive the same. Since that time the claims of our citizens of March 3, 1859, and their awards, which of March 3, 1859, and their awards, which and to afford them protection in Mexico. The proved satisfactory to the claimants, have been interposing obstacle was that the portion of the oountry under the sway of Miramon could not be reached without passing over territory un-The der the jurisdiction of the constitutional govtion of the sums awarded to them out of the ernment. Under these circumstances, I deemed und provided, and it is confidently expected It my duty to recommend to Congress, in my t the remainder will ere long be entirely last annual message, the employment of a suf-After the awards shall have been satis- ficieut military force to penetrate into the intethere will remain a surplus of more than lior where the government of Marimon was to 00 at the disposition of Congress. As be found, with, or, if need be without the con-ll in equity belong to the Chinese gov- sent of the Juarez government, thought it was

Having discovered that my recommendation would not be sustained by Congress, the rext alternative was to accomplish, in some degree, if poss ble, the same ob-jects by treaty stipulations with the constitutional gov-ernment. Such treaties were accordingly concluded by our jate able and excellent m inster to Mexico, and en the 4th January last was submitted to the Senate for ratification. As there have not yet reveived the final ac-tion of that body, it would be improper for me to present a detailed statement of their provisions. Still I may be permitted to express the opinion in advance that they are calculated to promote the agricultural, manufacturing, and come eretal interests of the country, and to secure for times and into we can never feel indifferent; whilst at the same time-they provide for the paymant of a c-ad defable amount towards the satisfaction of the claims of our biared fellow-citizens. our fellow-citizens passing in transit over the different Central American routes, against the sudden and lawless outbreaks and depredations; and also to protect Ameri-can merchant vessels, their crews and cargoes, against violeot and unlawful neizures and conflication i: the orts of Mexico and the South American republics, when thes i may be in a disturbed and r volutio ary condi-tion. 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 demaid. ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF CONGELSS.

<text>

The Horrors of the Papal Prison.

The Florence Nazione presents us with the summary of a little work, entitled the "Prisons of Paliano." It is the record of the experience of several political prison-ferings endured, and to the treatment to the experience of several political prisoners, written in the Pontifical dungeons of which he has been subjected, his health

now, thanks to recent events, empty. One | again on this side of the grave. prisoner writes:

FLECTION OF MEMBERS OF CUNGRISS.

Iterrised. FLECTION OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS. I again recommend to Congress the passage of a law in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution. ap-pointing a day certain previous to the 4th of March, no each year of an odd number, for the election of repre-sentatives throughout all the States. A similar power has already been exercised with general approbation, in the appointing the election of electors for President and Vice President of the United States. My attention was earnesity directed to this subject from the fact, that the S5th Congress terminated on the 3d of March, 1859, with-out making the necessary appropriation for the service of the Post Office Department. I was then forced to con-sider the best remeive for this omission, and an imme-diate call of the present Congress was the natural resort. Upon enquiry, however, I ascertained that filteen out of the thirty-three States will be disf. anchised by such a call...-These fifteen States will be disf. The same condition on the tithe of March next. Ten of them cannot elect representa-tives, according to existing State laws, until different pe-riods, extending from the beginning of August next until the months of October and Novemer. In the fort of Paliano there are about two hundred political prisoners, dressed like the criminals condemned to the galleys, and, like them, shaved. They are divided into five sections. Those condemned for life are shut up in cells, about nine spans wide and about sixteen long, including the little table of brickwork. Other cells about three spans wider, contain three prisoners; and others, not much larger, have seven-teen all huddled together. In the first of these there is a small grating over and opposite the door, through which the food is introduced. The other cells have one window, and sometimes two, with an opening of about four spans in breadth and one in height, and through this the prisoners are fired upon if it be necessary to keep them quiet. The food and hospital arrangements were villianous. The patients are neglect-ed and ill-treated. The medical attendants

will hardly ever send a patient to the hospital, and when they do send him they always keep him on strict diet. Perhaps they have a secret understand.

ing with those who contract for the food. One day, when some complaints were made on account of the bad soup in the hospital, the person who made the complaint was taken by two keepers, and by dint of blows and kicks, was forcibly thrust along into the darkest dungeons, and there detained many days by order of the governor .-When some prisoner at the point of death refuses to receive a confessor, he is re moved into a solitary cell, and there, after having heaped on him a thousand outrages, orders are given to one of the lowest turnkeys to kill him by suffocation. The fact is known from the confession of the turnkey himself, who, on ore occasion, refused to be a party to this barbarity. The corpse is interred in the interior of the fort, and the governor is present at the funeral .--Sometimes he gives a kick to to the head of the corpse, and commits similar outrages.

The following is the testimony of another victim of Papal misrule:

years since the Papal government had torn her husband from her embrace; the boy had never known his father, for he was born after the arrest. Neither the prayers of the afflicted wife, nor the tears of the tender child, nor the sobbings and despair of the unhappy father, could induce the governor to allow them but one embraceto let them mingle their tears together .--It would be impossible to describe the rigors and the tortures, always new and increasing, which have been invented to augment the sufferings of the prisoners after the last tatal attempt at flight. In order to prevent the political prisoners from holding the slightest communication with the outer world, recourse was even had to the very world, recourse was even had to the very strange and absurd expedient forbidding the physician (although an individual com-pletely subservient to the government) at 7 to 4, closed at 2 to 1 on Albison. At about from personally visiting the sick in prison. a quarter to 4, closed at 2 to 1 of Atolson. At about from personally visiting the sick in prison. a quarter to four o'clock Lang made his ap-He was to treat them on the report of a pearance on the scene of action, accompanied by his friend and backer, Mr. G. Hardy.— been in the galleys, and was transferred been in the galleys, and was transferred thence to perform the office of an hospital attendant. This liberated galley-slave felt the pulse,

made his diagnosis, drew his conclusions, and the physician meanwhile waited in the room of the governor for the report of the attendant, and, according to the character of that report, prescribed remedies for the patients whom he had never seen. Representations on representations were necessary before the Papal government could be induced to abandon this singular mode of proceeding; and it was only after some time hat the phy tained permission to then only in the company of the turnkeys, who were placed as spies over his move- close than pleasant to Lang. ments, his words, and the very expression of pity which his countenance might betray. One of the patients, a certain M-, of Bologna, begged to see the governor, to implore in the name of his companions, the permission to have the period for exercise extended for half an hour. The only reply he received was an order that he sho uld be put in chains weighing eighty pounds, and thrown into the tower. The tower, situated in the centre of the citadel, is the most horrible of prisons-damp, isolated, with an opening at the roof, leaving the prisoner exposed to all the inclemency of the weather. Be it summer or winter, the inmate of second. Both pedestrians had had quite enough at the finish, Lang especially being much dis--no covering save his own apparel-no more than one prisoner had died whom the government, perhaps, wished to get out of the way. A certain P—, of Ascoli, on returning from the chapel to his own cell, looking through the grating. offence the head jailor, after beating him, wrested from his grasp. had the usual chains put on, and then sent him to the tower. It was in March, on an Easter Sunday. After three days of suffer-day on the 26th of April last. ing he was found stretched out, almost frozen, on the ground. Then he was removed to the hospital, and, thanks to a strong constitution, after some time he re oners, in consequence of the treatment they had received, from the moral and physical tortures endured, have become insane. They howl in their prisons, sometimes mingling with the other victims, at other times alone, but without any difference of treatment. One of these wretched maniacs committed one day an insane act. The head jailer beat him so cruelly as to leave him almost lifeless on the ground. Young Cwho was in the same cell, indignant at the outrage, called out that they were murdering the man. Thereupon the jailer depart-To KEEP ICE OFF WINDOWS .- Take an ordi- ed, but immediately returned with a band nary paint brush or sponge, and rub over the of turnkeys; who at once fell upon the first of January, 1860, up to the present time, youth, removed him to another prison, and belabored him. Another poor fellow, whose

about his food, was kicked and thrashed back to his old cell-there left without attendance, without the visit of the physician and with the corsest diet. He recovered has suffered to such an extent that his Paliano. These tombs for the living are friends have no hope of ever seeing him

Pedestrianism in England.

THE FASTEST TIME EVER MADE.

A MILE IN 4 MINUTES 221 SECONDS

COPENHAGEN GROUNDS, Oct. 27. Though the above grounds are of comparative-I recent formation, they have already been the scene of some extraordinary achievements, ca-nine as well as bipedal. Some time ago it will be remembered that Tom Hosspoll, of Basford, was considered the fastest mile runner, even when he occupied 4 min. 28 sec. in accomplish-ing the distance: but when he subcompatible. ing the distance; but when he subsequently met Job Smith, of Manchester, upon this course, and traversed a mile in 4 min. 23 sec., his perform-ance then, and up till to day, was unparalleled in pedestrian annals. But the event of this in pedestrian annais. But the event of this afternoon proved that Lancashire may now pride herself on possessing the hero in mile ra-ces in the person of Siah Albison, of Bowlee, a rural village situated near Middleton. Before describing the contest, a few particulars of its origin may not be uninteresting to our pedes-trian readers. On the 11th of August last, the spirited proprietor of these grounds gave a plendid champion belt to be run for, which had been manufactured expressly for the occasion by Mr. Preston, of London, the value of which was 60 guineas, and on that day the fol-Siah Albison, of Bowlee, near Middleton; Job Smith, of Hulme; W. Lang, of Middlesborough; J. White, of Gateshead, and C. Mower, of Dur-ham. Prior to the race, Albison was so much pleased with the trophy that he declared his intention either to become its possessor or to cause the man who defeated him not to let the grass grow under his feet whilst contending for t and Albison fulfilled his practicing horses t, and Albison fulfilled his prediction by car-rying off the prise. The conditions under which he held it required him to hold himself in readiness to run any one who might challenge him through these columns at six weeks' notice, for £25 a side and the belt, the distance of course being one mile. W. Lang, (late of Mid-dlesborough, but now of Manchester) not contented, it would appear, with having to suc-cumb to Albison in their former engagement, threw down the gauntlet, and this afternoon was fixed for champion henors. Soon after articles had been signed, both men went into victim of Papal misrule: "Whilst I was an inmate of this den of horrors, a wife with her little boy obtained permission to see her husband. It was ten of the Weavers' Arms, Ellsworth. As the day of running approached, the interest as to the result became more intense, especially as a few who were supposed to be acquainted with "stable secrets" pronounced both pedestrians to be in first-rate fettle. The excitement, however, reached its culminating point this after-noon; a considerable number of cabs, heavily laden 'busses, crowds by rail, and large bodies of persons on foot, all assisted to swell the attendance within the inclosure into a monster gathering, between 3,000 and 4,000 persons being present, and gave proof that the heydey of foot racing has not yet passed. Added to this the day was fine, the course in capital or-der, and the same excellent arrangements as usually prevail here having again been made, everything foreshadowed a more than ordinariarena, both looking well and each appearing sanguine of the result. Lang won the tos, of course then taking the inside place, and after a couple of failures they left the crease at the third attempt. After running nearly side by side for a few strides Lang began to show the way at a pace the reverse of slow, and gradually gaining upon his opponent, he was leading by nearly half a score yards when the men first passed the stand. This gap Lang still further widened during the succeeding revolution of the course, on the complexion of which he held the premiership by upwards of a dozen paces,

approved by our minister. In the aggregate they amount to the sum of \$498,604 78. The claimants have already received a large proporremainder will ere long be entirely

at, would not justice require its appro-n to some benerolent object in which the ed. Never have I had a clearer conviction on e may be specially interested?

employ his good offices in restoring peace be simple authority to employ this force would of tween the parties It is but an act of simple itself have accomplished all our objects with tween the parties It is but an act of simple itsen have accomplished an our objects with justice, both to our present minister and his predecessor, to state that they have proved fully covernment would then ere this have been established at the city of Mexico, and would sitions in which they have on different occa- have been ready and willing, to the extent of cions been placed.

JAPAN.

The ratifications of the treaty with Japan, concluded at Yedo, on the 29th of July, 1859, distant and interesting people will rapidly in-

The ratifications of the treaty were exchanged 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

any subject than of the justice as well as wis Our minister to China, in obedience to his dom of such a policy. No other alternative instructions, has remained perfectly neutral in was left, except the entire abandonment of our the war between Great Britain and France and fellow-citizens who had gone to Mexico, under the Chinese empire; although in cosjunction the faith of treaties, to the systematic injustice, with the Russian minister, he was ever ready and willing, had the opportunity offered, to ment. Besides, it is almost certain that the

its ability, to do us justice.

Its ability, to do us justice. In addition—and I deem this a most impor-tant consideration—European governments would have been deprived of all pretext to interfere in the territorial and domestic concerns were exchanged at Washington on the 22d of May last, and the treaty itself was proclaimed on the succeeding day. There is good reason to expect that, under its protection and in fluence, our trade and intercourse with that of Mexico. We should thus have been reliev-ed from the obligation of resisting, even by force, should this become necessary, any at-tempt by these governments to deprive our neighboring republic of portions of her terri-tory; a duty from which we could not shrink without abandoning the traditional and estab-lished policy of the American people. I am happy to observe, that, firmly relying upon the justice and good faith of these govern-ments, there is no present dauger that such contingency will happen.

bertain the expanditure for the year ending on the 30th of June, 1869, which leaves a balance for the expendi-tures of that year of \$55,402,465 46. The interest on the public debt, including Treasury notes for the same flacal year ending on the 30th of June, 1860, amounted to \$63,177,314 62, which, added to the above sum of \$55, 402,465 46, makes an aggregate of \$58,579,780 08. It cught in justice to be observed that several of the estimates from the departments for the year ending on the 30th of June, 1860, were reduced by Congress below what was and still is deemed compat ble with the public interest. Allowing a liberal margin of \$2,000,500 for this reduction, and for other oauses, it may be safely as-serted that the sum of \$61,000,000, or at the most \$52, 000,000, is amply sufficient to administer the Governmeut and to pay the interest on the public delt, unle's c.n. ingent events should hereafter render extraordinary ex-penditures necessary.

This result has been attained to a considerable degre y the care exercised by the appropriate departments intering into public contracts. I have myself never in terfered with the award of any such contract except in a single case with the Colonization Society, deeming 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 oplaion that public contracts are not a legitimate source of patronage to be conferred upon personal or political favorites; but that in all such cases a public officer is beaud to act for the Government as a prudent individual would act for himself. with the award of any such contract excep

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE, &C.

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE, QC. 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 smog a portion of our fellow-citizens in favor of this trade seems to have entire-ly subsided. ly subsided.

ly subsided. #1 also congratulate you upon the public sentime which now exists against the crime of setting on for

needs it least, and constitutes a sliding scale which always operates again thim. The revenues of the contry are subject to similar fluctation. Instead of approaching a steady standard, as would be the case under a system of specific duties, they sink and rise with the sinking and rising prices of articles in foreign countries. It would not be difficult for Congre's to arrange a system of specific duties which would afford additional stability both to our revenue and our manufactures, and without injury or injustice to any interest of the country. This might be accomplished by accertaining the average value of any given article for a series of years at the place of exportation, and by simply converting the rate of ad adleren up or proved by a lower at the place of exportation, and by simply converting the rate of ad adleren up upon it which might be deemed necessary for revenue purposes, into the form of a specific duty. Such an arrangement could not injure the consumer. If he should pay a greater amount of duty one year, this would be contrebalanced by a lesser amount the next, and in the end the aggregate would be the asme. I desire to call your immediate attention to the presented by the Secretary in his report to Congres; and to recommend that measures be prompily adopted to enable it to dischargo its pressing obligations. The other recommendations of the reports are well worthy of your favorable consideration. I herewith t ansmit to Congress the reports of the Secretaries of War, of the Navy, ot the Interior and of the Postimater General. The recommendations and suggestions which they contain are highly valuable and alsoggestions. The export of the Postimater General details the cir.

our careful attention. The report of the Postmaster General details the cir-

The report of the Postmatter General details the cir-cumstances under which Cornelius Vanderbilt, on my request, agreed, in the month of July last, to carry the ocean mails between our Atlantic and Pacific coast, — Had he not thus acted, thi important intercommunica-tion must have been suspended, at least for a season.— The Postmaster General had no power to make him any other compensation than the postages on the mail matter which he might carry. It was known, at the time, that these postages would fall far short of an adequate com-gensation, as well as of the sum which the sam-service had previously cost the Government. Mr. Vanderbilt, in a commendable spirit, was willing to rely upon the justice of Congress to make up the deficiency; and I, therefore, recommend that an appropriation may be granted for this purpose.

justice of Congress to make up the denoising , and , therefore, recommend that an appropriation may be granted for this purpose. I should do great injustice to the Attorney General, were I to omit the mention of his distinguished services in the measures adopted and prosecuted by him for the defence of the Government against numerous and un founded claims to land in California, purport ng to have been made by the Mexican government previous to the

defence of the Government against numerous and un-founded claims to land in California, purport ng to have been made by the Mexican government previous to the treaty of cession. The successful opposition to these claims has saved to the United states public property worth many millions of dollars, and to individuals hold-ing title under them at least an equal amount. If thas been represented to me, from sources which I deem reliable, that the inhabitants in several portions of Kansus have bron reduced nearly te 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 approaching winter is well calculated to enlist the sympa-thics of every heart. The desitution appears to be so-general that it cannot be relieved by private contribu-tions, and they are in such indigent of cuustances as to be nuable to purchase tha necessaries of life for them-selves. I refer the subject to Congress. If any constitu-tional measure for their relief can be devised, I would recommend its adoption. I cordially commend to your favorable regard the in-terests of the people of this District. They are eminently entitled to your consideration, especially since, unlike the people of the States, they can appeal to no Govern-ment arcept that of the Union. JAMES BUCHANAN. Wasunsoro Cirr, 2d December, 1860.

WASHINGTON CITY, 2d December, 1860.

glass, once or twice a day, a little alcohol, and it will keep the glass as free from ice as in the middle of summer, and will give as good pol-

but shortly afterwards Albison began to make up leeway. On going along the back of the ground on the final lap, the Champion graduapproach the bed of his patients; but even ally reduced the distance between himself and his formidable opponent, and became more Rounding the bend they were nearly breast and breast, and on entering the straight the struggle as to which should claim the belt was commenced in earnest. Every energy of which they were in possession was now brought into action as yard by yard they rushed on, and though Al-bison's backer shied his castor into the air, when the men had about 100 yards to run, the race was not then over. Albison, however, having got just in front, succeeded in slightly increasing his lead during the concluding forty yards, and the trophy once more fell into his possession, after a magnificent race, Mr. Hayes' fiat being that Albison had won by a yard. The winner covered the distance in four minutes and twenty two and a quarter seconds! thus excelling Hosspol's fastest time by three-quarters of a

-no covering save his own apparer-no food save bread and water. When I left the fort to be conveyed as an exile across the frontier, a poor prisoner had just died the frontier, a poor prisoner had just died tressed, and Albison was warmly congratulated in consequence of illness caused by the the belt, he lost little of his well earned fame. repetition of this punishment, from which Surprising as was Albison's achievement, we cannot help thinking but that he, at times, somewhat hazards his chance by purposely falling so far behind, such being the case not only to-day, but also when he first contended for happened, when he reached the courtyard he may on a future occasion, when coping of the fortress, to salute a condemned pris-oner belonging to another section, who was fleet-find the beautiful trophy, upon the pos-For that session of which he so justly prides himself, wrested from his grasp. We may add, in conclusion, that Lang is just over twenty-one years

FOPULATION OF KANSAS TERRITORY .--- The population of the Territory of Kansas, 28 ascer-tained by the United States census, just taken, is 109,401. This does not include the Pike's covered. Many amongst the political pris- Peak region, which has a population of 75,000 more. Kansas proper has, therefore, 12,000 more people than would entitle her to elect a member of Congress at the present time. There can be no doudt that, as the most stringent provision of the "Euglish" Bill has been complied with, Kansas will be admitted into the Union as a State the coming winter. No reason can now exist for her refu

DIPTHERIA .- Steubenville, Ohio, and vicinity, have suffered terribly from the ravages of Dip-theria. The Herald says : "The disease had attacked both old and young, but has prevail-ed most generally among children, among whom it has been most fatal. The number of deaths from the diptheria in this city from the youth, removed him to another prison, and among the children alone, is not far short or there, with sticks and ropes, mercilessly two hundred The deaths among adults have belabored him. Another poor fellow, whose intellect was temporarily wandering, A. Many families have been made desolate from M-----, having made some complaints the virulence of this disease."