The State Convention. The Democratic State Convention will asser at Harrisburg, on to-morrow, the 8th of March .-There may be three or four ballots for Canal Com missioner; but, apart from that, there will be very little for the Convention to do, except to register the edict of the people by unanimously placing in nomination Governor BIGLER and Judge BLACK both of whom will be re-elected by immense majorities. There are several good men spoken of for Canal Commissioner, either of whom will secure

the entire party vote throughout the State. A Whig State Convention is called to meet o the 15th inst., to go through the blank motions of a nomination. Who they will trot out to run agains: BIGLER is, of course, impossible for us to tell. But. no matter- whoever it may be, he will run so far behind as to be entirely out of sight at the end; of

The Examiner wriggles considerably in its attempt to excuse Mr. DARLINGTON for introducing his bill to establish a system of political espionage in this county. In doing so the allega tion is broadly made that 'about three hundred illegal votes were polled in the South West Ward of this City." Whether there were or were not illegal votes polled in that ward we are not prepa red to say, as we are not a resident of it; but we hesitate not to avow that, it any were polled there. the number is grossly and falsely exaggerated by the Examiner; -besides, one of the Inspectors, and the principal one at that is a Whig, orthodox in the faith, of course, Mr. Darlington will not charge that he, Mr. Wright, was guilty of any dishonesty -will be?

But why should the Examiner single out the South West Ward of this City to sustain its alle gation of frauds Why not have said something of the result in the Manheim district, at the same election, where rumor has t that immense frauds were practiced under the eye of Whig officers !-The answer is at hand-every body will under-

If Mr. Darlington was sincere in his declaration that he only wanted the committee present to see that the [election] law is complied with,' why did he not frame his bill in such a way as would have evinced a show of fairness, at least, to both parties? Why hot instruct the Court to appoint a Democratic commutee to superintend Wing districts and a Hing committee to superintend Democratic districis? But this would not have suited the purpose of our amiable contemporary, who is anxious to "crush out" the Democratic ascendancy in this City, and the few other Democratic districts in the county, and thus enable Whiggery to ride rampant and rough shod over the entire limits of Lancaster county. Our good old city stands as a barrier against the assaults of the surrounding enemy, and consequently is an eye-sore to certain Whig politicians. Hence the insidious movement referred to, our exposure of which has stirred up such a commotion in the Whig-wam in N. Queen street.

The Nebraska Question. An exciting discussion, &c., on the Nebraska Bill was had in the U. S. Senate, on Thursday last. Although occupying considerable space in our colsumn, the proceedings are of so interesting a character as to justily their publication to the exclusion of much other matter They will be read with avidity by every body.

The Nebraska Bill Passed! The U.S. Senate continued its session all night, on Friday, and on Saturday morning at 5 o'clock, amidst great excitement, the bill passed finally by a vote of 37 to 14. The following are the yeas and | by speculatio

Yeas-Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Benjamin, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Case, Clay, Dawson, Dixon, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Gwin, Hunter, John-son, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tenn., Mason, Morton, Norris, Pettit, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields J., Toucey, Weiler, Williams, Nays—Messrs, Bell, Chase, Dodge of Wis., Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Handlin, Houston, James, Sewar, Smith, Sumner, Wade, Walker.

Messrs. Bright, Toomies and stallory were sick All would have voted for the bill had they been Mr. Allen would have voted against it, if sickness in his family had not caused him to be absent Messrs. Phelps, l'earce, Cooper, Everett, Clayton and Wright, did not vote.

The title of the bill was changed to a Bill for a government for the Territories of Nebraska and Kanzas.

Printer to Congress.

On Wednesday last, Mr. A. O. P. NICHOLSON, of the Washington Union, was elected Printer to the House, in the place of Gen. Armstrong, deceased-The vote stood-Nicholson 122-Gales 48-Scattering 35.

Rumor says that Col. FORNEY is shortly to become joint editor and proprietor of the Washington Union. We hope the rumor may be correct.

"PENNSYLVANIA PATRIOT."-The first number of this paper has been issued, at Harrisburg, by ANDREW HOPKINS, Esq., recently of the Pittsburg Union. Its editorials are written with spirit and cal principles and well known talents of the editor. much needed at the seat of government. The "Patriot" is the same size of this paper, and is to be published weekly, at \$2 per annum, in advance,

Dr James C. Van Drke, Esq., has been appointed by the President, U S. District Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in place

of John W. Ashmead, Fsq., "Better late than never." We are sincerely re-. joic-d that the change has at length, after nearly a twelve-month delay, been made-and we are pleased to find that the appointment has been conferred on so worthy and active a Democrat as Mr VAN DYKE.

MOBE RICHMONDS IN THE FIELD!-A Native burg, on Wednesday last, and made the following

comuna sensi: Governor -- B Rush Bradford, of Beaver county

Sup eme Judge-Tuomas H. Bairc, Washington Canal Commissioner - B. M. Spicer, Bucks co.

ID A correspondent of the Democratic Union writing from Lebanon, strongly recommends our stead bill. fellow townsman, Col. CYRUS S. CARMONY, for the nomination of Canal Commissioner. Col. Wil-LIAM FRY, of Lehigh county, is also recommended for the office by a correspondent of the same pa-

THANKS .- To Postmaster General CAMPBELL, and Mesers. Dawson and Hiesten, of Congress for public documents. Also, to Messrs. KINZER! DARLINGTON, HEISTAND, HUNSECKER and GRAY: of the State Legislature, for similar favors.

The House of Representatives of the Maine Legislature, have unanimously passed a resolution against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

The Illinois Legislature, in both branches, has passed a series of resolutions in favor of the Neoraska bill now pending in Congress.

WHITE HALL ACADEMY .- We invite the atter tion of our readers to the advertisement of this Institution, published in another column. The Academy is located in a delightful neighborhood, and is said to be in a highly flourishing condition. The aggregate attendance during the past year has been one hundred and sixty, and the ensuing session will open under most favorable auspices.

ANOTHER CHANGE - The morning mail train for Philadel his now leaves Lancaster at 104 o'clock, instead of 10, 37 as heretofore.

Decline in Flour.

Speculation in breadstuffs we think is at an end and grain reached a few weeks ago, could not have prospective state of warrage in eastern Europe could not, of itself, justify the high figure which breadstuffs had reached Nothing, we onine, but a general bortness or total failure of crops in that part of the world, in connexion with an actual and prolonged state of wartare, was sufficient to legitimately produce the high prices which ruled a short time ago But there was no tailure of crops in Europe, nor vere there any large armies yet in motion-conequently, the cause is not found there. Nor is it und here, in our own country, where the immense oductions of our soil are sufficient to feed halt the ord. The solution of the difficulty—the sole cause | eral counties. of the enormous prices, is speculation. In Europe and America, speculators have sought to starve

andress of thousands filched from the pockets of be masses. We have no doubt that many of these speculaors have had their fingers badly borned in the onration, and we do not regret it; for of all others, this class of men, who speculate in the very staff of life itself, deserve the least sympathy when reverses of fortune overtake them. Even the systematic note shaver, despicable as he it and the proessional gambler, are less to be dreaded in the community than the flour and grain speculator. whose trade it is to get up a panic whenever he can, and place these necessary articles beyond the

each of many of his poor neighbors, Speaking of the war, in connexion with the above

ubject, the Baltimore Times says: The policy of Russia is not to engage in hostilies with the Western powers at all, more especial ly by invasion of their territory .. The Czar will tur his invading force upon Turkey, and employ his reserve in protecting his own empire. His great aim is to guard his western line from attack, and to that end Austria, under his direction, will remain neutral. The neutrality of Austria is now made the basis for that of Prussia. Prussia and Lustria neutral, and Russia has an impaesable bu work against in asion by the Western powers. A course, by either Austria or Prussia in favor o Russia, would in reality weaken the Car, as, in that event, he would be exposed to invasion ove heir territory, and would have to aid them in re sisting the land forces of the Ailies. But Austri and Prussia neutral, Russia saves her frontier, he orces, and her means, and has nothing to do but hold possession of the occupied provinces, and throw her whole power upon Turkey. The war consequently becomes a land war in the East.— Having very little commerce, Russia wil not feelthe naval powerol England, while the general interrup-tion of the Colonial and Eastern trade of Great Britain will work decidedly to her detriment.

Under such a state of affairs, we cannot see the ested, is giving way under the necessity for actu al capital to sastain them. Immense quantities of produce are held in Europe and América in sper-ulative hands, and the necessity of realizing will force holders on the market. This may be follow-ed by a reaction, and prices would in such case decline. The whole tenor of our Foreign advices evidences this, for it will be recollected that bread stuffs declined and cotton advanced simultaneo ly with the last advices proclaming the termina-tion of negotiations and certainty of war. We have always regarded the Esstern question as merely take care to confine it to the East, and place Prussia and Austria in a neutral position to protect her western line. The war thus limited to the East.

The Soldiers of 1812.

For some time past intimations have been thrown out that a formidable opposition was likely to be encountered in Congress, to the bill extending wishes a good excuse for placing the Garay enterthe Bounty Land Acts to all who were engaged in brise and the Sloo-enterprise on the same footing be daily denounced and insulted by blackguarits, since 1790, which we regret to say bas already peen realized. On Monday of last week, in the c Lands, to whom that bill was referred, reported with a negative recommendation

This report, says the Philadelphia Argus, was companied by a letter from the Hon. Secretary f the Interior, giving reasons why such a proposition should not become a law, which the Committee on Public Lands had adopted in lieu of an extended report. On the reception of the report, Mr. Florence moved that the bill be committed to the Committee of the whole on the State of the Union, and together with the letter be printed. He said he made the motion because he wished to have an op. portunity of understanding the statements of the Secretary. If, on investigation, the declaration of that officer could not be sustained, he wished to debate the subject so that a proper and correct con. clusion could be reached. He had introduced the bill to provide for giving bounty land to the solders and sailors engaged in the war of 1812, and other wars in which the country has been engaged, ability-and we doubt not, from the sound politie in obedience to the universal belief in Pennsylvania and other States, that it was meting out justice to that the paper will be a consistent and valuable ex- those who, in a perilous time in our country's his. | purchasers must soak the meat half a day in cold ponent of the Democratic party. Such a paper was tory, gave their service at quite as great a sacrifice as those who had rececived in a greater degree the bounty of the government. The letter of the Sec. retary of the Interior, he said, in all candor, star. tled him, because it stated that the bill, if passed would require \$3.000,000 acres of land, at a cost to the Western States of \$120,000.000, to comply with its provisions, and that the entire elerical force of the land office would be required for a period of ten consecutive years to make out the warrants provided in the bill, and locate the lands, besides giving rise to litigation and other evils which that functionary fears. This did really surprise him. for the Secretary further states that more 300,000 persons will be entitled to the contemplated privileges. In order, therefore, to have a fair opportu-American State Convention asseembled at Harris nity of debating the whole subject, he moved the erence of the hill, so as to do justice to the very merous petitioners who had memorialized Congress on the subject. He earnestly appealed to the House not to turn away from its doors men who had rendered their country essential good service. ithout at least a fair hearing. Pending the motion, the House went into Committee on the Home-

ARREST .- Two men, named Thomas Andersor ind John Key, have been arrested at Hagerstown, Md., charged with being concerned in the recent burglary of Mr. Wright's house in Philadelphia .-They are recognized as answering the description of the burglars, and one is severely wounded in the leg. They have been committed to await a requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania. Their supposed accomplice was arrested last week in Philadelphia.

DAVID JEWELL, convicted of mnrder Pittsburg last fall, and for whom efforts were made in the Legislature to give him a new trial, is to be hung on Friday, the 24th of March. The Gov. ernor signed the death warrant on Tuesday.

A SEVERE SENTENCE.-Rowland A. Smith arrested at New Haven, Ct., on Saturday week for robbing the U.S. Mail, was arraigned before the U. S. Circuit Court, held at that place, on Friday
—plead guilty—and was sentenced to hard labor n the State Prison for the term of 27 years! Governor Bigler has refused to pardon the were recently convicted in Chester County. Right.

Rev. Dr. Monnis. of Baltimore lectures thi

. IF FLOUR is now worth \$7, 75, in Philadelphia shipment.

Publication of Laws.

This is a subject that has long been agitated b for the present—at least we hope so. The almost the whole press of the State, and which is demand certain expectation of a European war was the basis ed by the unanimous wish of the people. It is upon which it rested, independent of the actual de-mockery to make laws and attach to their viola mand or supply. The enormous prices which floor tion penalties without making them known to the people. Under the present system it is impossible been because a few thousand or even a few hun- for more than one in ten thousand to become as dred thousand soldiers had to be ted. The calling quaintedwith the numberless statutes that are pas into the field of large or small armies would not sed from year to year, and that one, may be in necessarily create any additional mouths to fill. In formed what the law is, for the first time by being point of fact, indeed, the reverse would be the cale, charged with its violation, when he had no possi we consider the multitudes that would perish by ble means of knowing it; when he is made to pay the sword and disease; consequently, we think it more in a single instance than it would require to must be apparent to every one who will take the publish the laws for the whole county. A bill is roub e to reflect for a moment, that an actual or now before the Legislature to remedy this evil containing the following provisions:

AN ACT Providing for the early Publication of the Laws. Sec. 1. That immediately after the passage of each and every law of a general charac ent and each subsequent Legislature shall be the duty of the Secretary of State t ause the same to be published in two English and ne German newspaper, in the county of Dauphin. f there be so many therein printed, to be paul for y of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and forward a copy of one of said newspapers, containing such law or laws, to the commissioners of the sev-

SEC. 2. That the commissioners, of every county

this State, except the county of Dauphin, are and America, speculators have sought to starve one-balf the people so that they might realize their copy of said laws, to proceed to contract for their ublication in two newspapers, it so many are pub ished in the county, at a cost not exceedi ents per thousand ems to each paper, and be paid for out of the State Treasury : Provided. That such aws are published correctly; and where there is erman newspaper printed in any county, said aws shall also be published in such German pa in addition to the number heretofore provider ind any county that is entitled to four member of the House of Representatives, shall be entled to have said laws published in two addi tional English newspapers to the number hereis-before provided; and any county or city over which aid county commissioners shall have jurisdictio that is entitled to more than four members in the louse of Representatives, shall be entitled to have said laws published in one German newspaper, and n a number of English newspapers equaling half the number of members to which said county and city shall be entitled, if there be so many therein

> Sec. 3. That the commissioners of any county may, in their discretion, direct the pub like manner, such of the local acts as may effect the people of their said county.
>
> Sec. 4. That the commissioners shall read and compare the proof of the laws in newspapers, be-

fore their publication, and see that they are printed and accompany them with a certificate Sec. 5. That all laws or parts of laws, in any anner conflicting with the provisions of this act,

are hereby repealed. Sec. 6. That all laws providing for the publication of the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in pamphlet or any other form, are hereby

THE GADSDEN MEXICAN TREATY.-The Washington correspondent of the Journa; of Commerce, says this treaty had not been reported to the Senate at the last meeting of that body in Executive session, and that the delay is not unfavorable to a cause for the extremety high price which American breadstuffs have reached. It is evident, also, that the speculative basis upon which those prices said, is not very strenuously in favor of any of the decision in favor of the ratification of the Treaty amendments, except perhaps the third article. This a day or two ago, one containing a resolution de amendment can make very little difference to the Democrats under the Garay grant. It would be no more than justice to them, however, and while it would be consistent with the future course of the Government on the subject of the Garay claim, to designate it, as one that in the opinion of this government was a good claim as against Mexico, whether she admitted it or not. But it is suggested e of time. Russia is bent on war. She will that the President has insisted upon striking out the clause designating the Garay claim, for the reason that he wishes to enforce a policy whereby the United States Government will be, hereafter, item, justify the high prices anticipated kept aloof from all connection with or support of the United States Government will be, hereafter, private interests in any form. Further, it is intimated that the President's policy is adverse to any treaty stipulations binding this Government, in connection with any foreign powers, to protect ring the War of 1812, or any of the Indian Wars countenance of this Government. Such treaties of guaranty may, as the present Administration beieves, obstruct, in future, our extensive policy .-House, Mr. Warren from the Committee on Pub- There is a troub esome guaranty still left against us, in the Guadalupe Treaty, and there is more anxiety to get rid of that than to engage in new

> Consolidation Festival. There will be great time in Philadelphia on the 10th and 11th of March. The citizens favorable to the measure of consolidation have determited to celebrate the con. summation of that act on the days mentioned, and. have exten ed an invitation to the entire legislative body to participate with them in their festivities. The invitation has been accepted by both houses, and we have no doubt the members and other 'invited guests' will have a refreshing and sa lubrious season.

> AMERICAN BEEF ABROAD - A cargo of American salted beef arrived recently at Marseilles. The Mayor has published a proclamation on the subject, to the effect that he had tasted it and found t very good, that it may be had at the extremely low rate of eight cents a pound, and that to render it eatable and to withdraw the overdose of salt,

> THE New Orleans Picayune, states that Mr. E. Laperous, of St. Martin, with a force of five hands including himself and two sons, planted, cultivated took off, and put up 96 800 pounds of sugar, or 19, 360 pounds to the hand; besides building within the same year, with the same force, the sugar house in which he took off the said crop of 96,800 pounds of sugar, and the other necessary improve-

The Lehigh Register states that about tweny gentlemen have associated themselves under the general manulacturing law, with a capital of 200,000, and have purchased 180 acres of land lying three miles north of Allentown, at \$200 per ecre, for the purpose of engaging in the manufacture of iron. The same paper states that a number of Philadelphia capitalists have offered to take unwards of \$400.00 stock of the Allentown and Norristown railroad, which, with the amount already subscribed, will be sufficient to put the road

under contract early next summer. Doctors and Dentists .- At the annual Comnencement of the Homœopathic College of Philadelphia, held on Wednesday last, the degree of M. D. was confered upon thirty-nine graduates. On the same day seventeen persons graduated at the Pniladelphia College. On Tuesday last the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery was conferred upon nineteen persons by Prof. Ely Parry, of Lan-

College of Dental Surgery. The Baltimore Annual Conference of the M. E. Church met in Baltimore on Wednesday last. There were three hundred and eight minis ters present.

caster, who is connected with the Philadelphia

, is now open—Jacob Husser, Sr., Esq., P. The mail will be carried three times a week rosn that office to Leacock and back again. ern and letters mailed at Lancaster will be v the New Holland route

35 The new P. O. at Brownstown, called West

RT THOMAS W. DORR, has been restored to ci nship by the Legislature of Rhode Island. &T The "LADIES' KEEPSARE," for March, is ore than usually attractive number. The "Idl ervant, '' is a very fine steel engraving, which ublished by John S. Taylor, N. Y., at \$1,00 pe

So Shad have already made their appearance in the Delaware, river, and se veral wore caugh last week a few miles below Wilmington.

the people of self governme ns to the form of government given, because of the want of population in the territories. He desired that the provisions of the bill establishing the Legislative Council and conterring its powers be stricken out, and that the provision of the act of 1848, giving legislative power to a council com-posed of a Governor, Secretary and Judges, and deiying to the Legislature any power whatever over ne subject of slavery, should be substituted. He uggested the quest ion, whether this but repeale ovision in the Texas resolutions—that all the tates formed out of her territory north of 36 deg 30 min. should be free. He fortified his arguin gainst the constitutionality of the Missouri con fromise, by quoting a speech of John Q. Adams of ne Arkansas bill, wherein the ground nat Congress had no power to refuse admission t a State because her Constitution recognized slaver He did not approve of the provision in the bill a lowing aliens to vote upon the declaration of a intention to become citizens. He also exp us ussent from the senuments advanced by som Senators, in favor of a further extension of territor ry. He thought that if the Union was ever wrecked it must be upon the extension of territory. The

strong attachments of affection and race would onger exist.

Mr. Chase said the debate had hot been pursue closely, the question pending being on his amend-ment, but had been mostly upon the question of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. This bill was protessedly for non-intervention, but, in fact, was intervention. It professed to leave existing aw alone, but, in fact intervened to overthrow and epeal the existing law which was the Missour robibition. The South believed that under the nstitution slaves could be cerried there, and this bill gave power to the legislature, subject to the Constitution of the United States, and therefore the outh believed the territory could not prohibit it.

United States had now territory sufficient to crea

me hundred States. It territory were acquired

nd our people cease to be a homogeneous one th

His amendment was only to make it clear that the territorial legislature was not denied the pow er to exclude slavery. A majority of the Senat believes the territorial legislature has the power exclude or permit slavery, and if they put in this amendment, and then add the further power to per mit it, if they pleased, the doctrine of self government would be full.

ient would be full.

Mr. Badger said that all understood the position of the Senator from Ohio with respect to this bill and, understanding, it was the duty of every friend of the bill to reject any amendment coming from that quarter. While that Senator, with cool, im assioned lervor, has avowed that he is in consci ence bound against any compromise on this ques ion, and while he calls upon Southern membe to observe plighted taith north of 36 deg. 30 init he at the same time avows that he is not bound and never will consent to allowing the South any chance north of that line. That Senator has avo ed that he will not be bound by any agreement o act which would allow slavery any where North or South. The Senator could only by any amendment of his, and that was mischief t was the rule for Senators to present papers to the body with a statement of their purport, and from a confidence that Senators would not presen anything offensive to the body, all papers were re-ceived without being read. He found in a New York paper which sympathized in sentiment with ator, a statement that the Senator from ong other papers, presented to the Senate, claring that any member of Congress who would vote for Mr. Douglas' Nebraska bill was a traitor to his country, to freedom, and to God, and deser ing only of everlasting infamy. The Senator pre sented to the Senate a paper containing this reso lution, so denunctatory and offensive to a large majority of the Senate—by presenting it, the Senator and implicitly endorsed it. By presenting it he had ecome a party to it. The triends of this bill were ully the equals in all respects of the Senator from Ohio. He did not know whether the resolution vas actually contained in the paper presented by he Senator from Onio, but find ympathizing with the Senator's views, he suppo there was no doubt of it. Were the Senator of the United States to be overawed and insulted by foul mouthed calumny? Was it not enough nat the newspaers of the North teemed with per oual denunciations of Senators? Was it not suficient that Free Soil and Abolition mediums should over the country, that, in addition to all this the Senator from Onio should introduce and lay on the table of the Senate this resolution? Mr. Cass asked the Senator to read a newspaper

Mr. Budger said that it was unnecessary. He hen referred to the character of those editors at the North who lied to live, and who instinctively take up talsehood, insults and denunciations to oppose if that was good, moral, wise and virtuous.

Mr. Chase said that a large number of these papers were sent to him, and he could not carefully xamine them. He was not aware that the reslution was contained in the paper he presented; it ne had been, he would have consulted the rule that required that all papers presented to the body rould be respectful. He was not accustomed to ise such language in his intercourse with Senators ut the people in expressing their indignation a this proposition to repeal a compact of thirty year's standing, could not be expected to use measured anguage, or regulate their words with that precion required by the rules of the Senate. There hould be some excuse for the excitement of the copie. He neard pretty hard epithets used in detate here towards the opponents of this bill.

Mr. Dixon asked it the Senator endorsed the

tatement contained in the resolution. Mr. Chase. I do not. I am very far from sup sing or delaring that any Senator, who, in the exercise of his sound judgment in voting for or gainst this bill, did so otherwise than in the exer ise of pure motives. He never used such language to other Senators. He had lived long in the slave tates. He had received his professional education rom a Southern man, William Wirt, and enjoyed is confidence till his death. He'commented upo Mr. Badger's statement, that no amendment com-

ing from him should be adopted. Mr. Badger-Not because it comes from the enator from Ohio, but from an Abolitionist. Mr. Chase-That is the old cry, that no good can ome out of Galilee. Cries of 'Nazareth, Nazareth.'
Mr. Badger—He is not more correct in quoting than he is in quoting me.

Mr. Chase said he never relused to carry out a compact, The North had not done so. He never onsidered the acts of 1850 a Compromise or comact, but as separate acts to stand on their respect-Mr. Dixon asked several questions of Mr. Chase which, after much contusion and excitement, he

Mr. Cass said the act of 1820 was an intervention by Congress with slavery. This bill was to set that intervention aside, and leave matters as they stood before. This was clearly noninterven-Mr. Stuart discussed whether the substitute was

now before the Senate or not. He said that South-ern men were not to be affected by the passage of this bill. The responsibility of this discussion was to be at the North. He did not believe the bill now had sufficient directness. He believed the bill did give the people full power over the subject, bu the South interpreted it one way and the North the South interpreted it one way and the North another. He wanted the bill so plainly worded as to defy double interpretation—otherwise he would not vote for it. The Senator from Delaware had said the repeal of the Missouri Compromise would revive the French laws, previously existing, which recognized slavery. He had an amendment, which not added, he would never vote for the bill. The amendment provided that the repeal of the Mis-souri act should not revive any law authorizing lavery in the Territory. He regretted, and replied with warmth, to Mr. Badger's remark, that it was e duty of all the friends of the bill to vote down all amendments coming from Mr. Chase. He would rote for any goodproposition, andagainst any wrong ne without reference to who should Mr. Jones asked if the Senator believed that

e Missouri act was constitutional Mr. Stuart—I do, He said he regretted the course recommended by Mr. Badger. The Senator from Ohio moved some time ago to strike out the provision which declared the Missouri Comptomise superseded by the principles of the acts of 1850, and thought that declaration was historicalvialse. The Senute refused to vote it out. A few inutes after, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Douglas, did strike it out and inserted another, declaring consistent with one another

Mr. Badger replied, contending that he was right in recommending the rejection of all the amendments coming from Mr. Chase. This bill now clearly devolved on the people of the Territory cluding slavery. He believed that nothing coming from the avowed enemies of the bill had any other surpose than to embarrage the hill Mr. Chase said the purpose of the amendment

gan had gone beyond the rules of courtesy in lecturing the Senate for voting a falsehood. This, he thought, was a serious reflection on two-thirds of the Senate who voted on it. He explained the bill and maintained that the language admitted of more directness than the bill now contained. The bill gives all power over the subject of slavery-to exclude or permit it—subject only to the Constitu-tion of the United States. If the Constitution did not give that power, then the bill could not give

Mr. Stuart warmly replied to the Senator from Illinois. That Senator before now had sought per-onal difficulty with him. He then asked Mr layton it he had in any way lectured the Senat eyond what courtesy and parliamentary law al-

Mr. Clayton said he did not think the Senato

Mr. Stuart then appealed to Mr. Everett n order thus to interroga'e Senators.

Mr. Stuert appealed from the decision. After ome.confusion, Mr. Stuart withdrew his appeal. le then said that if any one understood his cturing the Senate, he asked him to say so.

Mr. Gwin—Did you not say that the vote given y the Senate was historically false?
Mr. Seward called the Senator from California

Mr. Stuart explained that as had pronounced the declaration on the bill. [Much confusion and exttement prevailed. Mr. Stuart said, that though he had the greates personal and political friendship for the Senator from Illinois, yet it would never do for that Sena-

order, for interrogating the Senator.

or to attempt to put him down. He was not made of stuff of that kind. The Senator was never more sistaken in his life than in supposing he could be orced to vote as the Senator pleased. If the Sen itor supposed he had the power, by the grace God or otherwise, to dragoon him, the Senator was itterly mistaken Mr. Gwin said it was evident that the Senate-

Messrs. Shields, Cass and others explained wha Mr. Stuart had said. Mr. Douglas expressed himself satisfied. He disavowed all design to attempt dictation over any

ne. Mr. Walker deprecated the course of denunciation irsued towards Messrs. Chase and Sumner, and dogmatical speeches of the triends of the bill .-He commented upon the high character for virtue norality andability of Mr. Chase, and said he would denunciation of him. He asked Mr. Clayton if, in his opinion, the repeal of the Mis ouri act would revive the old laws of Louisiana

Mr. Clayton said he believed the Missonri act titutional, and did not repeal those This question, whether the repeal of a repealing tatute would revive former repealed acts, was discussed for an hour by Messrs Walker, Butler, Tor

cey, Benjamin and Badger.

Mr. Walker regretted the renewal of the agitation. It would have a disastrous result to the Democratic party. The whole country had acquiesced in the acts of 1850. This act would revive agita tion, and lead to efforts for the prohibition of slavery from the Territories, the repeal of the Fugitive Slave act, and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. It would not produce quiet. Mr. Butler said the North gave the people of Utah and New Mexico power over this question because Spanish law was in torce, and now refused it to Nebraska because it was supposed the French aw would be in force. This bill gave the terriories the power to act as if the law was in existence there. He regretted to hear that the passage of this bill was to create agitation at the North, and that the North would drive the South to the extent of its power. He referred to a New York paper, which said that if the bill passed, the South would be excluded from all territory, and might expect the enactment of the scenes of San Domingo, and wives and daughters were to be given up the black man.

Mr. Cass said that paper was the same one which and denounced several Senators by their names as pickpockets and rascals, and it did not speak the

entiments of the North.

Messrs. Walker and Weller continued the debate the latter saying that if the Democratic party, was to be ruined by the extension of the principle of self government to American citizens, it ough o die, and not only die, but be damned too. Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, agreed with Mr. Balger, that all amendments coming from the enemies of should be usted d

The question was then stated to be on Mr. Chase's amendment, to add to the 14th section the words: that the Legislature of the territory shall not be recluded from prohibiting slavery therein.

Mr. Badger said that if that were voted e would move to amend the 14th section by adding thereto the following. "Provided the nothing contained in this act shall be construed to revive or put in force any law of regulation which may have existed prior to the acrch, 1820, either protecting, establishing, proibiting or abolishing slavery Mr. Stuart said that he had said he would vote

be offered by the Senator from North Carolina, he The question was then taken on Mr Chase's imendment and rejected, as follows: ,
Yeas-Messrs. Chase, Dodge of Wisconsin, Fesendenden, Fish, Foot, Hamlin, Seward, Smith,

for Mr. Chase's amendment, but as this was one to

Sumuer and Wade-10. Nays .-- Messrs. Adams, Atchinson, Badger, Bell. Benjamin, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Clay, Clayton, Dawson, Dixon, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Evans, itzpatrick, Gwin, Houston, Hunter, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, Mason, Morton is, Pettit, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Slidell, Stuart, Toucey, Walker and Williams—36.
Mr. Badger then offered his amendmen as above

nd it was agreed to-yeas 35, nays 6, as follows Yeas-Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Badger, Bell njamin, Brodhead, Butler, Clay, Dawson, Dixon odge of Iowa, Douglas, Evans, Fish, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Gwin, Hamlin, Houston, Hunter, Jones of owa, Jones of Tenn., Mason, Morton, Norris, Pettit, Pratt, Seward, Shields, Slidell, Smith, Stuart, Toucey, Walker, Weller, Williams

Messrs. Adams, Brown, Dodge of Wis., on. Rusk, Sebastian. Mr. Douglas moved to amend by striking out he words, the power of Congress to disapprove the legislation of the Territory,' and changing er of the Governor, so that it might be overruled by a two-third vote. Adopted

Mr. Clayton moved to strike out the provisio lowing aliens to vote and hold office. Messrs. Walker, Pettit, Dodge and Chase op sed the amendment, and Mr. Clayton supported it, vhen it was agreed to.—Yeas 23, navs 21. Mr. Chase offered an amendmen

ernor, Secretary and Judges elected by the people of the Territory. He explained and enforced Rejected-yeas 10, nays 30.
Mr. Chase offered an amendment, putting Nebraska and Kanzas in one territory, and under one government. He argued the absence of any neces-

ity for two territories.

Mr. Mason said he fully endorsed all that was said by Mr. Badger, that it was the duty of every riend of the bill to vote down this and all other mendments offered by the Senator from Ohio Mr. Chase said he had offered his amendment ecause they were, in his opinion, right. He knew no rule of propriety on constitution thich-a Senator representing Ohio the third State ofthe Union, and truly representing the sentimen of that state, was to be denied the privilege offering amendments to this or any other bill; why amendments offered by the Senator Ohio were to be rejected because he offered them.
When once the Senate had resolved on the principle of nonintervention, he had offered amendments, ot against it, but to carry it to its full extent.

Mr. Mason responded, denying that any amend ment offered by the Senator was intended out the principle of non-intervention. His sole ject was to defeat the bill. He had read of a warrior who carried a huge shield, covered with seven bulls' hides, and closely studded with brass. The

Senator from Ohio must suppose himself covere with some such shield from the just condemnation of the country. This was the last struggle of that party, of which the Senator was an illustration. If this bill was passed their vocation would be gonetheir last plank in the shipwreck taken from them and they would die as they deserved to die, howling, howling, like fiends, because they had not bee able to destroy the country which protected them.
The South had not proposed this measure. It had never originated any measure upon the subject of slavery. Though this bill contained much of in justice to the South, he was still willing to take it as a small advance towards justice and as a meas

Mr. Wade said he had listened as long as hecou quietly to the unjust and unbecoming aspersion cast upon the Senator, who, with him, truly represented the great State of Ohio. He wondered e calmness with which his colleague had born

WARHINGTON, March 2:

SENATE.—The Nebraska bill was resumed.
Mr. Clayton said, that when he stopped yester-day, he was considering the propriety of giving to the people of the Territory the right to legislate upon the subject of slavery, and had shown that to give them that power, would be to give them not self government, but the government of others.—The bill also gave the Governor an absolute veto.—As he was elected by the people, it was a denial to the negotive the people of the Territory of giving to the necessary of the senator of the U.

Mr. Badger said the amendment was to give to be frightened out of the nght to offer amendments to any bill pending in the Senato of the U.

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States. The language maded towards his colleague was unbecoming the Senate of the U.

States. The singular onto the Senator of the U.

Mr. Chase—I would not.

Mr. Badger continued his remarks in favor of the pople of the own representatives, and she recognized no masters in old Vinginia and her Senators. It the popular of the senator of the U.

Mr. Badger continued his remarks in favor of the popular of the popular of the popular of the U.

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Mr. Badger said the amendme so strenuously advocated its repeal, because it was unconstitutional, had over and over voted for its extension to the Pacific. To deny its constitutionality was to leave their own conduct open to presumptions which it would not be parliamentary to name. The unconstitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso was but little over six years old at the North.
It had its commencement at a time when the Sen-ator from Michigan found it necessary to strip him-eelf of all burthencome habitiments in the grea: residential race. The Declaration of Independence had been assailed by the supporters of the bill. Not only the acts of the Father of his Coun-try had been declared unconstitutional, but what they declared to be self evident truths, had been declared self evident lies. It was necessary to declare the Declaration of Independence a lie, or this

> It was now 8 o'clock, and Messre. Cass, Everett nd many other Senators had left the Senate chamer. Mr. Mason said, that if he had any feeling of personal unkindness to the Senator from Ohio. (M) Chase,) he would congratulate that Senator on the defence made for him and upon his defender. But wishing him no unkindness, he would not offer such congratulations.

The amendment was then negatived -- year 8 The substitute, as amended, was then agreed to a place of the original bill, and the bill as amend-d was reported to the Senate. At haif past 8 o'clock Mr. Adams moved an ad-

ournment. Lost—yeas 15—nays 22.

Mr. Walker requested a separate vote on conurring with the amendment striking out the proison allowing aliens to vote and hold office, upn declaring their intentions to become citizens. He opposed that amendment.

Messrs. Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Pettit and Chase o opposed it. Mr. Atchison supported it. The question was taken on concurring-yeas 22

nays 20, as follows:
Yeas—Messrs, Adams, Atchison, Badger, Bell,
Benjamin, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Clay, Daw-son; Dixon, Evans, Everett, Fitspatrick, Houston,
Hunter, Johnson, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Sebastian Nays-Messrs. Chase, Dodge, of Wisconsin,

Dodge, of Iowa, Douglas, Fish, Fessenden, Foot, Hamlin, Jones, ot Iowa, Jones, of Tenn., Norris, Pettit, Seward, Shields, Smith, Stuart, Sumner, So aliens cannot vote or hold office in the teritories. All the other amendments were concur Mr. Bell said he was not opposed to the general

provisions of the bill as it now stood, but he had some objections to it, which might prevent his voting for it. He desired to be heard on it. Cries of go on,' 'go on—we'll hear you now.'
Mr. Bell said he was too exhausted to proceed

now, but still he desired to be heard before the bill was engrossed, because, if he should suggest anyamendment which the majority might approve, it could not be done after third reading.

Mr. Dawson—It necessary to amend, the majority may be a suggest anyamend before the majority may be a suggest any amend, the majority may be a suggest and the su ity can recommit the bill for that purpose; let it be grossed now, however.

The Chair—The question! &c.
The Chair—The questionis, shall the bill be enrossed and ordered a third reading?
The question was decided in the affirmative, yeas 9. nays 12, as follows:— 29. nays 12, as follows:—
Yeas—Adams, Atchison, Badger, Benjamin, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Clay, Dawson, Dixon, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Gwin Hunter, Johnson, Jones, of Iowa, Jones, of Tenn.
Mason, Morton, Norris, Petti, Pratt, Sebastian,

Shields, Stidell, Stuart and Williams.

Nays—Messrs. Chase, Dodge of Wisconsin, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Hamliu, James, Seward, Smith, Sumner, Wade, Walker.

Absent or not voting—Messrs. Allen, Bayard,

Sell, Bright, Cass, Clayton, Cooper, Everett, Gey-y. Houston, Mailory, Pearce, Rusk, Thompson of Kentucky, Thomsonof N. Jersey, Toombs, Toa-sey, Weller, Wright and Phelps, 20—and one va-

Mr. Badger said tomorrow was, under the rules, fixed for privite bills. He now gave notice that he would tomorrow, move a suspension of rules, in order to take up this bill. And then, at five min utes before 9 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

Incidents of the Late Storm on the Ohio -We have heard of a great many incidents, and narrow escapes of boatmen exposed to the horrors of the storm which swent over the Ohio on Sunday night, the 19th ult. One of the most daring feats was performed by two of the crew of a pair of coal boats belonging to Mr. Leslie, of Pittsburg. The coats started for New Orleans on Saturday evening, from Jeffersonville, in charge of Montgomery and Sturgis, pilots, and on the next night the head piot, while the storm was brewing, determined to tie the boats up. The small boat, or skiff, had become useless, and in the meantime the storm broke are highly encouraging and satisfactory upon them in all its tury, and the pilot told his crew that the only chance for safety was to get tine ashore. At this, the second pilot, L. Stuand one of the crew, a green hand from the Inans, but a willing and daring soul, jumped into the river with a line, and succeeded the shore, and made it fast to a tree, thus landing and saving the boats

Soon after the performance of this leat, a coaboat belonging to Kirk Lews, one of the pair pilot ed by Miller, came down the river and against one of the boats of Montgomery, that had thus been landed, and sunk it. The annexed para graphs in reference to the loss of a pair of coal boats belonging to Mr. Watson, piloted by Gailbreath, involving the loss of ten men is fr Cincinnati Columbian. The boats were in a sinking condition, and the pilot had started to the short with five of the men, telling the others to await is return, but they became frightened, and all jump

ed into the skiff and sunk it. The wind swept in dismal howlings upon th urbid and angry waters of the Ohio, now swollen by the liberal out pouring of its various tributaries while the giants of the forest cracked and groane as they bent before its resistless sway. Anon heavy flakes of enow, fleecy messengers of the storm king, wept through the air, adding to the wintry desc ition of the scene.

Upon that dismal night there was a cry of de pair heard upon the dark expanse of the foaming surrent. It came from the crews of the coal boat which, unmanageable in the powerful stream were hirling rapidly to destruction. One gallant soul, with undaunted spirit and Herculean strength to ting the end of a rope between his teeth, cast him elf into the waves, breasting them until he reached he shore, but here his strength failed him, and he ell; at the same time a yell of agony burst upon he night, and the boats had swamped, and the strong men were swept like reeds, on, on beneath he dark waters. Ot seventeen, who a tew hours clore were full of life and hope, but seven were One who swam ashore perished when he anded, and nine sank to rise no more. The seven survivors were rescued from a similar fate by Capt Kepner, of the steamboat Scotia, who, after admin stering to their wants, brought them in safety to

GOOD TIMES FOR IRON MASTERS. The Iron

nen says the Ledger, are doing a fine business, so good, that they say not a word about a tariff.— There are thirteen thousand miles of railroad i operation, three thousand miles additional, it estimated, will be built this year. For double tracks, one hundred thousand tons will be required his year. The quantity of railroad iron, therefor in use by the end of this year, allowing on andred tons to the mile, will be one lion seven hundred thousand tons, which, at \$65 in use. Eight per cent, is estimated by the Railway Times to be the wear and tear of the rails in use, which would require an outlay for this item alone, of more than eight millions of dollars annu ally, or in the course of ten years, over eighty mil-lions of dollars. By January, 1860, there will, in all probability, be in operation in the United States .000 of railway. there will have to be furnished, by our manufacti rers, the iron for some nineteen thousand miles o ew track, and as much as eight per cent. per an num of the amount now in use. This magnific mount, with the multiplied uses for iron cars, le omotives, steam engines, machinery, steamboats iron sailing vessels, iron buildings, &c., gives to the iron trade the most flattering prospects, if nothing ntervenes to stop the progress of railroad construction

TELEGRAPHTO THE PACIFIC.—In the U. S. Se ate, a bill has been intriduced, making a condional grant of the right of way and two million cres of the public lands to Hiram O. Alden and as. Eddy, for the construction of an underground telegraph of two wires, from some point on the Mississippi or Missouri river to SanFrancisco-the company to have regular working stations at intervals olevery one hundred miles along the entire ronte the land warrants for the two million acres of land not to be issued till the telegraph is completed, and then in consideration of eight thousand words per month on the line, without charge to the govern the taunts and imputations thrown upon him per-sonally, and upon his motives and conduct. Such conduct could no longer be put up with. Ohio was not inferior to any other State. Her Senators were ment, forever. Charges' otherwise, not to exceed ten dollars for ten words from end to end of the

Meeting in favor of Lancaster, Lebanon and Pinegrove R. R. In pursuance of notice, a very large number of he citizens of Lebanon Borough, North Lebanon, Union, Bethel and East Hanover townships, assem bled on Saturday, the 25th ult, at the public house of Jeremiah Hielman, in Jonestown. A fine delegation from Pinegrove, although no invitation had been extended to the citizens of ing of some fourteen persons, headed by Messra. Græff, Rhoads, Yeager, and other active business men of that place, made their appearance. It being found that the meeting was so large that it could not be conveniently accome H.'s house, it was adjourned to the West Ward choolhouse, which the Board of School Directors were kind enough to offer the use of. The meeting was organized on motion of Dr.

Wm. A. Barry, by the appointment of Hon. John Brunner as President, by whom it was called to The following officers were then appointed by the meeting, on motion:—
President—Hon. JOHN BRUNNER.

Vice Prest's-Henry Heilman, John Kapp, Samuel E. Bicke Jacob Mushler, Levi Miller, David Greenawal Pinegrove. Of William Rank,

Lebanor

Col. Wm. Murray of Union twp. John Græff, of Pinegrove Wm. A. Moyer, of Lebanon. Gen. John Weidman then offered the following

-Hon. John C. Selizer

ecretaries-

resolutions:—
Resolved, That the construction of the Lancaster, Lebanon and Pinegrove Railroad is deeply identified with the future prosperity of the whole
region through which the same passes from Lebaon to Pinegrove, and particularly of Innestown

and its immediate vicinity.

Resolved, That so convinced is this meeting of he immense importance of this road, that we who re present at it pledge ourselves to exert our utnost endeavors to procure subscriptions to its stock, whenever we see a demonstration, on the and in the mean time recommend to our fellow citizens who are land holders along the route, and vill use every argument in our power to convince them, of the propriety of releasing their land dam-ages to the Company, and of the great advantages they will derive from the construction of the road brough their lands.

Resolved, That we consider the project enter tained by the citizens of Fredericksburg and its vi-cinity, of inducing the Company to construct their road in that direction and tunnel the Blue Mounain, as impracticable and visionary, and only pos ible to be carried out at a ruinou company, whilst it would much delay the final ompletion of the road which is becoming with very day more imperiously nedessary to the pros-erity of the country through which it passes. Resolved, That Cyrus P. Miller, Lewis R. Walk-Simon Heilman, Jeremiah Her

, David Rank, Dr. William Krauser, Jacob Weidle, Jacob Rhoads, & John Kitz niller, be and they are hereby appointed a Comnittee to take charge of the interests of the people of this vicinity, and prevent any diversion of the route from the Swatara valley, if possible, and generally to do everything that lays in their pow r to secure the construction of the road. The General advocated the propriety of a liber spirit being displayed by the land-holders along

the route, and portrayed the advantages which would result to the community, at some length.

He was followed by W. H. Wilson, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Company, and Mr. John Græff, of Pinegrove. Mr. Wilson gave a succinct and very atisfactory statement of what had been done, and hat was yet proposed to be done by the Company f the resources at their command, and the proble profit of the road to the land-holders and th ompany.

Mr. John Græff made a very spirited and effective address, pointing out the interest which the citizens of Pinegrove felt in it, which he illustrated

y calling the attention of the meeting to the nun ber from that place, who, notwithstanding this dis tance and bad roads, were present. He stated whaadvantages the inhabitants of Pinegrove had det rived from the construction of the Dauphin and susquehanna Railroad, and that they wished to inrease them by the construction of the Lincaster, Lebanon and Pinegrove. He pointed out to the and-holders in an eloquent strain how much they ould gain, and urged them to come forward The tollowing resolutions were then moved and

Resolved. That the statement made to this meet, ng by W. H. Wilson, Esq. Chief Engineer of the Lancaster, Lebanon and Pinegrove Railroad Com pany, in relation to the probability of the imme diate construction of said road by said Company Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting e signed by the officers, and copies of them for warded to all the editors of the newspapers pubished in Lancaster. Lebanon and Schuylkill cou

ties, for publication. The following land-holders along the route of the reliminary survey, then came forward and signed a release for land-damages. Those among them who were not present having previously signed :Messrs. Jacob B. Weidman, Simeon Guilford Vm. Rhoads, Jacob Rhoads, John Stine, Simon F Lerch, Abraham Sherk, John Diener, Adam Gritnger Abraham Ulrich, Henry Heilman, Henry engert, John Miller, William Rank and Henry

negrove to within four miles of Lebanon. Some lew of the land-holders present desired further time consideration, and a few were not present. The meeting was very large and enthusiastic and it was very clear that the hearts of the p ple were enlisted in the enterprise.

With a few intervals this secures the line from

NEWS FROM THE JAPAN SQUADRON.-The Port land Advertiser publishes a letter from an officer of the Japan Squadron, addressed to a friend in that city, which contains many items of interest .-We copy the tollowing intelligence: A prinate letter from Hong Kong, under date of

Dec. 10th, the day the overland mail left, states that the ships of Commodore Perry's Squadron had all been inly coaled, and ordered to hold them-selves in constant readiness and full provisioned for a six months cruise. It is thought the Commoore will make an early start for Loo Choo, and after some exercise and drill, proceed to Japan in March or April. The steamship Lexington is said have arrived at Manila Bay, in the Jacassar, and was daily expected et Macao. As she brings out the railroad, and other presents for the Emperor of Japan, her arrival had been anxionally expected. Col. Marshall was at Macao, awaiting his successor. The Governor of Hong Kong and the English Admiral have orders from their Government to facilitate, by every means in heir power a successful result to Con ry's mission. The French Commo have similar orders. Commodore Perry has had the cabin of the Susquehanoa splendidly fitted with silk damask, and gold, it was said for the reception of the Japan dignitaries. Having landed to present the President's letter, it is asserted to be his intenthe President's letter, it is account to insist upon the Emperor's reply being to him Spanish dollars, which prought on board to him. Spanish dollars, have been at as high a ptemium as 40 per cent at Shanghai, were only 25 per cent at Canton when the mail left. The 10th of December was the coldest day of the season at Hong Kong, the thermom eter standing as low as 55 degrees, and the weather cloudy, raw, and chilly. The high rates o ocean postage are complained of as bearing parti hard upon the seamen mercautile marine. Commodore Perry had recently to pay \$25 on a package of four newspapers, not done up with both euds open as the law requires. It was charged letter postage.

WASHINGTON, March 3. DEATH OF DE. GARDNER BE SUICIDE.-The tiry in the Gardner case returned a verdict of guilty, this morning after twenty-two hours de-liberation. The Court passed a sentence of ten years in the Penitentiary-the higehat allowed. Sardner was placed in the custody of the U. S. Marshal—a stay of sentence having been granted until a bill of exceptions could be heard; but this atternoon he was found dead in his room, having, as is supposed, taken poison.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT THE NEW ORLEANS THEATRE-FOUR LIVES LOST-New Orleans Feb. 27, 9 P. M-A terrible accident took place tonight at the Orleans Theatre. The building was rowded to witness an opera performance. Two tell with an awful crash, precipitating the occup ants into the parquette. At the time of sending this dispatch, four persons have been taken out. detad, eight others are dangerously wounded, and about fifty sligthly injured. The scene was terrific. The theatre was filled with the screams of the wounded and the groans of the dying.

The Chatanooga (Tenn) Advert iser says; On Monday last about 90,000 pougds of dried fruit peaches and apples, were received at this port per steamer Jefferson, a part of which were shipped to Nashville, and the remainder to Baltim