

and introduced to all the friends and relations of the lady, who loaded him with attentions and presents. The Russian nobleman sent a pension of six hundred francs a year upon him, and, as they parted, the grateful girl took a handsome ring from her finger, tied it round Charlene's neck, and said: "There! you must not forget me again; that souvenir will remind your wife of your good deeds, and yourself of a Russian's gratitude."

The Patriot & Union.

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 31, 1860.

O. BARRETT & THOMAS O. MACDOWELL, Publishers and Proprietors.

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.

S. M. FETTINGILL & CO., Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau street, New York, and 30 State street, Boston, are the Agents for the PATRIOT AND UNION, and the most influential and largest circulating newspapers in the United States and Canada. They are authorized to contract for us at our lowest rates.

FOR SALE. A second-hand Adams Press, platen 30x by 26 inches, in good order; can be worked either by hand or steam power. Terms moderate. Inquire at this office.

To Members of the Legislature. The DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION will be furnished to Members of the Legislature during the session at the low price of ONE DOLLAR.

Members wishing extra copies of the DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION, can procure them by leaving their orders at the publication office, Third street, or with our reporters in either House, the evening previous.

Where Will Pennsylvania Stand?

Pennsylvania can do much to allay the existing excitement. She can do much to emit it. Which course will the Legislature which meets to-morrow take? Within two or three weeks the position of Pennsylvania will be known to the world. Her present Governor and the Governor elect, who is to be inaugurated on the 15th prox., will have spoken—spoken for good or for evil. A great responsibility is attached to each of them. What course will Governor PACKER take in his forthcoming message? Will he recommend the revision of the act of 1847, and the repeal of so much of it as is calculated to obstruct or embarrass the capture of fugitive slaves? We trust and believe that he will. We hope that he will boldly utter the opinion of the Democracy of the State, as well as of her conservative citizens, in favor of the immediate repeal of the objectionable features of this act. Let him recommend that it be swept from the statute book. Let his last words, his strongest arguments, be used in behalf of a measure that will set Pennsylvania right before her sister States, and tend to allay this fearful excitement. Let him speak boldly for an imperiled Union, and act boldly for its preservation. Halfway measures will not answer at this crisis. The people of Pennsylvania look with some confidence for Governor PACKER to take a bold, manly, straightforward position in favor of the repeal of a law which is neither manly or straightforward; but encourages sneaking, underhanded opposition to the capture of fugitives by their masters.

But the honor of the State at this crisis is more particularly committed to Mr. CURTIN and the dominant party. With them will rest the main responsibility. They may be able to cement or to destroy the Union. They must determine whether this noble old Commonwealth shall be ranked with the obstinate, uncompromising Abolition States of the North, or whether she shall occupy a middle, conservative position, free from the ultrasisms of both sections. It is for them to determine the issues of war or peace. Acquiring power as a local organization, under the name of the "People's Party," they have the opportunity of taking an independent position if they choose to embrace it. Will they act independently, or wheel into line with the uncompromising, "irrepressible conflict" Republicans? A few weeks will show.

What is to be the End?

One State has by solemn ordinance declared herself out of the Union. Others are likely to follow, and before the 4th of March, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas—the seven Gulf States—will probably have withdrawn from the Union. When Mr. Lincoln assumes the reins of government, says the *Albany Argus*, he will find seven States denying the Federal jurisdiction, and refusing to act longer as members of the Union, or yield obedience to its Constitution and laws. What will he do? What course of policy will he adopt? Will he use the military power to reduce them to obedience? Who doubts that any such attempt would be resisted, not by seven, but by fifteen States, and that a bloody civil war would thus be inaugurated? Is that the entertainment to which the people of this country are to be invited, on the installation of a new administration—a deadly strife between fraternal States, a country red with the blood of its own sons, shed by each others, hands?

How are Mr. Lincoln and his friends to stop short of this? How is the present revolution to be arrested? Is there any good ground for believing that the Southern States, whether right or wrong in their movement, will abandon it, without the adoption of some measures of conciliation, some settlement of pending controversies?

Will the people sanction a compromise which will restore peace and quiet to the country? We do not know, but we think they should have the opportunity to do so if they wish. Will the Republicans in Congress afford them such an opportunity, or will they stand in the way of the initiation of any amendments to the Constitution desired by the South as a condition of peace? Why should they refuse the people an opportunity to vote on such amendments? They will require the sanction of three-fourths of the States, and if not of a fair character, the Republicans will certainly have the power to vote them down. Why not let them go to the people and be canvassed in Conventions of the States elected for that purpose and adopted or rejected, as the public voice thus expressed shall determine?

We confess we see no excuse for Republican Senators and Members—whatever may be their views of amendments demanded as a condition of the continuance of the Union—in refusing to allow the people of the States an opportunity to consider and pass upon them. They will not be responsible for the result, and with the decision of the popular voice the country

will perhaps be content. But with the decision of the Republican leaders in standing in the way of adjustment and preventing the submission of the demanded terms to the people, it will not be content.

The Fugitive Slave Case Between Ohio and Kentucky.

On Friday last, in the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, in the matter of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, by Beriah Maggoffin, Governor, vs. William Dennison, Governor of Ohio, Mr. Moore, for the petitioner, having read in open Court the petition of Kentucky, moved the Court for a writ of *mandamus*, or for a rule to show cause, pursuant to the terms of the petition. The motion was set down by the court for argument on Friday, January 11, 1861. The clerk was ordered to send forthwith to the Governor of Ohio a copy of the petition and exhibits accompanying it, as also a copy of the order of the Court. We understand that Senator Crittenden, Hon. Humphrey Marshall and Hon. Jno. W. Stevenson, will argue the motion on behalf of Kentucky. This is a novel and interesting proceeding, and attracts very general interest. It originated in a demand by the Governor of Kentucky on the Governor of Ohio for the delivery of a fugitive from justice, who had been indicted in Kentucky for stealing slaves. The Governor of Ohio refused his warrant on the ground that the laws of Ohio recognized no such offence as that of stealing slaves. To surrender the fugitive would be an admission that there is property in man, which can be the subject of theft. Hence the denial of the Governor of Ohio of the Constitutional demand of the Governor of Kentucky.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Patriot and Union.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1860. DEAR PATRIOT:—The Senate committee of thirteen have just now adjourned, and, as I predicted in my last, they came to no agreement. The House committee will undoubtedly do the same. The fate of the Union may therefore be considered as no longer an open question. The only question now is, whether the Union will be dissolved, but where shall the division line be, and how shall a civil war be prevented? An effort is now being made by the conservative States North and South to form a Middle Confederacy, or a Union of conservative States, and as slavery is so offensive to the New England States, to let them set up for themselves and call their new confederacy the United States of New England, if they choose, and we of the other confederacy will keep up the good old name of the United States of America, and go right on in the good old way our Fathers went, and thus preserve the centre and heart of the Union as a nucleus for a re-union when fanaticism shall have had its day, and the people who have been led off by it shall return to their senses.

A notice appeared in the papers of this city this morning calling a meeting of the Senators and Representatives of the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Arkansas, Missouri, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, this evening, at Willard's, to consult on the condition of national affairs. In haste, yours truly, P.

MYSTERY OF EXCHANGE EXPLAINED.

The following article from the Chicago Times is not without interest to many in this region of country:

A subscriber writes to us that he does not being much of a business man, he does not understand the mystery of onerous and exchange and is at a loss to know why it is that because exchange on New York is worth 10 per cent. premium, business should be embarrassed and every one complain of hard times. The simplest manner of explaining this is, perhaps, the following: All over the United States there is one kind of money that has the same intrinsic value everywhere. That is gold. A dollar in gold is a dollar everywhere it is a dollar in New York, a dollar in New Orleans, a dollar in Chicago. If we had no money but gold, the price of exchange would simply be the cost of carrying the gold from one place to another, and this would, perhaps, never be more than one-fourth of one per cent. But we have other money. In Illinois we have very little gold. In its stead we have eleven or twelve millions of dollars in the bills of our State banks, which are called "currency." Now, owing to the depreciation of the stocks on which this currency is secured, a dollar of our currency is only worth ninety cents in New York city. The people of New York believe that if the stocks were sold they would only produce enough to pay ninety cents on the dollar of the currency. Consequently, when Mr. Drygoods wants to pay the merchant in New York, of whom he bought his stock of goods, he goes to his safe and finds that he has got ten thousand dollars in currency. He owes his New York creditor nine thousand dollars. So he counts out his nine thousand dollars, does it up in a package, takes it to the express office, and sends it to his New York creditor. In due course of time he receives the following letter:

9,005 BROADWAY, N. Y. Dear Sir: Your favor, inclosing \$9,000 in Illinois currency, is just received. This currency is worth only 90 cents on the dollar, and consequently falls just \$900 short of your note. Please send us the balance and oblige. Yours, truly, TAGRAO, DORRIN & CO. So Mr. Drygoods has to go to his safe again, take out his remaining \$1,000, and send it on to New York, knowing that when it gets there it will be worth only \$900, and be just enough, with the \$9,000 sent before, to pay his debt of \$9,000.

The \$1,000 was all the profits of the business which Drygoods had been doing for the last three months. They all have to go to make up the amount he owes in New York. So Drygoods finds he is short of a sum he had looked upon as his own, and his business is just to that extent embarrassed and retarded. He can't pay his butcher, his baker, his landlord, and his coal merchant, with his usual promptitude, and perhaps a half dozen individuals who depend on him are put to inconvenience and loss. They in their turn cannot meet their obligations, and so the circle of disaster spreads. Thus it is seen how the whole community is interested in the price of Eastern exchange. When the newspapers say that exchange on New York is worth ten per cent. it is only another way of saying that our money is only ninety cents on the dollar, and that he who fancies he has one hundred dollars of it, in reality has only ninety dollars. Thus we see the value, and in fact the imperative necessity, of a specie basis for our currency. If our gold bills were redeemable at any moment in bank notes, and we would be prosperous. All the mystery which banks and brokers throw around the matter is needless. It is so simple that a child can understand it. There is no more mystery about the value of gold than there is about the value of potatoes. Gold here is worth ten per cent. more than our currency. In New York it is worth just as much as New York currency is, because New York currency is redeemable in gold at any moment.

THE CRISIS OF THE UNION.—According to the recent census, the ten principal cities of the Union rank in population as follows: New York 1st, Philadelphia 2d, Brooklyn 3d, Baltimore 4th, Boston 5th, New Orleans 6th, St. Louis 7th, Cincinnati 8th, Chicago 9th, Buffalo 10th.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

LOUISIANA.

Senator Slidell, writing to a gentleman of his own State, says:

"By speedy separation, I mean the earliest possible declaration that our separation will take place on the 4th of March; this declaration will be unconditional. The States seceding will adopt the present Constitution, and all laws, &c., locally applicable."

Senator Benjamin, of the same State, says: 1st. That the feeling of a very large number (if not a majority,) of the people of the North, is utterly hostile to our interests; that this feeling has been instilled into the present generation from its infancy; that it is founded on the mistaken belief that the people of the North are responsible for the existence of slavery in the South; that this conviction of a personal responsibility for what they erroneously believe to be a sin, springs chiefly from the consideration that they are, with us, members of a common Government, and that the Union itself is thus made the principal cause of hostile interference by them with our institutions.

2. That no just reason exists for hoping for any change in Northern feeling, and no prospect remains of our being permitted to live in peace and security within the Union.

3d. That, therefore, the interest of the South, the very instinct of self-preservation demands a prompt severance of all connection with a government which has itself become an obstacle to what it was designed to effect, viz "Insuring domestic tranquility, and promoting general welfare."

4th. That to effect this purpose separate State action is vitally necessary. That all attempts at concerted action should be reserved for the work of reconstructing a government. Concert of action amongst numerous independent States is the result of long and patient efforts to reconcile divergent interests and harmonize conflicting opinions. The emergency does not admit of this delay, unless the South is prepared to submit to the degradation of seeing Lincoln peacefully inaugurated as its President as well as that of the North.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Natchez Courier, a conservative paper, has the following:

The co-operationists have achieved a great victory in this city and county. They have triumphed nearly three to one. But the North need take no word of exultation. These are household quarrels. As against Northern commercial and aggression we are united. We are all for resistance. We differ as to the mode; but the full spirit of ability is to be desired, and we believe no more practical foes than the co-operationists of the South. We are willing to give the North a chance to say whether it will accept or reject the terms that a united South agree upon. If accepted, well and good. If rejected, a united South can win all its rights in or out of the Union.

COMPROMISE BEFORE WAR—AND NOT WAR BEFORE COMPROMISE.

People can be found, both at the North and at the South, who say, better fight than submit to dishonour.

Persons who have lived in Europe and have seen the effects of war, cannot imagine how we are so reckless of consequences, as for a moment to talk of breaking the chain of our Confederation, that has been our strength and support at home and abroad, as well as our glory everywhere. We know nothing of that scourge of God—war. We have not had our houses sacked, our brothers shot, or prisoners of war locked up in noisome places, nor have we been subject to nightly alarms from fear of a marauding enemy. We have not experienced a loss of value to stocks and real estate so that they are without a purchaser at ten per cent. of their present value. We think of the war as we read of it in Europe, or in other parts of the world, and not of bloody streams at our own firesides. We think not of treason among ourselves, or of infuriated slaves of the South bent on massacre and bloodshed, without knowing or caring for consequences to themselves. This must be the nature of things, sound like romance to us, never have had experience, and without that, we cannot even enumerate the evils that in war we every day and every night endure.

When one generation has felt its effects, hardly any sacrifice is too great to avert the scourge. All the troubles thus far experienced in the commercial world, are a plaything to the reality. So great was the distress in Germany at the time of the French invasion that good houses could be purchased at the value of a year's rent in ordinary times. Food was scarce in certain districts, and the gloom of war must be felt to be realized.

When the war of 1812 between the United States and England was progressing, the fear of sudden invasion caused great distress, and it pervaded all exposed places; and when peace was declared, people shed tears of joy, and bonfires and illuminations testified how greatly the boon was esteemed. People embraced friends as they met in the street.

Think of privateers going into our Southern borders and stirring up slaves and people; going armed and prepared, ready and determined to do mischief, and all for the end in view. This, having legions of marauders, North and South, having legions of marauders, North and South, and then aiming for 'bouty' before we are ready.

What will be the end of this fratricidal war? Either one party will conquer the other, or the end will be compromise. If compromise is to be the last of war, why may it not take place as well before war?—*Journal of Commerce.*

SUMNER AND HICKMAN DENOUNCE COMPROMISE.

Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, was serenaded in Philadelphia on Wednesday evening, after delivering a lecture. He responded by declaring that the last election decided that the Territories should be forever free. He was opposed to making any more compromises; and he thought the people were also. All that is needed now, is firmness and prudence; he thought the party would in future show the same firmness as they had at the ballot-box.—[Applause.]

Hon. John Hickman also spoke as follows: I never was a compromise man, nor am I one now. [Applause.] It is no use for the North to compromise. It is not safe. There is an eternal antagonism between freedom and slavery, and it must be met now, and the interest of the white man should not be forgotten so far as his voice is concerned. I want to know if the government is worth anything. I do not think my people want me to compromise their interests, and if they do I will not do it. [Cries of "good."] Every compromise that has been made has been violated by the South. There is an eternal antagonism that must be settled, and we may as well have it settled now as at any other time. [Applause.]

Captain Phelps, of the United States army, willingness to enrol a regiment of volunteers in Chester county, Pa., if the people wished it, to be placed at the disposition of the sovereign of the United States for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution, and he cared not whether it was James Buchanan or Abraham Lincoln.

GEN. HOUSTON'S PROCLAMATION.

General Houston's proclamation convening an extra session of the Texas Legislature is as follows: "Whereas there has been, and yet is, great excitement existing in the public mind, arising from various causes, touching our relations with the federal government and many of the States, and a portion of the people having expressed a desire that the Legislature should be convened in extra session; and whereas the Executive desires that such measures should be adopted as will secure a free expression of the popular will through the ballot-box, upon

the question at issue, involving their peace, security and happiness, and the action of the whole people made known in relation to the course which it may be proper and necessary for Texas, as one of the States of the Union, to pursue, in order to maintain, if possible, her position in the Union, as guaranteed by the federal constitution; and whereas our frontier is now invaded by Indians, and the lives of our citizens taken and their property destroyed; and whereas the treasury is without means either to defend the frontier or meet ordinary expenses of government." Therefore the Legislature is ordered to assemble on the 21st of January.

CAUCUS OF THE BORDER STATE CONGRESSMEN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—About seventy-five border State Congressmen met in caucus to-night. Senator Crittenden presided, and Messrs. Colfax and Barrett were the Secretaries.

The following propositions were offered: By Mr. Barrett—Eleven amendments to the Constitution on the slavery question.

By Mr. Fryor—That any attempt to preserve the Union between the States of the confederacy by force would be equally unconstitutional, impolitic and destructive of republican liberty.

By Mr. Vallandigham—The Crittenden resolutions.

By Mr. Colfax—That the laws of the Union should be enforced and the Union of the States maintained, and that it is the duty of the Executive to protect the property of the United States, with all the power placed in his hands by the Constitution.

By Mr. Morris, of Ill.—That in maturing any plan for the adjustment of existing difficulties, we will keep steadily in view the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as a paramount consideration.

After a desultory debate, in which Messrs. Cox, Fryor, Smith, of Virginia, Clemens, Sherman, Stanton, Colfax, Noel, Hinchman, Montgomery, M'Clernand, Harris, of Virginia, and Harris, of Maryland, participated, all the pending propositions were, on motion of the latter gentleman, referred to a committee of one from each of the fourteen States represented, to report at a future meeting to be called by them if they agreed. Adjourned.

THE SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE UNABLE TO AGREE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The Senate select Committee of Thirteen had before them to-day Senator Douglas's proposition as presented to that body on the 24th of December; also one by Governor Bigler, namely: the establishment, by a constitutional provision, of the line of 36° 30' min. Eight territorial governments to be established north, and four south. The geographical area being greater in the former than in the latter.

When each Territory shall have sufficient population for one Representative in Congress they shall be admitted as States, by the proclamation of the President, thus removing the question from Congress. Slavery to be interdicted north and tolerated south of the line.—Also, the proposition of Mr. Rice for the establishment of a similar line, to admit all the territory north as one State, to be called Washington, and all the Territory south as one State, to be called Jefferson, and admitting slavery.

All of these propositions were rejected, and the Committee finding that they cannot agree on any recommendation, will so report to the Senate at an early day.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1860.—In the House Special Committee to-day Mr. Nelson's proposition was passed over, and one offered by Mr. Adams of Massachusetts, to the effect that the constitution shall never be so amended as to permit the interference by the federal government with slavery in the States, unless such amendment is proposed by a slave State and ratified by all the States, was considered. After a long discussion it was adopted.

Messrs. Kellogg, Washburne and Tappan voted against it, because they regarded it as an insult to the North to require it to give a constitutional pledge for its good behavior. Nobody in the North proposed to interfere with slavery in the States. The republican platform expressly repudiated any such idea, and the administration of Mr. Lincoln should have an opportunity to develop its policy without first being put under bonds to keep the peace.

SECESSION IN FLORIDA.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 28, 1860.—Advices from Jacksonville, Fla., dated on the 24th inst., show that four-fifths of the delegates elected to the State Convention will go for immediate secession.

THE FEELING IN ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 28, 1860.—In forty-three counties heard from fifty delegates in favor of immediate State secession have been elected. Two-thirds of the latter are for secession in cooperation with the other cotton States. The other third is divided into those who require the co-operation of a majority, and of those that require all the slave States. Eight counties are to be heard from, entitled to fourteen delegates.

The excitement here continues on account of news from Charleston.

REJOICINGS IN THE SOUTH.

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 27, 1860. The news received from Charleston this evening produced an intense excitement. The overt act, in the opinion of many, has been committed, and the military here are ready, and willing, yet eager, to go to the assistance of South Carolina.

In twenty-seven counties heard from in this State, forty-eight straight-out secessionists to eleven co-operationists are elected.

RICHMOND, Dec. 28, 1860. The seizure of the forts at Charleston by South Carolina gives great joy here.

The secessionist feeling here has attained an intensity which no one could have predicted a week ago. Many ladies on the streets were wearing secessionist rosettes.

MUNITIONS OF WAR FOR THE SOUTH.

The leading dealers in firearms and munitions of war in New York city are said to be still quite busy filling orders for the South.—The demand for small arms has ceased, and the demand for large arms is now most urgent. One house in Broadway is engaged in filling heavy orders from State authorities, "with immediate dispatch." One of these orders is for 400,000 ball cartridges for muskets, and 100,000 artillery cartridges. One hundred gun carriages will be shipped by the same firm next week. Another well-known house received an order on Thursday from the Governor of one of the southern States for one hundred and eighty Minnie rifles; while another sends on for a much larger supply of Enfield rifles. Many revolvers are also in demand.

It is also stated that within the past two weeks there have been shipped from New York over twenty thousand stands of arms for South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia and Florida, and that by a certain vessel to leave to day, another large supply will be sent to Savannah.

FIRE INSURANCE IN NEW YORK.

The insurance companies in New York have recently been consulting together in regard to the ruinous competition which has existed there in regard to fire risks. A committee of the underwriters has made a thorough examination of the subject, and reported thereon. By this document it appears that the net aggregate amount received for insurances in that city the past year (1860) was \$2,447,690. The amount paid for losses by fire for the same time was \$2,081,748, leaving as the result of the year, after deducting taxes of \$50,000, a surplus of \$315,942 to pay dividends to policy holders. On the strength of this report the companies who favor a combination are endeavoring to bring the old standard of rates into vogue again.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN FRANCE.—M. de Peperigny, in a circular to the prefects, declares his resolve "to encourage the habit of free discussion in France"—an encouragement which is indeed sorely needed. "Abuses in society or government" may be discussed; "acts of the administration" may be discussed; and "injustice may be revealed;" but should parties endeavor to overthrow the State and dynasty, the law will not permit discussion, and the system of warnings will then be enforced. If, as in England, "all parties and all writers only desire liberty of the press to maintain the prosperity of the State, they have liberty of the press in France as in England, and the law becomes a dead letter." It is said that this circular will be followed by a revocation of the legal effects of all "warnings" that have been addressed to the journals.

HORRIBLE SACRIFICE OF LIFE.—At Lagos, west coast of Africa, Nov. 8th, it was stated that the King of Dromey was continuing his wholesale sacrifice of human life. The number already murdered at this one ceremony is 1,700, and many more await a similar fate, the King considering that his sufficient honor is not done to the memory of his late father until he has sacrificed 2,500. He had detained ten European traders at Abomey to witness these shocking ceremonies.

YANKEE DOODLE HISSED.—A few nights ago the orchestra of the Mobile Theatre struck up "Yankee Doodle" when a general hiss from all parts of the house greeted the performers, which was persisted in until they were obliged to stop. They then commenced playing the "Southern Marseilles," when the audience applauded vociferously. It appears, therefore, that "Yankee Doodle ain't the tune that Mobilians delight in."

LONG JOHN'S HONESTY.—In the trial of some gamblers in Chicago the court permitted them to bring in evidence to prove that they and others of their profession paid a considerable sum of money last spring to elect John Wentworth mayor, on the direct and explicit pledge that during his term at least they should be unmolested. The evidence was plain and palpable, and did not admit of doubt.

DEATH OF A LOCAL HISTORIAN.—Mr. John F. Watson, the well known author of "Watson's Annals of Philadelphia," died recently, at Germantown, Pa. Mr. Watson had held, during his life, many offices of trust, including the cashiership of the Bank of Germantown, and treasurer and secretary of the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company.

THE GREAT TEMPERANCE LECTURER.—John B. Gough, the sensation "temperance lecturer," states that he is not a rich man, as many suppose. His taxes, all told, only amount to \$52. He also stated that when he commenced lecturing, an agreement was made between himself and wife that one-tenth of all his earnings should be given to charitable purposes.

ORDERED TO LEAVE.—Capt. Horton, of the schooner Charles Dennis, was ordered to leave the port of Charleston last week for expressing political sentiments and announcing himself a Lincoln man; stopped at Wilmington, N. C., from which city he was also ordered off on Monday. He sailed for New York immediately.

David Stuart, of Chicago, has commenced a suit for slander against Mr. Burch, for personal damages in the sum of \$100,000; another party claims \$40,000. Mr. Burch seems to be universally execrated. Report says that the Marine Bank threw out his check the other day. All sorts of indignities are offered to him.

PUGILISM IN ENGLAND.—A subscription has been made in England for the benefit of Sayers. We notice on the printed list of the names of subscribers that of the Earl of Stamford for £100, the Duke of Beaufort and the Earl of Glasgow for £50 each, and several other noble names.

TOBACCO IN FRANCE.—The minister of finance in France has announced by advertisement that he will receive, on the 18th of February next, tenders for three thousand tons of Virginia, four and a half thousand tons of Kentucky, and one and a half thousand tons of Maryland tobacco.

DEADLY AFFRAY.—Craft Little, a resident of Carneysville, went into the store of his brother-in-law, Jas. W. Harrison, in that town, on Thursday evening, and assaulted him, whereupon Harrison shot five or six barrels of a revolver at him, killing him on the spot.

HOW PAID.—A letter from Paris indicates how French statesmen are paid. M. Walewski is a senator—annual value \$0,000. He is a member of the council of regency—100,000. He is now a minister of State—100,000; in all, 230,000, or \$46,000.

EMIGRANTS FOR HAVRE.—Mr. Redpath has chartered the British brig Janet Kildon, at Boston, to proceed to Jersey City, and thence to Port au Prince. She will take on board 13 colored passengers, also John Brown, son of the late John Brown.

The total population of New Mexico, including the Pueblo towns, is set down at eighty thousand. Great difficulty was experienced in making the census, the native inhabitants not understanding the object, and suspecting that it was for some purpose of taxation.

FAILURES AND SUSPENSIONS.—The list in the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, of Saturday, gives two failures in Boston, eight in New York, thirteen in New Orleans, two in Baltimore, and thirteen in other places, making a total of thirty-eight during the week.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS HOB.—The famous imported stallion Yorkshire died on the farm of his owner, John M. Clay, near Lexington, Ky., on Sunday. He was nearly 27 years old. Yorkshire was the sire of Waterloo, Asterlitz, Magenta, and a host of other fine racers.

Col. John C. Fremont may be considered the richest man living. With the recent improvements, the monthly products of his mines are near \$100,000. Mr. Fremont is expected in New York this week.

COUNTERFEITER SENTENCED.—James Wilson, convicted in the United States District Court at Pittsburg, of counterfeiting, has been sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,000 and undergo 5 years' imprisonment.

A COSTLY RAM.—Mr. Samuel Thorne, of Dutchess county, N. Y., has recently imported from England a Southdown ram, at a cost of \$250 each, even at such a price, Mr. Thorne congratulated himself upon the acquisition.

NATIONAL TOURNAMENT OF GYMNASTS.—The great tournament of the gymnasts of the United States, which was appointed for Chicago last summer, will open in that city on the 7th of January, and continue for two weeks.

LORD NAPIER.—The London *Times* has reason to believe that Lord Napier, ex-minister to Washington, and present minister at the Hague, will shortly proceed to St. Petersburg, as ambassador at that court.

REMARKABLE LONGEVITY.—An old lady living in Putnam county, Ind., by the name of Patey Allen, died the other day, being 119 years old, having been born in 1744. She has a daughter living in the same county who is 93 years old.

SNOW AT THE NORTH.—On Saturday last 17 inches of snow fell at Springfield, Vt., and 10 inches at Manchester, N. H. There was good sleighing at Boston on Monday.

A letter from Vienna states that Baron Rothschild has won four-fifths of the great prize—30,000 florins—in the State lottery.

It is stated that Charlotte Cushman, by her four weeks' engagement at the Boston Theatre, realized the handsome sum of \$4,000.

A dog in New Haven has been detected in passing the New Haven State Bank from the doorstep of a neighbor of his master.

THE PECULIARITIES OF PEKIN.—The news of the capture of Pekin by the allies imparts additional interest to the peculiarities of that city. A letter from the seat of war, in the *Monticieu de l'Armee* states that Pekin is built in the form of a polygon, its northern portion offering a parallelogram, and its southern portion a square. It is surrounded by a turreted wall, with towers at short intervals. Outside this wall is a deep ditch, and beyond this enclosure a circle of suburbs, as densely peopled as busy and as compact as is Pekin itself. The capital of China consists, in fact, of two cities, the North, or Imperial City, and the South City. The former is called the City of Tartars; the latter, the City of the Chinese. They are separated by a turreted wall, and communicate only by three gates, of which the middle one is reserved exclusively for the Emperor. The Tartar City contains the Palace of the "Son of Heaven," (the Emperor), a mass of buildings of every size and shape, pavilions, pagodas and gardens, equally extensive and indescribable, which, it is said, takes a month to go once over.

The population of Pekin and its suburbs exceeds two millions. Sixteen gates communicate between the suburbs and the two cities within the walls; on either side of each gate is a party of soldiers, who act as policemen. The principal streets, especially in the northern portion, are wide and handsome, but the greater part of both the towns consist of narrow, dirty, crowded lanes, rendered yet more disagreeable by the numerous hawksters, traders and cookshops established on the narrow pavements.

The Chinese are fond of raree-shows, and Pekin contains many exhibitions of puppets, learned animals, dancers and jugglers, giving the town the aspect of an immense fair. It also contains numerous pagodas built of porcelain, painted in the gaudiest colors, and surmounted by painted roofs. As for the carriages of the Pekin grandees, they are described as resembling "boxes of soap set upon wheels," and drawn by oxen harnessed in the roughest possible fashion. Pekin contains nothing analogous to the handsome public buildings which adorn the capitals of Europe. Even the imperial palace shows no attempt at architectural grandeur, and is, like all Chinese erections, a mere shapeless agglomeration of walls and roofs.

When we read in the money articles of the daily press that "United States Fives have gone down," we are to infer that the Beneficial Boy is at a discount? asks the *Cleveland Herald*.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 29. After the usual preliminaries, the President read a communication from A. F. Calceoc, Collector of the Port of Charleston, informing the Convention that all the officers of the Customs had entered the service of the State. He also stated that he had commenced receiving duties and transacting other business.

Mr. Dunken said that the act of Congress required the payment of duties in specie, but as the act of the Legislature recently passed, permitted the