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wieldly North, and beast of conquered Kansas; while the Northern gentlemen will whisper "Buchanan, Breckenridge, and free Kansas," in the Presidential ear, and beg without scandal the confirmation of their hopes' Some Whig will remind him of the California letter, and exact the Pacific Railroad at his hands; while the strict construction Democrat will execrate the usurpation and cast sinister intendoes against the mail which would not reveal its contents this side of the Pacific. Pennsylvania will be touching in the cause of iron, and plead the merits of the October election; while Democrats of the South and West plot the treason of free rail road iron, and carefully adjust the loss and gain in votes. The Ostend manifesto will be respectfully spoken of, and a Northern and Southern Democrat in a corner will nicely balance free trade against a slave State, and suggest that an imprudent steamer may favor the application of the principles of the manifesto, the President the while repeating to some enthusiastic Freesoiler his resolutions of 1819, to "prevent the existence of slavery in any of the Territories or States which may be erected by Congress."

But how to divide the spoils among this motly crew—and there's the rub. There are gentlemen who have united from every creed and every party, and who make up this conglomerate of the present Democratic party, having changed no principles, still holding jealously the position of allies, not being embodied into the party but maintaining their own individuality. Sir, I envy not the nice and delicate scales which must distribute the patronage amid the jarring elements of that conglomerate—as fierce against each other as clubs in cards are against spades—which must decide whether the gentlemen of the Whig party who only acted as allies should be received and accepted as candidates for high office; whether gentlemen of the Free Soil school should sit down with gentlemen of the Cincinnati school; whether the past shall be *rasa tabula*, or the criterion of acceptance or exclusion. There will be required a nice discrimination and a careful adjustment by some skilful accountant in party politics, in that curious chancery for the distribution of the spoils, to determine the shares of Northern Democrats who were faithful, but failed, and Northern Free Soilers who were heretics, but useful; of the Whig convert and the Whig ally; of Whig gentlemen of name—leaders who left their followers in their transition; of Whig leaders in States where they were zealous but not needed, but powerless. And long ere this can be adjusted the clamors of the foreign legion will add to the interest of the scene—the vision of King George's judgment over again—

"There crashed a sturdy oath of stout John Bull,
Who damned away his eyes as heretofore,
Here Paddy brogued by Jasus. What's your wull?
And mid the war the voice of Jonathan was heard to express.
Our President's going to war I guess."

They may not be disregarded, for but for them Pennsylvania was lost, and with it the day. Yet what will satisfy those indispensable allies, now conscious of their power? That, sir, is the exact condition of things which will be found in the ante chamber—exorbitant demands, limited means, irreconciliable divisions, strife, disunion, disolution—whenever the President shall have taken the solemn oath of office and darkened the doors of the White House.

And there are lessons taught to the Republican gentlemen of this House, as well as to the Democrats. They have been taught that great as was the wrong, blundering as was the policy of the Kansas and Nebraska act; earnest as are the northern people against the extention of slavery; resolved as they are that no more slave territory shall be added to this country, they have likewise shown that there is still one principle which they will not sanction. They will not sanction a merely sectional convass for the Presidency, nor intrust with the Government a party whose whole power is confided to one half the States, whatever their purposes may be.

They will not sanction retaliation as the spirit in which wrong is to be redressed; they will not allow wrongs committed by a party of the South and of the North to be visited on all their southern brethren, nor sanction retaliation as a fit political remedy. They have settled the policy, that if wrong has been done, reciprocal wrong is not redress. They have put the seal of their condemnation on revenge as a principle of legislation, and have refused letters of marque and reprisal against the South for wrong *legally* done, and requiring the remedy to be pursued by other means than a rail against southern institutions. They think that the evils of civil war are greater than the evils of another slave territory; and the policy of the Republican party, while it did not justify, did tend to kindle civil war. They have resolved that there shall be no attempt to grasp the reins of power on principles which tend to exclude every southern gentleman from office, and necessitate a decision by the country of the great question whether one half of the people of the Union will be governed by the other half—for that was the only *practical* result of the success of the Republican party. Honest though their purpose may have been—as devoted to the Union as the friends of Mr. Buchanan, their position was unsocial, and their success dangerous.

The great argument at the South has been—and there is no Democratic gentleman here who has not heard it, and I will venture to say there are very few who have not used—the argument everywhere used at the South was, that it was a question of independence, and not of administration; that it was a question, not whether the majority should rule, according to the great constitutional principle, but whether a majority obtained under the forms of the Constitution, in such a manner as practically excluded all southern gentlemen from a participation in the conduct of affairs, ought to be submitted to? Not that there were no friends of Mr. Fremont to fill the offices, for his fifteen hundred votes would pretty well answer that purpose; nor that there was any reason which preemptorily forbade any one from accepting office, though inclined so to do; nor that, in point of fact, it was at all certain that there could not be found men enough who would fill them—northern emigrants would fulfil that condition; but because the condition on which alone any party can fitly and safely be intrusted with the Government, is the possession of power and friends enough *everywhere* to carry on the Government with the men of the State to be governed—so that a domestic government shall not assume the form of a foreign domination.

Instruments of any power may always everywhere be found—but office in such hands partakes of the nature of despotism; and such men alone were at the disposal of the Republican party in one half of the States of this Union.—They would have doubtless tendered high office to men of high position in the South—but the condition precedent of conformity of political views and principles was wanting. They could not aid in forming an Administration to whose creation and whose policy they were radically opposed. Thus, practically, the Republican party must have employed Southern men who represented no body of Southern supporters, or Northern men to conduct the Government; and that is what is meant by a purely sectional party—their radical and incurable defect. They by the simple statement of their position, confined themselves to the free States. Equal candor would have equally confined the Democratic party to the Southern States: for the objects and principles of the Southern Democrats found so far as I can see, no supporters in the North. They owe their little remaining power there to a common name and an ambiguous resolution covering a radical hostility of purpose and principle; but honestly or not, they fulfilled that indispensible condition of carrying on the Government, that in most of the Northern States there were a minority content to vote for the candidate of the coalition of the Northern and Southern Democrats, and to be silent about their differences—the sole distinction between the sectionalism of the Democrat and the sectionalism of the Republican.

The great lesson is taught by this election that both the parties which rested their hopes on sectional hostility, stand at this day condemned by the great majority of the country, as common disturbers of the public peace of the country.

The Republican party was a hasty levy, *en masse*, of the Northern people to repel or revenge an intrusion by northern votes alone.—With its occasion it must pass away. The gentlemen of the Republican side of the House can now do nothing. They can pass no law excluding slavery from Kansas in the next Congress—for they are in a minority. Within two years Kansas must be a State of the Union. She will be admitted with or without slavery, as her people prefer. Beyond Kansas there is no question that is practically open. I speak to practical men. Slavery does not exist in any other Territory—it is excluded by law from several, and not likely to exist anywhere; and the Republican party has nothing to do, and can do nothing. It has no future. Why cumbers it ground?

Between these two stand the firm ranks of the American party, thinned by desertions but still unshaken. To them the eye of the country turns in hope. The gentlemen from Georgia saluted the Northern Democrats with the title of *heroes*—who swam vigorously down the current. The men of the American party faced, in each section, the sectional madness. They would cry neither free nor slave Kansas, but proposed a safe administration of the laws, before which every right would find protection.—Their voice was drowned amid the din of factions. The men of the North would have no moderation, and they have paid the penalty.—The American party elected a majority of this House—had they of the North held fast to the great American principle of silence on the negro question, and, firmly refusing to join either agitation, stood by the American candidate, they would not now be writhing, crushed beneath an utter overthrow.

If they would destroy the Democrats, they can do it only by returning to the American party. By it alone can a party be created strong at the South as well as the North. To it alone belongs a principle accepted wherever the American name is heard—the same at the North as at the South, on the Atlantic or the Pacific shore. It alone is free from sectional affiliations at either end of the Union which would cripple it at the other. Its principle is silence, peace and compromise. It abides by the existing law. It allows no agitation. It maintains the present condition of affairs. It asks no change in any Territory, and it will countenance no agitation for the aggrandizement of either section.

Though thousands fell off in the day of trial—allured by ambition, or terrified by fear—at the North and at the South, carried away by the torrent of fanaticism in one part of the Union, or driven by the fierce onset of the Democrats in another; who shook Southern institutions by the violence of their attack, and half waked the sleeping negro by painting the Republican as his liberator, *still a million of men on the great day, in the face of both factions, refused to bow the knee to either Baal.* They knew the necessities of the times, and they set the example of sacrifice, that others might profit by it. They now stand the hope of the nation, around whose firm ranks the shattered elements of the great majority may rally and vindicate the right of the majority to rule, and of the native of the land to make the law of the land.

The recent election has developed in an aggravated form, every evil against which the American party protested. Again in the war of domestic parties, Republican and Democrat have rivaled each other in bidding for the foreign vote to turn the balance of a domestic election. Foreign allies have decided the Government of the country—men naturalized in thousands on the eve of the election—eagerly struggled for by competing parties, mad with sectional fury, and grasping any instrument which would prostrate their opponents. Again, in the fierce struggle for supremacy, men have forgotton the ban which the Republic puts on the intrusion of religious influence on the political arena. These influences have brought vast multitudes of foreign-born citizens to the polls, ignorant of American interests, without American feelings, influenced by foreign sympathies, to vote on American affairs, and those votes have, *in point of fact*, accomplished the present result.

The high mission of the American is to restore the influence of the interests of the people in the conduct of affairs—to exclude appeals to foreign birth or religious feeling as elements of power in politics; to silence the voice of sectional strife—*not by joining either section*, but by recalling the people from a profitless and maddening controversy which aids no interests, and shakes the foundation not only of the common industry of the people but of the Republic itself; to lay a storm amid whose fury no voice can be heard in behalf of the industrial interests of the country, no eye can watch and guard the foreign policy of the Government, till our ears may be opened by the crush of a foreign war waged for the purpose of political and party ambition, in the name, but not by the authority nor the interests, of the American people.

Return, then, Americans of the North from the paths of error to which in an evil hour fierce passions and indignation have seduced you, to the sound position of the American party—silence on the slavery agitation. Leave the Territories as they are—to the operation of natural causes. Prevent aggression by excluding from power the aggressors, and there will be no more wrong to redress. Awake the national spirit to the danger and degradation of having the balance of power held by foreigners. Recall the warnings of Washington against foreign influence—here in our midst—wielding part of our sovereignty; with these sound words of wisdom let us recall the people from the paths of strife and error to guard their peace and power; and when once the mind of the people is turned from the slavery agitation, that party which waked the agitation will cease to have power to disturb the peace of the land.

This is the great mission of the American party. The first condition of success is to prevent the Administration from having a majority in the next Congress; for, *with that*, the agitation will be resumed for very different objects. The Ostend manifesto is full of warning; and they who struggle over Kansas may wake and find themselves in the midst of an agitation compared to which that of Kansas was a summer sea; whose instruments will be, not words, but the sword.

KENT NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 31, 1857.

SPEECH OF HON. HENRY WINTER DAVIS.—We publish to-day, to the exclusion of other matter, the brilliant speech, delivered on the 6th inst., in the House of Representatives, by the talented member from the fourth congressional district of Maryland. It is worthy of Henry Winter Davis, and places him in the foremost ranks of American statesman—no one should fail to read this speech.

THE MAILS.—The mails have been arriving pretty regularly, considering the dreadful condition of the roads. The mail is only one day behind.

A "HAUL" OF FISH.—A school of white perch was discovered a few days ago, frozen in the ice, near Swan Point, in the Chespeake bay. On Monday and Tuesday, we learn that nearly forty bushel were cut out—the ice was about 18 inches thick.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. J. Clark Taylor, near Shaw's Mill, last Saturday cut his foot in a dreadful manner, while splitting wood. He has been suffering the most excruciating pains since and it is feared that amputation will be necessary.

A NOVEL TRIP.—Captains Ruth and Emory, accompanied by Dr. Whaland and Simon Wickes, Esq., last Monday, travelled with a horse and sleigh, on Chester River, from this place to the residence of William Emory, Esq., near the mouth of Corsica Creek, a distance of eleven miles, and returned in the afternoon. They crossed the river some six or eight times while making the trip.

OVERREACHED THE MARK.—The seven democratic members of the Pennsylvania Legislature who voted for Henry D. Foster for U. S Senator, have published a card giving their reasons for so doing.—They stigmatise Mr. Buchanan's alleged interposition in favor of Mr. Forney, which they say they have satisfactory and overwhelming proof of, as "an unwarrantable assumption of authority," and say that had it not been for that they would have supported the caucus nominee.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—*Some of the Evidence.*—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Times thus refers to his testimony before the investigating committee of the House of Representatives:

I swear positively that I had no legal knowledge of a criminal act or bargain, although I cheerfully designated witnesses who could and *did* testify positively to such acts. For example, I gave the committee the name of a witness who desired the passage of a bill last winter authorizing the purchase of a book of which he was the proprietor, and who was obliged to agree to pay *fifteen thousand dollars* as the condition of its passage. I gave them also the name of a witness who knew of this transaction—who was privy to the arrangement and who knew what members of Congress were to receive a portion of the sum stipulated to be paid. I put them also in a way of obtaining possession of the *written* order of the book upon the Clerk of the House, directing him to pay the sum of $15,000 to the person it was agreed should receive it for distribution. The evidence is now in possession of the committee.

THE GORDON MURDERERS.—Edward D. Worrell and Samuel Bruff, the murderers of Basil H. Gordon, Esq., have been indicted and brought before Court for trial. The St. Louis Republican, January 24th says:

"A severance was granted, and a jury empanelled to try Worrell. The defense set up is insanity, for the purpose of establishing which a number of witnesses have been supœned from this city and other places."

Sudden Death of Hon. Preston S. Brooks—The President Elect, &c.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Hon. Preston S. Brooks was taking on Sunday night with croup and swelling of the throat, and last night became quite ill. Dr. Boyle was sent for and every attention paid him by the physician and his numerous friends This morning he was much improved that all danger was supposed to be passed He was visited throughout the day by his associates in Congress, by Judge Butler and other Senators, and was apparently comfortable and cheerful.

At half-past 7 o'clock this evening, he was seized suddenly by choking—every remedy was availed of, but he expired in about five minutes. The deepest gloom pervades the community, as Mr. Brooks was universally esteemed.

Mr. Buchanan visited President Pierce this afternoon and had a very pleasant interview. This evening he receives in a plain republican manner the calls of his numerous friends. I understand that he will probably return to Wheatland early next week.

A meeting of officers of the District regiment of volunteers have appointed a committee from every company to make arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the military, who may visit the District on the occasion of the inauguration.

THE INVESTIGATION.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, a Republican organ, in speaking of the corruption of the House, says:

"And if the truth must be spoken out slavery seems to exercise a conservative and honorable influence. The fact is notorious to every observer at Washington, that nearly all the wholesale schemes of plunder which have been carried through Congress for years past, all the corrupt jobbing, all the projects of spoliation, and all the vile and venal combinations, *have been planned and carried on under the control and with the means of Northern managers.* While they shouted the loudest for freedom and stigmatized slavery as a stigma to civilization, they took care to pillage the treasury, by way of this sentimental devotion. The self-appointed leaders who were most exercised a few months ago over the demoralization that would attend the possible extension of slavery, who mourned over its alleged horrors, who beat their breasts in agony at its mention, and who lead what professed to be a great moral crusade, are exactly the men who swarmed the lobbies since Congress opened, scheming for the success of new plunder, and contriving the most audacious combinations with the very slaveholders whom they affect so much to abhor. Developments like these which are every day forced before your eyes, serve to disgust intelligent and honest minds at the cant of these hypocrites, who are trading upon principles, the integrity of which upright men proudly maintain.

"On the floor of the House and on the floor of the Senate—for both are notoriously contaminated, the latter in a limited degree—the profligate traders most known inside and outside the hall, are not only northern members, but they are members who have endeavored to figure conspicuously in all the recent political movements. Their names are bandied about with vulgar familiarity by the very menials attending upon Congress, and their audacious knavery give qualification for more than has yet been charged.—They devote themselves exclusively to the business of extorting compensation for legislative favor, and some of them have paid enormously for seats as a means of prosecuting this disgraceful traffic. Nor is this corruption confined to a few isolated instances. There are numbers in the House whose votes, or silence, or absence, was purchased at the last session for the public printing, the railroad grants, and other special objects of legislation. These spoils were destributed among certain Republicans holding seats, and others who were supposed to be influential outside.

It is due to the Southern representatives as a body to say, that however much they may suffer from the stigma of slavery, they are not tainted with the dishonesty and glaring mendacity of others from the free States. With rare exceptions—and they are noted to be despised—the South has never been implicated in these infamous transactions; and if it has given doubtful measures support, either mistaken generosity or unconscious error incurred the responsibility. They have not chaffered over the price of votes, pursued claimants for retainers, or bargained with scurvey contractors for a division of disreputable gains. In these high characteristics, at least, slavery does not appear to have produced any baneful influence, and it would be well that professed philanthropy exhibited itself here, or extorted something of the respect which is now conceded to the representatives of an institution which it so unqualifiedly condemns."

(Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.

Increased Compensation of the Army—Piquant Correspondence—Naval Depot to be Established in Georgia—Proposed Copyright Law.

The army compensation bill has passed the House by an overwhelming majority. This bill adds twenty dollars per month to the pay of officers of all grades, without distinction. Another bill will probably follow for the equalization of the navy with that of the army.

The correspondence between Lieut. Gen Scott and Secretary Davis has been made ready for communication to the Senate, but the papers have not yet reached that body. It is said to be voluminous and piquant.

The Senate, after a full discussion, has passed the House bill for the establishment of a naval depot at Brunswick, in Georgia. The rival claims of Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina for the depot were considered. It would be better, perhaps, to trust the selection of a site for a naval depot to a competent professional board than to the Senate; but, in the discussion, the argument appeared to be decidedly in favor of Blythe Island in Brunswick harbor. A navy board, sometime ago, expressed the opinion that an additional depot at the South was unnecessary. The sum asked for this experiment is only two hundred thousand dollars, which is a small item for the overflowing treasury; and even if the project be found unadvisable, it will not cost near as much as the unsuccessful attempt to establish a naval depot at Memphis.

An effort is about to be made by American authors and book publishers to procure the passage of a bill by Congress securing to English authors a copyright for their productions, excepting periodicals, in this country, provided the book copy-righted shall be printed and published in this country within a month after its publication in England. The English publishers will oppose this, but the English authors approve of it. A reciprocal law is desired by American authors in regard to England. The international copyright treaty is abandoned. The law spoken of cannot be passed this session.

ION.

THE TOWER OF BABEL.—The Boston Atlas disputes the identity of the recent alleged discoveries in Syria with the Tower of Babel, an account of which was published in the Traveler, and says:

"The mound at Arbela, which M. Place has examined, and which the correspondent of the Traveler, imagined him to have *discovered*, has been long known though we believe it has never before been explored. In 1841 it was described by Fraser, in his work on Messopotamia and Assyria, as 'a large artificial mound, 60 or 70 feet high, 800 yards in length by 200 in breadth.' The Mujelebe at Babylon is 150 feet high, and the Bir Nimrod nearly 250 feet high, or three or four times the height of the ruin at Arbela.—Throughout Assyria and Messopotamia there are multitudes of ruins equal to, or greater than that at Arbela, with quite as good claims to be considered the Tower of Babel—that is to say, with no claims at all."

ARRIVAL OF GEORGE PEABODY IN BALTIMORE.—Mr. Peabody, our former fellow-citizen, is expected to arrive in Baltimore to-day from Philadelphia, where he has been weather bound for a week past.—This visit of Mr. P., after his 21 years absence, has been looked forward to with lively interest by our citizens generally, who all remember the many important services that he has rendered our State and her public improvements and institutions during his long absence abroad

We have already published the correspondence between Mr. Peabody and the Board of Trade, in which he was tendered a public dinner that he was compelled to decline, and also the correspondence with the Maryland Institute, in which he accepts their proffered hospitalities under date of 23d September last. Mr. Peabody has been an honorary member of the Institute for some six or seven years past. This movement properly contemplated the reception of their guest in the great hall of the Institute by its numerous assembled members, and his presentation to them by the committee in charge of the arrangements. The committee is as follows, viz:—Messrs. Wm. H. Keighler, Wm. H. Young, Thomas Swann, Adam Denmead, Andrew Flannigan, Wm. P. Smith, Wm. Bayley, Enoch Pratt, Thos. Carrol and Lawrence Sangston. We shall give due notice of the time selected for this interesting reunion.—*Sun.*

From Kansas.

St. Louis, Jany. 27.—The Wesport, Mo., correspondent of the Republican, under date of the 21st, says that the Kansas Legislature have repealed the law against the circulation of incendiary documents. A resolution had also passed both Houses under which a convention will be called at an early day to frame a State constitution.

Massachusetts Legislature

Boston, Jan. 24.—In the House of Representatives yesterday a communication was read from Hon. Charles Sumner accepting the office of United States Senator, to which he was recently elected.—He does not indicate in the letter when he shall proceed to occupy his seat.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Mr. Chester for a few minutes only, was examined before the select committee this afternoon but he was unable to throw any light on the subject under investigation. It is probably the examination of witnesses will be completed this present week.

It is said that the testimony of Mr. Sweeney, an exassistant doorkeeper of the House, and a Mr. Triplett, two of the witness indicated by Mr. Simonton to the committee, is the most important of any yet elicited.

The committee on elections will not definitely next week on the Kansas cases. The best impression seems to be that they will report that the seat should be made vacant, on the ground that the House, by a large majority, at the first session, refusd to admit either Mr. Whitfield, who was elected under the laws, or Mr. Reeder, who was elected by persons who did not recognize those laws, and that there is no resolution of the House, or any law of Kansas; directing a special election to fill the vacancy.

The House was officially informed to-day that the President has approved the compulsory witness bill.

Hon. John Barney, an ex-member of Congress, and long know in the political and fashionable circles of Washington died this morning.

Mr. Simonton has engaged Mr. Bradley, of Washington, as his counsel.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.—Great excitement was occasioned yesterday afternoon, between 5 & 6 o'clock, in the vicinity of Baltimore and South streets, by an attempted assassination of John Carter, of South Baltimore. It appears that he was on his way down Baltimore street, in an omnibus, in company with a friend, and when near the corner he was saluted with an opprobrious epithet and a pistol fired at him into the coach, which missed its aim. Reaching the corner named they alighted and were soon surrounded by a party of persons who appeared to be in pursuit, and by one of whom a pistol was discharged.

The ball passed through the pantaloons and boot leg of Carter, grazing the skin of his leg, when he with his friend started at full speed down South street, bringing up in a house near by, where they remained until they supposed the crowd had dispersed. They then passed through by way of the rear into an alley opening upon South street, nearly opposite Lowly Lane, and just as they emerged into the street another shot was fired at them by one of their pursuers, the whole crowd of whom had stationed themselves in the lane, apparently awaiting their re-appearance. This shot also failed, when the assailed parties took ts flight and succeeded in making their escape. This was a high handed outrage, and one demanding prompt official redress. The parties concerned in it made off before the appearance of the police, and no arrests were made. A large crowd was soon attracted by the firing, and by a report that one of the parties had been killed.—*Sun of Wednesday.*

DEATH OF HON. JOHN BARNEY.—We many of our citizens will regret to hear of the death of the Hon. John Barney, so long a resident of Baltimore, and known to all as a gentleman of great vivacity and amiability, though somewhat eccentric in some of his characteristics. He died yesterday, at Washington where he was went to spend much of his time in contact with the distinguished men of the nation, and amidst those political scenes in which he had ever taken a lively interest. His disease was pneumonia, by which he was cut off after a week's illness, in the 72d year of his age. Mr. Barney formerly represented this city in the lower House of Congress, as far back as 1818, we believe, and had earlier life filled other public positions of honor and profit.

Mr. Barney was possessed of a fund of recolections with regard to the personnel of our past political history, which he was about to favor the public in a book of reminiscences, and of which specimen sketches had already appeared. He served in Congress with the celebrated John Randolph, and was the colleague of the late Hon. Peter Little, of this city. With regard to his fatal illness the Washington Star states that everything that science and kind attention could do to alleviate his sufferings was done by Doctors Miller and Stone, and many kind friends who surrounded his bedside. His eccentricities were amiable, and served to increase the praiseworthy kindness with which his many excellent traits of character caused all to regard him.

DEATHS AT ANNAPOLIS.—The Rev. Hector Humphreys, far more than a quarter of a century the esteemed President of St John's College at Annapolis, died in that city on Sunday last, aged about 59 years. The deceased was an accomplished scholar, of considerable scientific acquirements, and for many years an honorable minister of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Mrs. Elizabeth W. Wirt, the widow of the celebrated William Wirt, at one time Attorney General of the United States, also died at Annapolis, on Saturday, at the residence of Hon. Alexander Randall, her son-in-law. Mrs. W. was an accomplished lady, and had reached years.

The Submarine Telegraph Bill.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The gentlemen now here, connected with the Submarine Telegraph Company, were engaged yesterday and this morning in explaining to members of Congress all matters connected with that important subject. Thus, much misapprehension has been removed concerning it, and prospects are hourly improving for the passage of the Senate bill by the House of Representatives.