

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

Boston, March 11, 1862.
The Niagara has arrived. She reports heavy weather.

Naples, Feb. 22.
The government has taken possession of the religious property. The garrison of Gaeta had been sent to the Neapolitan Island. The Papal Zouaves massacred Dr. Yartine and his little daughter at Colajane.

Turin, Saturday.
Admiral Persano has arrived off Messina, which he will soon to surrender. Cialdini will soon join him.
About 2000 brigands had been dispersed by Col. Massi near Pietra.

Rome, Friday.
The National Committee has issued a proclamation that Victor Emmanuel will soon be proclaimed King from the capitol, and expresses thanks to France.

The French authorities had taken possession of the keys of the capitol.
Several persons have been expelled for political reasons.

Vienna, Saturday.
It is reported that Austria, Prussia and Russia have concluded a convention to act in concert in case of a Polish and Hungarian outbreak.

St. Petersburg, Friday.
A new tariff on European goods will soon be published.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the British Parliament the Government had denied the charge of invading the rights of the Provincial Government of Canada in regard to the case of the fugitive slave Anderson, and it was stated that the Governor General had been instructed to consult legal advisers before taking action on the writ of *habeas corpus*.

In the Italian Parliament a bill had been introduced creating Victor Emmanuel King of Italy.

The steamship *Great Britain* is advertised to sail for New York in April.

The sales of cotton in the Liverpool market for the week ended on twenty-six thousand bales, of which two thousand were to speculators and four thousand to exporters.

FOOD RIOTS IN LIMERICK.—There have been Sunday food riots in Limerick. The other day an immense mob of idle labourers, to the amount of over 1000 persons, paraded the principal streets in a threatening and menacing mood, with the intent, as they avowed, of plundering provision stores and shops, being in a starving state, without employment, or hope of getting work.

REPORTED INTENTION TO EVACUATE FORTS SUMPTER AND PICKENS.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent states that political circles were feverishly excited on Sunday, by the report that the evacuation of Forts Sumpter and Pickens were determined upon in Cabinet Council on Saturday night.

It is now certain that the stock of provisions is almost exhausted.
Several Republican Senators repeatedly declared that such policy was decided upon, while leading Southern Democrats call it a master stroke of policy.

The *Times* correspondent says:—"I heard distinguished secessionists confess to night that Mr. Lincoln does not intend the troops from Fort Sumpter, secession is dead, and every leader in the movement ruined."

Geo. G. Fogg, late Secretary of the National Republican Central Committee, has been tendered the position of Commissioner of Patents.

Ben. McCulloch and his followers are organizing for a descent upon the Northern Provinces of New Mexico, with the expectation of ousting them to Texas by conquest, and setting up an independent Government, detached from the Cotton Confederacy. This scheme has been planned for some time.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The statement that Sumner opposes Mr. Crittenden's nomination to the Supreme Bench is erroneous. Mr. Sumner approves of the nomination. The nomination, however, continues to challenge decided opposition from influential quarters, and it is feared it will not be made. Messrs. Badger and Ruffin, of North Carolina, and Holt of Kentucky, are now talked of.

Mr. Lincoln found about 70 vacancies in the departments under the Government. These must all be filled while the Senate is in session, or they cannot be till Congress meets again. Consequently they must first engage the President's attention. When these are disposed of, Mr. Lincoln's present purpose is to take up for action the departments for the new territories of Dakota, Colorado and Nevada.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Important intelligence has just been received at the War department from Charleston. A messenger who left Fort Sumpter on the afternoon of Tuesday last, reports that salt provisions remain for only fifteen days, and that only a limited amount of vegetables is left in the fort, and supplies of all kinds are running very low. Major Anderson, however, was still able to procure fresh meats and butter from the Charleston market.

(Herald Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, March 9.—There is no truth whatever in the statement that preliminary steps have been taken for an interview between the Commissioners of the Southern Confederacy and President Lincoln. The latter will hold no council with these gentlemen, nor will he recognize them except as violators of the law of the land.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The steamship *Quaker City*, from Havana the 5th instant, arrived at this port last evening.

Great preparations were being made for the reception of Prince Alfred of England.

CINCINNATI, March 9.—The land oil works of Thomas Emery were burnt this morning. Loss \$50,000.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Reports prevail of the contemplated evacuation of Fort Sumpter, but up to eight o'clock tonight the President had given no order for that purpose. Gentlemen of prominence, however, say they have information which satisfies them that such a course will, from necessity, be pursued.

THE MONTGOMERY COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners from the Confederate States did not see the Secretary of State to-day, but will probably make a formal application for an interview to-morrow.

THE EUROPEAN CONSULS.

(Tribune Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, March 11.—It is rumored that D. W. C. Littlejohn, speaking of the House of Assembly of New York State, has been appointed Consul at Liverpool, and that Mr. Vesey, formerly Consul at Havre, has been appointed Consul at Aix-la-Chapelle.

FORT PICKENS TO BE REINFORCED.

The rumors about Fort Pickens being given up, are entirely unfounded. This fortress can be reinforced, and it will be.

AN EXTRA SESSION.

An extra session of Congress is likely to be soon called to supply the omission of the last, and enable the Administration to assert the authority of the Government. The policy will be to suspend the laws making the parts of the seceding States, points of foreign entry, and to station national vessels there to prevent foreign importations.

The forts at Key West and Tortugas cannot be given up, because they may be easily reinforced and are of national importance in a military and commercial aspect. Fort Sumpter involves a point of honour only.

CONSTITUTION OF THE SECEDED STATES.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 11.—The injunction of secrecy having been removed therefrom, I am authorized to send a synopsis of the permanent constitution. The following are the principal features:

No person who is foreign and not a citizen of the Confederate States, is allowed to vote for any civil or political State or Federal. Under the first census, South Carolina is entitled to five Representatives in Congress; Georgia, ten; Alabama, nine; Florida, two; Missouri, seven; Louisiana, six; Texas, six; and each State to two Senators. The State Legislatures may impeach judicial or Federal officers resident or acting in said State, by a two-thirds vote. Both Houses of Congress may grant seats on the floor to either of the principal officers of each of the Executive departments, with the privilege of discussing the measures of his department. Representation on the basis of three-fifths for slaves, is continued. Congress is not, through duties, to foster any branch of industry. The foreign slave trade is prohibited. Congress is prohibited from making appropriations, unless by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses, except the appropriations be asked by the head of some department or the President. Extra compensation is to be allowed to any contractor, officer, or agent, after the contract is made or service rendered.

THE YORK HERALD.

RICHMOND HILL, MAR. 15, 1861.

THE MEMBERS FOR EAST AND WEST YORK.

We believe it is just and right, ere we blame any man or set of men, first of all to state their good qualities. Acting on this principle, we would say of our esteemed neighbor and friend, Amos Wright, Esq., M.P.P. for East York, that he is a good neighbor a warm friend, and in all the relations of private life, most exemplary; as a man we have every reason highly to esteem him; for although we are political opponents, yet justice demands from us the acknowledgment that he has invariably treated us with the courtesy of a friend. We have been indebted to him for the receipt of much valuable information. His library has at all times been generously placed at our disposal, and our only regret is, that the public weal forces us into antagonism with him. Of the member for West York, as we are not personally acquainted with him, we will only add that he is an excellent business man; and if he is at all like his brother, H. S. Howland, Esq., Councillor for Ward No. 3, Vaughan, he is an estimable, conscientious, upright man.

It will from this be seen that in animadverting on their conduct as public men, we have no personal hostility to gratify, or private wrongs to avenge; as conscientious, upright men, we know of none more worthy of regard. But whilst admitting all this; on a review of their public life, we find much to condemn and but little to applaud; and as an election must sooner or later take place for these ridings, we think it will be well for the electors to look out and bring forward some man, who independent of party ties, will act as individuals, and endeavor to carry out those reforms that are needed by us, and clear us of the shoals upon which the party with which our present members are identified threaten to strand us; for

though estimable as men, Messrs. Wright and Howland must, and ought to suffer from keeping bad company; for what, we ask, have Mr. Wright or Mr. Howland, as public men, ever done that warrants us to send them back again as our representatives? To see what they have done we have, as a rule, only to look at what George Brown has attempted; and as the night the day, with but one solitary exception of importance (the separation of the Counties of York and Peel from Toronto for judicial purposes) they have followed in his wake, and now, as ever, stand identified with his politics. With Geo. Brown it is needless to say we have but little in common; he at one time rode the high Protestant horse nearly to death, and then shamelessly sold his principles during his two day's Premiership, as is proved by his alliance with Messrs. Drummond & Co.—men whom previously he had fiercely denounced for ten long years. It is still further proved in the Macdonald correspondence on the Seigneurial Tenure question, and by his coalescing with McGee, the more power to the Pope politician.

But in spite of all these vagaries, we find Messrs. Wright and Howland following like obedient children, in the erratic political flights of their chosen leader; in fact, one great fault we see in these estimable gentlemen is, that they have no individualism of their own. They are mere automatons, and follow blindly, right or wrong, their party; in fact they sell themselves, body and soul, bones and marrow, to their party, and seem to have no mind of their own whatever. We respectfully submit that such are not the class of men we want to represent us. We want men who will dare to think, speak, and act for themselves, who will give their support to good measures, by whomsoever proposed—men who will not pin their faith to either John A. Macdonald, George Brown or any other man, but who will use the intelligence with which God has blessed them to discern between right and wrong; in fine, East and West York require, as representatives, thoroughly independent, well-sounded men, who will dare to do right, and who will look at measures, not at men; and as our present members are simply party men, we have no confidence in them.

We have yet a further charge to prefer against the representatives of East and West York; and to our mind it is the gravest error public men can fall into, and that is, both of them have identified themselves with the insane and ruinous Disunion project of George Brown. We look upon the Union as a source of untold benefit to Canada. Since we have united we have become the admiration of the world, so great has been our progress—not that we defend in its entirety our present relations with Lower Canada, but we argue that in spite of some things that are not on the square, we have reaped "bating advantages" from our relationship with Lower Canada, and as with firmness and patience, all our wrongs can be righted without a dissolution it is madness, or worse, to dissolve the connection. As loyal subjects of Great Britain, too, we oppose this project of the Clear Gills, esteeming it as we do as one great step towards annexation to the United States. We do not say that Amos Wright wishes for annexation, but we do say that all who advocate a dissolution are practically working for that result; and further, we believe that the principal agitators of this unattractive policy are really Americans at heart.

Besides this, do not Messrs. Wright and Howland advocate the Yankee notion of a written constitution, in the face of the fact that the Republic, where there is a written constitution, is now in a state of anarchy and disorder; thus proving to a demonstration that such remedies are futile. These are some of the more important reasons why we condemn our present members as not being the men that we want at the present juncture of affairs. In all sincerity, then, we would advise the electors of these ridings to be up and doing. An election may come upon us ere we are aware of it, and then when too late, we may deplore our inaction.

ARE THE AMERICANS A FREE PEOPLE?

If the above question, instead of referring to the citizens of the neighbouring republic, were asked respecting the Turks, Russians or French, most of us would undoubtedly answer in the negative. But to put the question in reference to a people laying claim to a higher degree of political freedom than any nation on the face of the earth, may appear supremely ridiculous. Those who have listened to the eloquence of fourth of July orators, and heard the oft-repeated assertion of man's universal freedom and equality, in which these patriotic effusions abound, may deem the question susceptible of but one answer.—But opinions differ. We have always been in the habit of looking upon our neighbour across the lines as a people possessing a highly enlightened and liberal form of constitutional government; but if we form our opinion on this subject from data, drawn from current events, we shall be forced

very much to modify our estimate of American freedom. If we define a free people to be those, whose laws insure to them security of life and property, freedom of speech and liberty of conscience, then we must look elsewhere for men who are really free. But if we designate that to be a state of freedom, in which any class may with impunity use bullets or steel against those who dare to hold opinions contrary to their own; where the laws are subordinate to the voice of the mob; where life and property are secure only so long as the opinions of their possessors accord with those of the rabble; and where even the semblance of sympathy with a down-trodden and oppressed race, is—arousing a large portion of the people—a crime of the deepest dye; then are the Americans pre-eminently entitled to lay claim to its possession. If we were asked for evidence to prove the correctness of our opinions, it would be quite sufficient in the absence of other proof, to point to the events of the last six months.

We find the Southern States unconstitutionally seceding from the Union; not on account of the oppressive enactments of an administration; not because a President has acted in an arbitrary manner; not because the laws have been unjustly administered; but because it is thought that the chief Magistrate, legally elected by the people, holds certain opinions; because it is supposed that under certain circumstances he may act in a certain manner. For this cause the united wisdom of some extensive and populous States must deliberately agree to commit treasonable acts; to sunder their connection with the federal government, to break their allegiance, and perhaps involve the country in a civil war. Nor do they stop here. Plots are formed to assassinate the President of their own choice, as he pursues his journey towards the scene of his official duties. The very principle on which their constitution is founded—submission to the will of the majority—is discarded, and a system attempted to be introduced, the natural result of which would be a return to a state of barbarism.

We read in Roman history of the assassination of a Tiberius, a Cæcilius and a Domitian, and we exclaim, such tyrants deserved such a fate. When we hear of attempts being made on the life of the present Emperor of the French, some of us may sympathize with the oppressed in their attempts to rid themselves of a despot. But when we hear of conspiracies to take the life of the President of a great republic, whose chief crime is, not any attempt to rule in an arbitrary manner, not any inclination to deprive the people, whom he is called to govern, of any portion of the liberty they now enjoy; but because he has been guilty of entertaining the feelings of our common humanity towards those who are oppressed, we are tempted to inquire, is such a people sufficiently advanced in intelligence to render free institutions a blessing? Should there be found in Russia persons who would attempt the life of the Czar, because he has thought proper to liberate the serfs, or if the subjects of Napoleon should make a similar attempt on his life, because he has taken one step towards granting them a constitutional government, the wretches would, on this side of the Atlantic, meet with universal execration.—But for President Lincoln to hold views antagonistic, even to the extension of one of the worst forms of oppression in existence, is a crime too heinous to be forgiven by men who assert the principle of universal equality.

There must be something radically pernicious pervading the whole social system in a community where such things can occur; a something like the electric principle which pervades all nature, and requires only a little friction or the contact of heterogeneous elements to make it apparent. Any system of government, from the most absolute despotism to the most liberal democracy, may possess qualities that would adapt it to the wants of a people possessing a certain degree of intelligence; and it would perhaps be difficult to decide whether a government in advance of the intelligence of the people, or one that is behind it, is the greater evil. We think, however, that some of the evils of the first of these conditions are evident in the American States. All who feel an interest in human progress must deeply regret that this experiment of liberal institutions has produced results so little favorable to their growth and extension.

PRIZE OF \$60.—The handsome prize of \$60 is offered by the County Agricultural Society, on certain conditions, for the best entire horse exhibited in Barrie on Thursday, the twenty-first inst.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

CARLYLE somewhere says that man in these degenerate days, as he is pleased to call them, has lost his individuality, and become an eating, drinking, walking and talking society. Everything is now done by committee and associations, and the days of stern individual heroism, like Burke's lamented age of chivalry, is gone forever. The statement, if not entirely correct, is not devoid of truth; but not only is this an age of societies, it is also a restless era. We are continually hearing of some new society being formed to carry out some fine spun theory, which of course must be called a reform. Every imaginable thing is out of order, and must be renovated, from the franchise down to "crumple muffs." Now, although by no means blindly conservative, we care not to call every change a reform, nor every professedly reform association necessarily beneficial. We always demand evidence—first, for the necessity of a change; second, the nature of the change desired; and, last, the end sought to be obtained by the change. We therefore, without any further apology, proceed to criticize in a friendly spirit the resolutions adopted at the Convention held in this place last week, in connection with the subject of University reform, as reported in another column.

The first question that arises is, is there any necessity for University reform. In so far as there may be extravagant expenditure, there may be cause of complaint against University College; but if by reform is meant the destroying or breaking up of such college, then we give an unequivocal no! to the enquiry. We believe that it is absolutely necessary to have a college, in which the higher branches of education may be taught, and that such college should be thoroughly unsectarian, and under the control of no distinct denomination; and if any religious sect feels the necessity also of having one, let those who feel such desire support their own college, or at all events, by no means endow them at the expense of such institutions as University College.

On referring to the report, as given elsewhere, it will be seen that the nature of the change desired, is "the endowment of denominational colleges. In all sincerity, we must say that such a change, instead of being beneficial to our interests, would be very injurious; for if every denomination is to be endowed out of the public funds we shall soon have no superior institution at all, and our youths will be compelled to go to Europe to finish an education that ought to be within their reach at home. For we are not yet wealthy enough to possess a multiplicity of first-class seminaries of learning, and the practical result of this innovation will be, that this Canada of ours will be kept far in the rear in all that appertains to the fine arts, the sciences and literature.—Nor is this the only evil to be dreaded. If there is danger in one single society mismanaging its funds, for such misappropriation is the colleges sought to be endowed, and to obtain the result for which such colleges are endowed, viz.—the giving a superior classical and mathematical education will involve a serious increase of expenditure, which, as we have above stated, we as a people, really cannot afford. But besides all this, we are of opinion that even could we afford it, such endowments would not be productive of good. Sectarian Colleges, if not an unmixed evil, are by no means unalloyed benefits. They are very apt to educate young men to be disputations, whereas one secular college where the rules of morality are strictly observed, and the pupils required to attend such church, or receive such religious professors as may be seen fit by the parties sending them, is really and truly more thoroughly christian teaching than would be received by giving a sectarian bias to such institutions.

We will now enquire into the object sought to be obtained by this so-called University reform Association. It is stated in the first resolution to be "religious oversight and christian culture." Far be it from us to undervalue the importance of religious teaching. In the words of holy writ, we would say that "the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom;" but we would ask the gentlemen who passed the resolutions at that meeting, do you really consider where the logical results of your proposition will carry you? If it is necessary for our youths to receive in colleges religious instruction, it is equally necessary that our young children shall be similarly instructed; and then what becomes of our noble Common School system. We argue that the same arguments used for University reform apply with even increased force to our Common Schools; and as we believe our Common Schools to be beneficial, we cannot join in the cry for such university reform. We

see that the Catholics rejoice in the movement against University College, because they clearly see that although its advocates now stop half way, yet in the end they must come to the same result, and our noble Common Schools be destroyed. We take strong grounds on this subject. We don't want our Parliament-men to raise their impious hand to stay God's ark.—Let the State give secular education, and throw no obstacles in the way of religious instruction; and to our mind the State has done all it is called upon to do. Leave it to the parent to instruct those whom God has committed to his care. Religiously as he thinks fit; and therefore it is that we enter our protest against the so-called question of University reform. We, however, wish to give its advocates every chance of defending their views, and shall feel great pleasure in inserting communications on the subject. We take our stand on broad principles, having no hostility to Victoria or any other college. We believe, however, that to despoil University College of its emoluments, and grant them to Denominational colleges, would be detrimental to our interests.

RICHMOND HILL MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.—On Tuesday evening last, Dr. Seymour, of Newmarket, delivered a very interesting and able lecture on "Architecture, Sculpture and Painting." The subject was handled in a very masterly manner; and the frequent plaudits of the audience, testified how highly they appreciated it. Mr. James Jenkins occupied the Chair.

ERRATA.—In our editorial on Reformers and Reformers, we inadvertently stated that a Homestead Law was wanted. The fact is, that this Reform was granted to us towards the close of last Session. By referring to our files it will be seen that we congratulated our readers on its passing.

COUNTY COURT AND COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

The County Court and Court of quarter Sessions met yesterday at twelve o'clock the Hon. S. B. Harrison, County Judge, presiding; associates, Dr. Norris, J. P. Scarborough; Rowland Burr, Esq., J. P. Toronto; Thomas Graham, Esq., J. P. Graftonville; and J. P. De La Haye, Esq., Clairville.

The following gentlemen were sworn in on the Grand Jury.—Messrs. W. J. Coates, Toronto Township (Foreman); W. Hassard, Castlemore; William Ellis, Whitechurch; N. A. Gamble, King; James Gilmore, Vaughan; Job Hughes, East Gwillimbury; R. Love, King; John Lee, York; T. Mulholland, Gore of Toronto; Alexander Mitchell, Caledon; James Playter, Vaughan; George Rowe, King; J. Stevenson, King; W. Squires, Albion; Archibald Somerville, Vaughan; Isaac Scott, Chinguacousy; W. D. Thomson, Scarborough; W. A. Thomson, Toronto Township; and John White, Vaughan.

His Honor in charging the Grand Jury, said he was glad to find from the calendar before him that there would be but two or three cases for their consideration; and seeing so many among the Grand Jury who had never before occupied that position, he entered into details with regard to their duties, and recommended them to the County Crown Attorney for advice and assistance in their deliberations. He then dismissed them, and they retired to discharge their duties.

The Quarter Sessions then adjourned till to-day at one o'clock.

In the County Court several undefended issues were disposed of. It also adjourned at an early hour until ten o'clock this morning.

Thursday, March 14th.

The Court met yesterday at one o'clock. Present.—The Hon. S. B. Harrison, chairman; Rowland Burr, Esq., J. P., Dr. Hunter, Reeve of Newmarket, and James Burns, Esq., J. P., King, associates.

The Grand Jury brought in the following bills:—
The Queen against James Sleightholme, misdemeanor, true bill; the Queen against Joseph Brown, false pretences, true bill; the Queen against Robert Lankins, no bill; and the Queen against John McLean, larceny, no bill.

In the matter of appeal of Archibald Wallis and James McEachern, from the conviction of James Burns, Esq., J. P. on the Jury upon hearing the facts quasi and the conviction with costs. Dr. McEachern appeared for the appellant, and Richard Dempsey, Esq., County Crown Attorney for the respondent.

The Court then adjourned till one o'clock to-day.

THE MASSACRES AT DANOMET.—Another of those horrible massacres which are a disgrace to humanity had taken place at Danomet. The *West African Herald* publishes statements from eye-witnesses of the barbaric "custom" just perpetrated at Danomet. From this fearful narrative we learn that the recent "grand custom" of Badahung, King of Danomet, was one of the most revolting which has ever taken place. Several persons agree in stating that the number of persons slain on the occasion was estimated at 2900, but another correspondent gives the number at 7000. He says he was present by compulsion, and that the blood swept past him like a flood into a large reservoir. Another gentleman referring to these inhuman butcheries, says: "I assure you it made me quite sick, and the same time I felt stunned. The poor wretches met death with perfect indifference."

The census of Nottawasaga, as just taken, is 3890, against 1857 in 1852, an increase of 3411, or 180 per cent. The population of the town of Collingwood is 1408.

MAJOR ANDERSON A TRAITOR.

Very few people we imagine suspect Major Anderson of traitorous designs. An erratic genius, however, who writes to the *New York Tribune*, believes he has good reason for imputing the worst of motives to the gallant defender of Fort Sumpter. Here is the letter, a curiosity in its way:—

(To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.)

Sir,—The entire force of armed men under the command of Major Anderson is about thirty-four. Allowing for the various details, not more than enough men to work rapidly and continuously four guns are left. Working on eight inch shells, it is exceedingly fatiguing, owing to the great weight of both gun and shell, and the men require frequent relief. Now, the fire of four guns would have to be maintained steadily for several days, to have any great effect on Fort Moultrie, the batteries at a distance of a mile or more from Fort Sumpter. The power of resistance of the iron-clad battery on Cumming's Point, twelve hundred yards distant, is yet an unsolved problem; but should it prove a shoo-fly, it would of itself occupy the entire attention of the garrison, leaving the guns at Fort Moultrie free to practice with their columbines at the embrasures of Fort Sumpter, and the mortar batteries to burn the barracks and drive the men from the barbette gun. It could be expected that no one in the fort should be hurt, while there was a man to be spared. When, two weeks after the occupation of Fort Sumpter, the *Star of the West* was driven away, Major Anderson gave an account for standing still, while the American flag was outraged and the lives of two hundred and fifty men were put in jeopardy under his eyes, that he had no gun mounted which could reach the battery on Morris Island. Yet, before this time, Mr. Holt says the Major had advised the War Department that he had no need of reinforcements. Did he, with his eyes thus rudely opened to his weakness, change the tenor of his despatches? No; the inevitable burden has been the same: "I can maintain myself here without reinforcements." He knew well, no one better, that Mr. Buchanan would clutch eagerly at any pretext to avoid offering the necessities, and took care to furnish the above excuse, while the enemy built battery after battery for the express purpose of cutting off communication with the fort, and making the reinforcement of the fort a difficult and, probably, bloody enterprise. Now, he writes to the *New Administration*, exaggerating the dangers of his position, stating that his supplies are running short, and that he will take 10,000 men to open the communication, with the evident purpose of frightening the President into giving up the Fort. His whole course has so far plainly shown a far greater sympathy with and desire to be useful to the insurgents, than any endeavor to do his duty to the United States; that there is no man who would be more warmly greeted in Charleston than he. Yet this man, who stood calmly by and saw the "Star of the West" fired on, who has day after day, for 2 months, sent men and munitions of war, to be used against his country, pass close under his guns without a remonstrance or a threat; whose whole course has tended only to make surrender of the Fort easy and bloodless; who thinks the demand of the Civil States just, and sympathizes with them in all their efforts; who is now proposed to raise over the heads of fifty officers, many of them tried and capable officers, and promote three grades to the rank of brigadier-general. As this will keep up the old proportion of three Southern Generals to one Northern, our compromise and submissionists will now have a fine opportunity to save the Union once more.

ONE WHO KNEW THE FACTS.

RECKLESS USE OF FIRE-ARMS.—A respectable-looking young man, about 18 years of age, named Richard Simpson, was placed at the bar of the Police Court yesterday, charged with discharging a pistol at another young man, named James Douglas, on Sunday morning. It appears that Simpson and Douglas roomed together in a boarding-house on Queen street East, and that about ten o'clock the former was dressing to go to church. While looking for some article in his trunk, he pulled out a pistol, and forgetting that it was loaded, he capped it, and, calling out laughingly to Douglas, "Your money or your life!" pulling the trigger. His astonishment may be imagined when the pistol—which happened to be loaded with small shot—was discharged, and Douglas fell to the floor. Three of the panes of glass in one of the window were blown out. Simpson shouted lustily for assistance, and the other inmates of the house entered the room. Dr. Small, Dr. Russell, and other medical gentlemen were soon in attendance and extracted the shot from the wounded man's face. Simpson, who declares that he had forgotten the pistol was loaded, surrendered himself into the hands of Constables Nolan and Kemp, and he was taken to the City Hall Police station. Yesterday, Dr. Small sent a certificate to the Police Magistrate to the effect that Douglas was "doing well." A German called on the Police Magistrate, during the sitting of the Court, and informed him that about two weeks ago, Simpson presented the same pistol, in a playful manner at him, and it was then observed that it was loaded. He says he warned him (Simpson) about acting in such a foolhardy manner with deadly weapons. The wounded man informed the police and some of his friends who called to see him yesterday that he and Simpson were on good terms, and had been joking and laughing together immediately before the unfortunate occurrence. He states that it was purely accidental. Simpson was released till Monday, and admitted to bail, a native of London England, and is now in a clothing store on King street.

DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A CAT.

—On Sunday week last a rabid cat found its way into Trinity Church, King street east, during service, and entering the pew of William Gonderham, Esq., immediately attacked a daughter of that gentleman savagely, scratching one of her fingers. The Sexton of the church, named William Mulligan, seized the animal, when it turned upon him and bit him in the arm. Not leaving the least idea that the cat was rabid the man paid but little attention to the bite; but on the following day symptoms of the most alarming character set in and the poor man expired on Friday night last after much suffering. The young lady referred to, one of whose fingers was scratched, exhibited similar symptoms, but they were fortunately arrested by the amputation of the finger.

New Orleans papers complain of the suppression of the official returns of the late vote. The election is said to be favourable to cooperation by three hundred and twenty majority. The *Piney* says that public information has been shamefully evaded.