THE DAILY BEE,
C. F. WELLMAN & CO.,
S. P. WELLMAN, A. WELLMAN,
E. DUTHERSIER, E. DUBOUIS.
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THE DAILY BEE.

Subscriptions by the Week.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions by the week, at the rate of 25 cents.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 20.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Augusta.

THE MASTERS OF FACTION.

We have witnessed many striking illustrations of the recklessness of abolitionism, but we hardly know whether it has yet accomplished anything in the way of impudence and treasonable outrage equal to the recent conduct of Gov. CHASE, of Ohio. This unprincipled demagogue, whose entrance into the United States Senate, as the hybrid product of an intermarriage between the Locofoco and abolition members of the Ohio Legislature, first gave him prominence, is now the Executive of Ohio, and in that capacity has ventured upon a line of conduct for which he merits the penalties attached to treason and fomenting civil war. Having received from some of his abolition co-laborers in Kansas a letter, depicting their terror and consternation at the presence of being compelled to abandon their designs upon that Territory, and calling upon him for aid and assistance, Mr. CHASE has had the hardihood to transmit the missive to the Ohio Legislature, now in session, accompanying it with a special message, in which he employs inflammatory language, and expresses the warmest sympathy with the proceedings of Kansas.

It must be acknowledged that this is a novel occurrence in the history of our country. The Governor of a State receives a circular from the citizens of a Territory calling for aid in resisting the efforts of others to plant slavery in that territory. The aforesaid citizens profess to be terribly alarmed at this prospect. They seem to apprehend insubordination, insurrection, and civil strife. Their duty is clearly to invoke the interference of the Chief Magistrate of their Territory, who will investigate the alleged condition of affairs, and regulate his conduct by circumstances. Instead of this, however, Messrs. ROBINSON, LANE & Co. have the insolence to apply to the Governor of a State for succor, as if forsooth, he possessed the slightest power in the premises. Yet, instead of either throwing the communication from the Kansas Freesoilers into the fire, or referring to it by message in fitting terms of indignant comment, Gov. CHASE is so utterly insensible to the dictates of propriety and duty, as to transmit it to the Legislature, with observations equally offensive to good taste and sound patriotism.

Nothing can be more certain than that the people of Kansas must themselves settle the question of their institutions; that no party amongst them has the smallest right to claim assistance from any of the States; and that those who are guilty of any State policy ventures to recognize such a claim, or to sustain it, is guilty of the grossest dereliction of duty, if, indeed, he does not deserve to be prosecuted for treason. The case is strongly put by the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. Says that journal:

What would be thought if a party in Ohio, aiming to overturn the legitimate State Government, should make a direct application to the government of Kentucky for aid, and the Chief Magistrate of that State should give it his sanction by transferring the State Militia? Would it not elicit a feeling of indignation from one end of the Union to the other? The case we have supposed is exactly parallel with this. It is a most unparalleled procedure, and will attract general attention. It is nothing more nor less than a quasi attempt upon the part of Governor Chase to embroil Ohio in a civil war, not only with the Federal government, but with her sister States. Such a proceeding would be inevitable if the request of the free State men for aid should be complied with, and Ohio makes herself a party to the troubles in Kansas. Let Ohio afford such aid," and other States, together with the Federal government, would be certainly drawn in, on the other side, and we should have a bloody civil war upon our heads, that would destroy the Constitution and put an end to our public and underfill prosperity.

When this message was received, as a matter of course it provoked a considerable amount of excitement. Several members of the House handled the Governor with great severity, expressing their unbounded astonishment at this attempt to interfere with the rights of the people of Kansas, and condemning in the strongest terms the language and sentiments of the message. The discussion which followed was sharp and spicy, and was terminated by the introduction of a series of resolutions instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives in Congress from Ohio to use their best endeavors to obtain the immediate admission of Kansas as a free State, and to vote for a bill to organize as the rightful delegate from Kansas. The hottest abolitionists in the Ohio Legislature did not venture to proceed further than this.

COSTUMES FOR DRESS AND MASKED BALLS.—Madame LEMAIR, whose advertisement appears in our business columns, offers a splendid variety of costumes, entirely new and beautiful, to suit the tastes of all who are fond of the joyous dance and the masked ball. As Madame L. has been a dramatic artist, her experience may be profitably consulted by those who desire to render their historical costumes. Madame LEMAIR likewise attends to embroidery of every kind, in gold, silver, or silk. See advertisement.

HEAVY DAMAGE FOR SLANDER.—*The Cost of an Unguarded Expression.*—In the Boston Superior Court, on Saturday morning, the case of Mary Doherty vs. John L. Brown was brought to a close. The plaintiff in this case sued for $5,000 damages, for injury done to her character by an opprobrious epithet applied to her by defendant, in whose family she had lived. The use of the language was not denied, and the defendant undertook to prove its truth from the conduct of the plaintiff, but failed. The jury rendered a verdict assessing damages at $3,000 66.

The Pakanaoket steam fire company mills, at Bristol, R. I., were destroyed by fire on the morning of the 13th. The loss is estimated at $110,000, of which $70,000 is covered by insurance. A large number of operatives are thrown out of employment, and a meeting of citizens has been called for their relief.

GEN. SAM HOUSTON vs. GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE. It has been given out in the newspapers lately, that there has been, during the past year, a "tart and sharp" correspondence between President Pierce and General Sam Houston, originating from some denunciations of the former by the latter in a political speech or two. The recent speech of Gen. Houston at Austin, Texas, in defense of his union with the Know Nothings, has been published, which throws some light upon the subject. Read the following extract. Gen. Houston says:

Fellow-Citizens—I stand arraigned by the homebred Democracy as the reviler of President Pierce. Once for all, I now wish it understood that I have never asserted that he did not keep his hair beautifully brushed, pomatumed and colorized. I have never asserted that he did not wear a neat boot; nor any other imperfection have I attempted to hide. Then, surely, I have not reviled Mr. Pierce, nor have I anything in the world against him. I see it charged in the Galveston *News*, a journal published at that place, that a correspondence had existed between Mr. Pierce and myself, which, if it could be seen by the public, would reflect but little credit upon the Hero of San Jacinto. What it means I am not aware of. If any correspondence has taken place between Mr. Pierce and myself, I release him from all obligations to withhold it, and he is at liberty to publish it whenever he may think proper. Surely I have no recollection of any private correspondence; and I do not only release him from withholding such correspondence, but all others who may have correspondence of mine. I have no secrets. I may have charged that Mr. Pierce had not redeemed the pledges given by him to discountenance all agitation of the slavery question. I have alleged that he was pledged to resist it, and if he has not done so he has added with his influence in bringing about a repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and that was the sole cause of agitation; and I do charge him with violation of his solemn pledges. Agitation was dead, but he has given it vitality and life.

From this it would appear that no correspondence of the kind alleged has taken place between the parties, or that, if any such correspondence has taken place, General Houston has forgotten all about it. But the "hero of San Jacinto" does not shrink from such a controversy, as will appear from what he says in continuation, to wit:—

I charge Mr. Pierce with having trifled with the best interests of the country. He has produced a degree of disengagement in the political elements of it which was unknown to any former period. The old Jackson Democracy most upon occasions, when they were conservative, and patriotic to the constitution and the Union. It would seem as although had been unable to engage with those others that were alien in principle, and that not be united on without a portion of the "leaven and lees," which the spirit of peace and quietude had so long succeeded in expelling. He has sought to reanimate the dead ashes of party, and has succeeded in some degree in the most deplorable sense of the term. The enemies have received a portion of life and vigor. I cannot explain at his pleasure. If it was the result of ignorance, and no matter whether it results from his incompetency, or from a confirmed boldness to his purpose, a want of capacity on his part to govern the country, I must deplore his unfortunate condition.

By Telegraph.

Established for the New Orleans Bee.

[Southern Line.]

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT BOSTON.

Additional Foreign News.

The Pacific Reported Safe.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—The Canada has arrived from Halifax. A letter has been received by the Canada, dated Liverpool, Jan. 29, stating that the Pacific is safe. The report is considered doubtful.

In the House of Lords, Lord Derby said he regretted that the Queen's speech was not conciliatory. Lord Clarendon said that the enlistment question with the United States was susceptible of a peaceful solution.

The British are about to raise the kingdom of Oude, allowing the king a pension of half a million. [Of what?—Ed.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—*Senate.*—The doings of the Naval Board are still under debate. The Senate today received a message from the President on Kansas affairs, enclosing the correspondence of the Territorial officials, including the letters and instructions to Col. Sumner to be in readiness with troops to respond to Governor Shannon's requisitions. The President's course was upheld by Toucey and opposed by Wilson.

House.—A bill was introduced to enable the people of Oregon to form a State government, preliminary to its admission into the Union; also re-establishing the boundaries of Kansas, and prohibiting slavery there and in Nebraska. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—Cotton firm, with sales of 2000 bales. Flour lower. Ohio $8 31. Mixed Corn 80c. Wheat declined.

[By the National Line.]

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 19.—*Senate.*—The address for the removal of Huffy brought on a warm debate. A motion to postpone it till the special order for Thursday was lost by a vote of 19 to 18. The bill passed to a third reading by the same vote after speeches by Messrs. Bernard, St. Paul, Hyams and Ryan. The bill is exciting much interest, and will pass, doubtless, to-morrow.

House.—No business of importance done.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

VICKSBURG, Feb. 19.—The *Niagara* passed down at 2 today. The *Natchez* left here at 12 o'clock, and the *Black Scott* at 5, P. M., for New Orleans.

The Probabilities of Peace.

The following extracts from a very able Paris correspondence of the New York *Courier and Enquirer*, explain all the doubts and difficulties which surround the question of peace. It will be read with interest.

PARIS, January 20, 1856.

The public mind—that is that of the real public, unprofitably distracted by the agitation of the Bourse—has not yet recovered from the effect of the announced acceptance of the Austrian ultimatum. It is also uninformed of the precise nature of the Austrian interpretation of "the Four Points;" and whether the Austrian proposition comprehended the sense of the preamble of the 5th and subsequent Articles which the attendant circumstances—(after the Four Points had been reduced up,) had, in the judgment of the allies, entitled Russia to demand—should also be accepted by the enemy as included among "the bases upon which negotiations for peace should be founded."

The absence of any precise information upon this important item, and rumors that on the "four points" only the Austrian proposition refer, began, as early as yesterday, to induce hesitation to regard this the first step, certainly, towards pacification—as necessarily leading to that desired result. Among other stipulations upon which it was understood the Allies would insist, was the dismantling of the fortresses situate on and connected with the command of the Black Sea—including Odessa, Otschakoff, Kinburn, Nicolaief—and those on the Sea of Azoff, and on the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, which Sweden—and with reason—regards as standing menace of her. Report stated that not one of these proposed stipulations of the Allies appears, in the Austrian ultimatum, among the preliminary concessions which Russia would be called upon to acquiesce in. Then came hairsplittings upon the meaning of the words "dismantling," and whether "Arsenal," "Fortress," and "Port" were "synonymous" the whole suggesting very pretty sources of demands, evasions, requisitions, refusals, insincerities, and verbal quibbles, doubts, explanations, misunderstandings, rectifications—(I would not use the word false hood for all the world where such respectable men as Negotiators and Diplomatists are concerned) which any Congress for re-establishing peace will have to discuss, consider—yea, and agree upon.

The 5th article to which I have alluded above is looked to with real alarm by those who desire peace at any price. By others, not less learned personages in State affairs, it is pronounced "sheer nonsense," and not, therefore, to be taken into consideration. These parties aver that Austria had no such stuff in her thoughts in drawing up her *ultimatum*, for that highly ingenious 5th article dealt with by the persons to whom I refer.

Having, however, four days before me ere I can despatch this letter, and as probably the matter will have ripened by that time, I shall here postpone to Thursday next the continuance of my letter.

JANUARY 24.

I resume with extreme diffidence. We have no data on which to found an opinion pertaining to authority respecting the actual position of the "Peace or War" question, and of speculation you have enough in the journals without my stopping out of my usual path to add to the number. I will attempt, however, a sketch (not a "fancy's sketch") of the matter as it now stands.

Austria, although the more precious of the two unquestionable Allies who have ardently supported Russia throughout this war—Austria seems to have felt herself, of herself, to intervene between the belligerents in a more positive, or more seemingly sincere fashion than generally (and perhaps, as she informed?) at the close of the campaign in the Crimea, last October, that the Allies would resume our cause—damage Russia in the forthcoming one to the utmost extent of their capabilities. She knew that she was regarded by all Europe as Russian in principle (and as a matter of course, as participating in the policy of her neighbor, Prussia, and in the throes of that power, now on her last legs, should Providence render this Austrian effort fruitless—being, for Prussia, now literally under the guns of the Allied Baltic and North Sea fleets, and her possession of the Grand Duchy of Posen, with the recent purchase,—Austria, feeling this, undertook most readily to represent to Russia the popularity in which they—those notable paladins—were held by her the Prussian of Poland—stand. Russia perceived at once that Austria was for the moment at least, escape her Protectorate if the implied or explicit plan of campaign of the Allies were not obviated. She speedily saw Prussia menaced with dismemberment (that was an infraction to be regretted, if it were to come, for Prussia was a hard-headed but friendly dupe and block-head); but the consequence would inevitably with that of Galicia and Lithuania, (taken in conjunction with the continued war in the East and in the Gulf of Finland, which await her) and which sweeping insurrections might end in the re-erection of Poland strong and powerful, Russia saw that unless she accepted the Four Articles, she certainly prepared for her benefit, her own dismemberment was at hand; she therefore, in an enchanting overflow of affection, and with a charming candour, said to Austria:—"I can refuse thee nothing. Do with me as thou wilt;" and thereupon she said the trick." Prussia, meanwhile, was pulled in another different practice view to, upon and for having mildly hinted to Russia (that unsuspecting lamb)—(Austria) was not so deeply interested as Russia herself, or her sister Prussia—(*decades ante, fa.*)—in contending against the re-establishment of Polish independence. "If I join the Allies and concur in their re-erection of Poland," said Austria, "I lose a possession of which I have long had only a very slippery hold, and I shall be indemnified in a quarter much more to my taste and interest—Moldavia, Wallachia, and Bessarabia, while poor Prussia, if left to the tender mercies of the Allies, will be reduced to the condition in which Prussia (the Great) found her."

I shall add, "That reduced condition to which Napoleon should have combined her." Prussia, Austria, and Russia, helped to raise himself, to intervene between the belligerents in a more positive, or more seemingly sincere fashion than generally (and perhaps, as she informed?) at the close of the campaign in the Crimea, last October, that the Allies would resume our cause—damage Russia in the forthcoming one to the utmost extent of their capabilities. She knew that she was regarded by all Europe as Russian in principle (and as a matter of course, as participating in the policy of her neighbor, Prussia, and in the throes of that power, now on her last legs, should Providence render this Austrian effort fruitless—being, for Prussia, now literally under the guns of the Allied Baltic and North Sea fleets, and her possession of the Grand Duchy of Posen, with the recent purchase,—Austria, feeling this, undertook most readily to represent to Russia the popularity in which they—those notable paladins—were held by her the Prussian of Poland—stand. Russia perceived at once that Austria was for the moment at least, escape her Protectorate if the implied or explicit plan of campaign of the Allies were not obviated. She speedily saw Prussia menaced with dismemberment (that was an infraction to be regretted, if it were to come, for Prussia was a hard-headed but friendly dupe and block-head); but the consequence would inevitably with that of Galicia and Lithuania, (taken in conjunction with the continued war in the East and in the Gulf of Finland, which await her) and which sweeping insurrections might end in the re-erection of Poland strong and powerful, Russia saw that unless she accepted the Four Articles, she certainly prepared for her benefit, her own dismemberment was at hand; she therefore, in an enchanting overflow of affection, and with a charming candour, said to Austria:—"I can refuse thee nothing. Do with me as thou wilt;" and thereupon she said the trick." Prussia, meanwhile, was pulled in another different practice view to, upon and for having mildly hinted to Russia (that unsuspecting lamb)—(Austria) was not so deeply interested as Russia herself, or her sister Prussia—(*decades ante, fa.*)—in contending against the re-establishment of Polish independence. "If I join the Allies and concur in their re-erection of Poland," said Austria, "I lose a possession of which I have long had only a very slippery hold, and I shall be indemnified in a quarter much more to my taste and interest—Moldavia, Wallachia, and Bessarabia, while poor Prussia, if left to the tender mercies of the Allies, will be reduced to the condition in which Prussia (the Great) found her."

I shall add, "That reduced condition to which Napoleon should have combined her." Prussia, Austria, and Russia, helped to raise himself and his family, and Napoleon, at Jena, upon so thoughtlessly did at Tilsit, Prussia is an example of statecraft, "Half the place on and you leave another member." Prussia on and you leave another member." Prussia, on the contrary, "half the place on and you leave another member." Prussia, the property of the Allies, or capacity of her remaining capable, and she is possibly disposed to render her than receive to fall back upon Moscow, if herself only were in question; but the adhesion, for it is forced upon her, the possible desertion of Austria, the annihilation of Prussia, and the dismemberment of her own empire, and will dismember, must.

In all that appears on the surface, the situation is this: Austria has found the Allies not independent to peace, and finds destruous to preserve Austria as a *fact* to be entered upon when convening, and Prussia as a friend who will make way for or give place to her, when the proper time arrives. Russia, on her side, perceives the capability of the Allies to damage her, have damaged, and perhaps to inflict heavier sufferings upon herself; she has therefore accepted the proposition of Austria unconditionally; but she has no more pledged herself to suffer Bessarabia to be in Polish, for the other points at the entrance of the Finland Gulf, to remain unprotected by fortifications; nor the dismantling of Nicolaieff, and Cherson, and Odessa; nor to retire from Kars, nor to assure the Porte from aggression on the side of Anti-asia has no more pledged herself to do this, than the Allies have pledged themselves not to insist upon those necessary conditions. France and England are capable of conquering Austria and Prussia, and of destroying the fleets and maritime fortresses of Russia: yet both are willing to make peace on terms indisputably safe as respects the present and the future, but on none less secure. It is possible that more feeling and indulgence might be displayed by them towards Russia than the merits, or than the French and British nations might at first approve, but the Queen of England could not remonstrate to her Parliament, nor the Emperor of the French admit to the French people and the French army, that they had suffered Russia to preserve her capabilities for resuming her march of aggression, without producing disapprobation which it would be difficult to appease.

Thus peace is not yet made. On the mere showing of Austria, no armistice will be granted by the Allies. If you hear that an armistice has been agreed to, you may safely assume that Russia has given satisfactory pledges.

THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN MICHIGAN.—The Chicago *Press*, of the 7th, publishes the following particulars of the accident on the Southern Road, near Hillsdale, on the 5th instant:

The train going east left left this city at 3:30 P. M., on Tuesday, and consisted of three first-class passenger cars, a second-class passenger and a baggage car, drawn by the engine "Morrison." The eastern train, consisting of two first-class passenger cars and a baggage car, left Toledo at 9 o'clock in the evening, drawn by the engine "Ohio." The train coming west should, by the time-table, have left Hillsdale at 12:07, but did not till 12:27, being just twenty minutes behind time. According to the rules the train should have been allowed twenty minutes to reach the station at Jonesville; but the western train did not wait, the engineer being "assured that all was right." The consequence was that the trains came in collision about half a mile west of Hillsdale, where there is a sharp curve, which concealed the trains from each other until they were fairly in contact; and the western train was not perhaps seen at all, as owing to some negligence she carried no head light.

The scene which followed defies our information, beggars all description. The train coming west was going at the rate of only twelve or fifteen miles per hour, but that going east was rushing on at the rate of thirty-five. The second-class car was driven entirely through the baggage car, in which there were some half-dozen persons, and struck against the tender in the midst of the confusion and crash of the fragments of the broken cars and of the locomotive, five persons were crushed up, and in two minutes from the time of the collision the whole was on fire. None but the engineers had an instant's warning of the crash, and the passengers in the two trains supposed, as they hastened out of the cars, that the locomotives had got off the track.

Their first work was to throw snow upon the burning wreck, and then to attempt to save the lives of those who were not already dead, and next to extricate the living and the dead, who were as follows:

KILLED.

Michael Kilduff, fireman of the Ohio, was caught between the end of the tender and the boiler; the wood from the tender was pitched over upon him, and he was under the door of the furnace. The wood was burning, and the snow was thrown upon him to protect him from the fire. It is supposed that he was instantly killed by the collision.

Albert Whitman, baggage-master of the eastern train, was only a crisped and black ened fragment of a man. He was left in the ruins. He, too, is supposed to have been instantly killed. He was asleep in the baggage car at the time of the collision.

William Van Aiken, who had been for several years track-master of this division of the road, was also asleep in the baggage car. His legs were burnt off when taken from the ruins, and it is likely that he was killed at the instant of the collision. He resided at Hudson, Mich., where he had a wife and son. His wife was nearly distracted when her terrible loss was communicated to her.

Eli J. Parsons, conductor, was standing between the two doors of the baggage car referred to above, and by the shock was thrown entirely out of the car. He unfortunately had shoulder was dislocated by the fall, he worked for an hour, and then was compelled to go to bed, where he has since lingered.

There were two train boys in the same car. One had his knee dislocated, and his face somewhat cut; the other escaped without much injury. Both were pulled from the midst of the fire.

The above are all the persons who were killed. We have now to speak of the wounded.

THE WOUNDED.

Patrick Regan, engineer of the "Morrison," had his leg broken, and was also injured internally.

Charles Porter, brakeman on the train bound West, was standing on the front end of the first passenger car braking at the moment of the collision. Both of his legs were crushed from the ankles up to the thighs, and his injuries are so dreadful that it seems impossible that he should recover.

There was a corpse of a lady in this car, sent from Detroit and on her way to attend a friend in Ohio. This was considerably burned, and was at first supposed to be the body of a person who had perished with the dead—hence the statement that four persons were killed.

The wounded were all taken to the Exchange at Hillsdale as soon after the accident as possible. Some six or seven physicians were called, and everything possible was done to relieve the sufferers.

All the passengers in the second-class car on the Eastern train were more or less scratched and bruised, though none were very seriously hurt. One man was thrown upon the stove and had his face considerably burned.

Some of the passengers on the other train also suffered from bruises and contusions.—Mr. Edwards, the gentleman above referred to, had a contusion on his head, a bruise on his shoulder, and another on his ankle.

The fireman of the "Morrison" jumped off and sprained his wrist. The engineer of the "Ohio" also jumped off, striking the ground at the instant the engines came together, and received no serious injury.

LOSS OF LIFE AND BAGGAGE.

In the baggage car of the train going East were twelve mail bags and a considerable quantity of baggage belonging to passengers, all of which, with the exception of one large trunk, was burned. The next morning, Mr. W. D. Brown, the general baggage-master of the road, arrived on the ground and settled with all the passengers for lost baggage, or at least all could be found, giving them checks for the satisfactory value, on the baggage Office at Adrian.

The locomotive "Morrison" was broken into fragments, and the "Ohio," though not so completely demolished, was nearly demolished.

HON. T. B. MACAULAY has retired from the British Parliament. The Whigs intend to put forward Adam Black, the publisher, to represent Edinburgh, in Mr. Macaulay's stead. It is said that Mr. Black is identified with Edinburgh, and would be a suitable man. Mr. Macaulay says, in his farewell address to his constituents in Edinburgh:

"The experience of the last two years has convinced me that I cannot reasonably expect to be ever again capable of performing, even in an imperfect manner, those duties which the public has a right to expect from every member of the House of Commons."

MARRIAGES EXTRAORDINARY.—In Bracken County, Ky., Squire Schoolcraft recently united in marriage a boy aged fifteen years, weight seventy pounds, to a lady aged twenty-one years and weighing one hundred and fifty pounds!

In the same house, at another time by another magistrate, the father of the aforesaid youthful bridegroom was married to a youngster of the fair bride. The old man was sixty-five and the girl was seventeen years old.

The boy husband is brother-in-law to his father, and the old man's wife is step-mother to her brother-in-law.

The house where these marriages occurred is a little cabin constructed of round logs, and located in a deep hollow between two lofty hills, where the sun is visible only four hours during each day.—*Maysville Bulletin.*

Proceedings in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—*Senate.*—On motion of Mr. MASON, a resolution was adopted asking the visitation of the Regency of the Smithsonian Institution with George M. Badger, of North Carolina, and Professor C. C. Felton, of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Many petitions were received from naval officers complaining of the action of the Naval Board. The Bill was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

House.—The House resumed for Printer. The first ballot resulted thus: Cushing, 78, Defrees 12, Sargent 6, Farnham 6, J. J. Combs of Ohio 3, Webb 3, scattering 8. No choice on a second ballot.

Another vote was taken with the following result: Cushing 92, Wendell 31, Farnham 2, Sargent 6, Defrees 16, Combs 6, Webb 7, scattering 8.

Mr. Cushing, having received more than the requisite number of votes, was declared duly elected.

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