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LOWEST MARKET PRICES. The attention of the trade is respectfully invited. Particular attention given to filling orders.

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Secession has lost to her people nearly one-third of their staves, rendered the semainter worthless, and destroyed for them properts amounting in value to more than all their staves were worth in periods of prosperity preceding

Even after the consummation of the act, I am not sure

and looks with suspicion upon this reckless sational faith toward its ancient citizens.

altedi.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1862.

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1862.

VOL. 5.—NO. 202.

THE HON. J. R. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, made a speech in the Senate of the United States on the 19th of March, which we have read with great interest. Senator DooLITTLE started in public life as a member of the Democratic party. He was born in New York, in which State, for many years, he wielded a REALLY FIRST-CLASS STYLES, and at large influence in political circles. He was REALLY REASONABLE PRICES, we have, at | one of the first to perceive and to denounce the earnest solicitation of our patrons, organized, the aggressions of the slave o'igarchy, and, in connection with our extensive Ready-Made in 1848, in company with DAVID DUDLEY Sales-Rooms, a complete CUSTOMER DEPART. FIELDS, PRESTON KING, and others, advocated the Wilmot Proviso in the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore. He removed to Wisconsin in 1851, was chosen Judge of the first judicial district of that State in 1853, and was elected to the United States Senate for six years in 1857. Entertaining the strongest opinions on the subject of slavery, he is nevertheless one of the practical statesmen of the day, and has always advocated with great ability the idea of colonizing the free blacks, and those who may be made free hereafter, by sending them into congenial climates. In the speech under notice, he advocates with consummate ability the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and his own amendment thereto, which is as follows: "And be it further enacted, That the sum of \$100,000, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, shall be expended under the direction of the President of the United States to aid in the colonization and settlement, with their own consent, of free people of color from said District in the republics of Hayti and Liberia, or else-

Senator Doolittle is a man not alone of ideas but of remedies. He appreciates and understands the disease of slavery, but at the same time suggests a cure. He says: "I know it is sometimes said that the objection which is felt on the part of the white population to living side by side, on a footing of social and civil equality, with the negro race, is more prejudice. Sir, it has its foundations deeper; it is in the very instincts of our nature, which are stronger and offentimes truer than reason itself. Man of wealth instincts of our nature, which are stronger and oftentimes truer than reason itself. Men of wealth and fortune, men of high-wrought education, and men of rank and position, who are removed above the trials and sympathies of the great mass of laboring men, may reason and theorize about social and political equality between the white and the colored race; but I tell you as a practical fact, it is simply an impossibility. Our very instincts are against it. Let us look at the facts, and neither deceive ourselves nor anybody else. How do the people in the free States stand on this question? In my State there are so few colored men that there is now no great feeling on the sub. question? In my State there are so few colored men that there is now no great feeling on the subject one way or the other; but suppose it should now be proposed to distribute the whole negro population equally among the States, which would bring into the State of Wiscopsin about one hundred and twenty thousand, say seven thousand to Milwaukee, and from one to two thousand to ach of the towns of Raoine, Madison, Janesville, Kenosha, Watertown, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, and other places, what would be their feelings then? What would our people, native and foreign born, say to that? Sir, they would probably feel and say just what the people of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois feel and say on this subject. Illinois has just held a Convention and formed a new Constitution, which excludes free colored men, as did the old Constiexcludes free colored men, as did the old Consti-tution. Indiana has a similar provision, either by constitutional requirement or by legislative enact-

constitutional requirement or by legislative enactment. Ohio had, until quite recently, a law by which a free colored man was required to give bail for his good behavior. Nor are the people of New England devoid of this same feeling either. By the laws of Massachusetts, intermarriages between these races are forbidden as criminal. Why forbidden? Simply because natural instinct revolts at it as wrong. Come down to the practical question whether, if the whole negro population of the United States were to be set free, and to be apportioned and distributed among the several States, and you would find just as much repugnance in New England as you now see exhibited in Illinois, or Indiana, or Pennsylvania. Their humanity would rejoice at their freedom; but their instincts would shrink back at their apportionment." would shrink back at their apportionment." "There are," says Senator DooLittle, "but three solutions to the negro question. One, the solution of John C. Calhoun; one

of John Brown; and the third midway and

equally removed from both extremes, the solution of Thomas Jefferson." CALHOUN'S theory is to extend slavery everywhere; to seize Cuba, and all Central Constitution, to carry slavery all over Mexico and Central America as fast as we can acquire it, or we will destroy the Government. The second cries, Down with the Constitution. It is a covenant with hell. It gives Congress no power to abolish slavery in the States. Make a new Constitution.'

Sir, I will not yield to the demands of either.'

Quoting from a fac-simile of the original draught of the Declaration of Independence in Jefferson's own handwriting, in which he shows that that great Democrat spoke of the negro race as men, and took care to print the word in capitals, Senator Doolittle bases his remedy of colonization at the present time upon the following extract from Jefferson's

"Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate than that these people are to be free; nor is it less certain that the two races, equally free, can-not live in the same Government. Nature, habit, not live in the same Government. Nature, habit, and opinion have drawn indelible lines of distinction between them. It is still in our power to direct the process of emancipation and deportation peaceably, and in such slow degree as that the evil will wear off insensibly, and their places be, pur passu, filled up with free white laborers. If, on the contrary, it is left to force itself on, human nature must shudder at the prospect held up?

Proceeding upon this noble philosophy the Proceeding upon this noble philosophy, the

Senator says:

Senator says:

"Mr. President, in the temperate zone, the Caucassian race has always been dominant, and always will be. In the torrid zone the colored than dominates, and will forever. No laws of Congress or any other legislative power can reverse this great law, stamped upon the earth and upon the constitution of man. Poots may dream otherwise; unwise philanthropy may hope to make it otherwise; but it cannot be done. The Creator has written it upon the earth and upon the race."

He then goes on to point out the fields where the colored race can be successfully colonized. the colored race can be successfully colonized, and gives the address of President GEFFRARD,

of Hayti, in which the colored races are thus appealed to:

"Hayti will soon regain her ancient splendor. This marvelous seil that our fathers, blessed by God, conquered for us, will soon yield to us the wealth now hidden in its bosom. Let our black and yellow brethren, scattered through the Antilles, and North and South America, hasten to cooperate with us in restoring the glory of the republic. Hayti is the common country of the black race. Our ancestors, in taking possession of it, were careful to announce in the constitution that they published, that all the descendants of Africans, and of the inhabitants of the West Indies, belong by right to the Haytian family. The idea was

grand and generous.

"Listen, then, all ye negroes and mulattoes, who in this wast continent of America, suffer from the prejudices of caste. The republic calls you; she invites you to bring to her your arms and your minds. The regenerating work that she undertakes interests all colored people and their descendants, no matter what their origin, or where their place of birth. her inaction in the state of the Antilles, will be a formal denial, most eloquent and peremptory, against those detractors of our race, who contest our desire and ability to attain a high degree of civilization."
Through his authorized general agent of emiration he offers to these people great advantages.

granted.

"Board and ledging, free of cost, will be furnished to the emigrants for at least eight days after their arrival in the island.

"The Government also will find remunerative "The Government also will find remunerative work for those of you whose means will not permit you to begin immediately an independent cultivation.

"Emigrants are invited to settle in commutation." usites for the erection of schools and chapels will be donated by the State, without regard to the religious belief of the emigrants. "The same protection and civil rights that the laws give to Haytians are solemnly guarantied to the emigrants.

"The fullest religious liberty will be secured to them. They will never be called on to support the Roman Catholic Church.

"No military service will be demanded of them, excepting that they shall form military companies and drill themselves once a month."

After stating these facts, with groat eloquence and power the Senator adds:

"I have stood, and will continue to stand, for that solution of the negro question which Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, himself proposes, which, while it will in the end give universal liberty to universal man, will gradually and peacefully separate these two races. For the highest from the Union, especially since her late experience in After stating these facts, with great eloquence

good and to the joy of both; giving to each, in their own place, the enjoyment of their rights, civit, social, political. That solution is in accordance with that law of the Almighty by which the black man dominates the tropics, and always will; by which our race dominates the temperate zone, and will forever. It is easier to work with Him than against Him. When we accept the solution of Jefferson, which falls neither into the fanaticism of the one nor the blindness of the other, we shall then see the beginning of the end of that irrepressible conflict, more of race than of condition, which has disturbed us so long. Until it be solved there can be no permanent peace."

He concludes his speech as follows:

He concludes his speech as follows: "But, Mr. President, I may be too sanguine; I may be mistaken in all this; the war may continue for months, possibly for years; it may be fought with the courage of desparation; it may be fought to the bitter end with the madness of despair. The conspirators, with their lives in thoir hands, declare they will never surrender while they can get clare they will never surrender while they can get a man or a gun. This may prolong the war. That may compel us to march large armies into and through all the cotton States on the Gulf of Mexico. The trend of armies may tread out slavery as they go. If it does, be it so. Whatever stands in the way of suppressing this rebellion will be trampled in pieces. The white population may flee from the lower States at their approach as they fied at Beaufort. If negroes only remain, they will of necessity become free, and the country, from which all white people may have fled, become a negro territory. Should such an event occur; should South Carolina become a negro territory, the negroes from the Northern slave States escaping also may flee to that territory, as their land of Canaan, and thus effect a separation of the races ing also may flee to that territory, as their land of Canaan, and thus effect a separation of the races this side the Gulf of Mexico. On some future map we may see, where South Carolina now is, the 'negro territory of the United States.' This may occur. God only knows.

"But while such a result may come, I say most distinctly that it is not what I desire to see. No, sir! No! I will hope and labor and pray Almighty God it may be otherwise; that the fronzy of that people may pass away. I would see once more every State, even South Caroliva, in its proper sphere, loyal to the Constitution and the Union. I hope, I expect to see, Union men in every State rising to crush these conspirators and trample them under their feet. When the reaction does come, when the Union men of those States can get the power into their hands, O, what a day can get the power into their hands, O, what a day of vengeance for traitors then! They will meet the just reward of their gigantic crime. When the

the just reward of their gigantic crime. When the war is over, and the last vestige of armed rebellion crushed; when peace comes again, and Representatives of all the States take their places in Congress, I shall hope to see the wise auggestions of the President adopted by the people of all the States, which, looking to gradual emancipation, and to generous colonization. will open all the tropical portions of America for those men of African descent who are now free or may hereafter become free, in which they may find homes for themselves and their children forever in that zone of the earth which God, in his good providence, has reserved for their race. reserved for their race.

"Let us take down the map of this New World.
Let the American Republic, upon whose fate the
destinies of republican liberty now hang, rise with
the occasion and take the high responsibility. Let
our vision be eramped with no contracted view.
Let our eyes open wide to the whole of North
America, and to all the races upon it, Caucasian,
African, and Indian. Let our legislation wherever. reserved for their race. African, and Indian. Let our legislation, wherever we have constitutional power, be such that while acting for ourselves, the dominant race here, we may, as a matter of high statesmanship, and of Christian duty, do good to all the races of manhand? We hail this speech of the Senator from Wisconsin with singular pleasure. He is the advocate of the President's policy, and one of the most active and influential of the Republican leaders. Standing upon the Chicago platform, he denies the whole doctrine of interfering with slavery in the States except as a punishment to rebels in arms, and insists that nothing can be or shall be done that is not in strict conformity with law. When such men as Senator Doolittle assume this high

The Emancipation Scheme of the

and bold ground, there is every prospect of a

cal solution of the great trouble that now

A MISSOURI SENATOR ADVOCATES IT.

In the United States Senate on Thursday, Hon. Mr. Henderson, of Missouri, delivered the following great the plan of President Lincoln, set forth in his recent message—to those States which desire to emanipate the slaves within their border. The speech, in addition to its rhetorical merits and its state manlike treatment of the question, claims particular attention from the fact that its author is a Senator from a slave State, and one whose views on political questions, before the present re-bellion broke out, were at variance with those of the preeverywhere; to seize Cuba, and all Central and tropical America; to push it into the Territories. John Brown's solution is to set the whole negro race free by act of Congress, or by arms. We quote again from his speech:

"This is the John Brown solution. The first, through Davis and Toombs, fourteen months ago, said, 'Down with the Constitution; give us a new Constitution, to carry slavery all over Mexico and Central America as fast as we can acquire it, or we will destroy the Government.' The second cries, 'Down with the Constitution. It is a covenant with hell. It gives Congress no power to abolish slavery in the States. Make a new Constitution.'

The first, through Davis and Toombs, fourteen months ago, said, 'Down with the Constitution. The first, through Davis and Toombs, fourteen months ago, said, 'Down with the Government.' The second cries, 'Down with the Constitution. It is a covenant with those of the present Administration. Mr. Headerson said:

MR. President: I have offered that amendment to the resolution in good faith, and with no view whatever to make any record for myself, or to affect them. I, perhaps, shell take a different course on this resolution from that taken by a majority, at least, of those representing the border slaveholding States. I feel disposed to cast my vote for the resolution, and Senators ought to remember that it has been urged, with a great deal of power in the border slaveholding States, that the design of it is to effect the maneipation of the alavas in the border alaveholding states, and then to consent to a dissolution of the Union. I have no idea that any such thing is really contemplated.

senancipation of the slaves in the border allevenolding feates, and then to consent to a dissolution of the Union.

I have no idea that any such thing is really contemplated.

I know it is not contemplated by the President; I am satisfied that it is contemplated by but few, if any, of the members on this floor. I can see no objection to putting the declaration which I propose upon the record with the resolution, particularly inasmuch as it is said in the argument of the President in support of the proposition, that he submitted it with a view to the preservation of the Union. The institution of slavery in the State of Migsouri has not been sufficient, notwithstanding it has been deemed by Senators here to be sufficient, fin a greadmany of the States, (because slavery has been charges to be the cause of all our troubles), to withdraw the people of my State from their allegiance to the Federal Government. There are other interests in Missouri besides the interest of slavery; and although it is an institution existing there, our people look upon other institutions that exist there as of equal if not superior importance.

One of thegreat reasons inducing them to remain firm and fixed to the Union, is that they will never consent to surrouder their right to the Mississippi river, over every inch of it from the borders of Missouri to the Gulf of Mexico; and, sir, if they loose all idea that that is to be an object of the majority here, it will inevitably affect them in the future.

Mr. President, since I have been a member of this body, I have carefully abstained from all discussion of the slavery question. There are several reasons inducing me to pursue a course of silence upon the subject. In the first place, the diseases of the country have resulted from slavery agitation, and, however effectual the administration of remedies in ordinary cases upon the theory that "like curre like," I must be permitted to demur to the practice in the present case, Additional slavery agitation will do no good, but great harm. In th

thought the free institutions of our country would be endangered by the abolition of slavery in the nation's capital.

Idd not believe any of these things, and yet I was conscientiously opposed to the discussion of this measure at the present session of Congress. My information on the subject led me to believe that the act would be acceptable to them as to the slaves themselves. Slavery cannot be otherwise than nominal in this District, largely dependent on the will of the slave himself.

The interest is a very inconsiderable one, the slave population in 1850 being only 3,181, whilst the whites numbered 60,789. To show the utter worthlessness of the institution, in a pecuniary point of view, it is only necessary to state the fact that the free colored population at the peciod numbered 11,107, and that whilst the white and free colored classes have, for many years, been rapidly on the increase, the slave population has been, and is now, rapidly on the decline.

The laws of labor would soon have disposed of it here, when all those intricate questions of good faith and constitutional law, the discussion of which to gaping crowds, both North and South, has made and numaed signators and Congressmen, and Governors, and sheriffs, and constables, and town trustees, would silently have taken their place among the things of the past.

To me it was a matter of extreme doubt whether, at this period of time, when the educated and enlightened white man can, with difficulty, find means of support for himself and family, tran charity to the black man required that his former owner should be absolved from the obligation to support and protect him until this rebelion is over. It was a matter of still greater doubt whether genuine benevolence was sufficiently combined with good policy, as to demand the immediate payment of a million of dollars from the Treasury, for the purpose of effecting what was almost accomplished in the very nature of things, and especially whilst the necessaries of life were being taxed to probibition, and

might be misunderstood and misconsulers of many trients of the Union. It might be urged, as it has always been heretofore, that this is but the beginning of the end, the first act of the Abolition menster, in his work of descention. struction. We, of the South, have been annually frightened by struction.

We, of the South, have been annually frightened by some imaginary plot for the overthrow of slavery in the United States. We have been regularly informed, by a race of politicians whose watchful and jealous regard for our true, interests has been about equal to that of the Abolitionists for the negro, that, unless they were continued in power, the whole institution would be immediately upset, the owner robbed of his property, and the negro made equal, if not superior, to the white man. We have listened to these stories, and been made alike to fear and hato the most useubstantial and harmless thing on earth. It is true that Abolition has talked largely, in the North, of the horrors of Atrican slavery, of which it was almost wholly ignorant, and ipromised diseased sentimentality an elysium of universal freedom and social delights, as broad as the nation itself; but the fruit of its professions no has been able to discover, except it be found in the miseries of the present rebellion. No slave has yet been legally emancipated through its instrumentality, and many of us begin to believe that it never intended to reduce it theories into practice.

things are used, to the projudice of the loyal element of the country, they would exercise a little more caused. The country he would be controlled the country and the control of the country and the country although you perilled your-life in the midst of mobs, by defending your Government in deflance of the act, it having passed, you are stripped of your property. Bit, we cannot do this thing. Self-respect forbids it; the true interests of the Government forbid it; the camse of truth, and a proper regard for the Constitution, in my view, forbid it.

With these measures pending before us, the President submits for our consideration a proposition entirely new. It is a resolution in the following language:

"Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system."

The interpretations given to this measure are, of course, as various as the views of the different individuals who venture upon the construction. My friend from Delaware, (Mr. Saulsbury,) slive to the interests of his State, and fully determined that no abolition inroads shall be made upon it, concurs, in many particulars, with the view of it taken by Wendell Philips. He assumes it to be the sign of the President to renew slavery agitation in the Border States, by holding out a false promise of most gradient of such country—that the Constitution, in an distance of the President to renew slavery agitation in the payment of such counsideration, and that none such its design of the President to renew slavery agitation in the payment of such counsideration, and that none such its the payment of such counsideration, and that none such its the payment of such counsideration, and the form of the country—that the gradient of such country with the payment of such country with t

Maine (Mr. Morrill) is astonished that any opposition should be made to a measure so just and conservative.

It is impossible for me to know the secret designs of the President or any other friend of the measure. I can only judge of their intentions from the reasons assigned by the medves

The President, in his argument in favor of the resolution, uses language which is construed by some as a
threat against the intrintion—an intiration that it must
be destroyed by force if not peaceably abolished. He says:

"In the annual message, last December, I thought fi

Even after the consummation of the act, I am not sure that the anti-slavery men can take much credit for what shall have been done in the way of emancipation; for, if the Senator from Kansas (Mr. Pomercy) be correct, a plee of "confession and avoidance" may be entered to the claim, admitting the passage of the act, but sotting up the fact that the negro was already free.

Wether this position be true or not, the future may demonstrate that the present nominal slavery of the three thousand is but little worse, if any, than that boasted heaven-born freedom which makes the negro a social and political outcast in every Northern State of the Union. "In the annual message, last December, I thought fit to say that the Union must be preserved, and, hence, all indispensable means must be employed. I said this, not heatily, but deliberately. War has been, and continues to be, an indispensable means to this end. A practical reacknowledgment of the national authority would render the war unnecessary, and it would at once cease. If, however, resistance continues, the war must also continue, and it is impossible to foresee all the incidents which may stend and all the run which may follow slich as may stend and all the run which may follow slich as may stend in all the run which may follow mile prest efficiency towards ending the struggle. The proposition now made, though an offer enly, I hope it may be esteemed no offence to ask whether the pocuciary consideration tendered would not be of more value to the States and private persons concerned than are the institution and property in it, in the present aspect of offsirs."

NIP. President, I do not construe this language to be a threat, or intended to be offensive to the representation from the Border States. It asserts a fact whish, however impleasant to us, has long since been demonstrated as truth upon the soil of Missouri. Every man is now really to sumit that he did not and could not wforesee all the inclusive." rady to solid that the fid not and could not "foresee all the incidents" which thus far have attended the war, and past experience forbids that we should be astonished at any result in the future.

social and political outcast in every Northern State of the Union.

I thought it ill-timed and unwise to open up, in Congress, the slavery agitation, and I therefore enpowed it. But, if you Northern gentlemen are determined to disregard my counsels on this subject, I hope you will act as premptly as possible, lest, in the angry discussions arising from the moment us question involved, the freeing of a few hundred negroes that are already free, the great tate of Delaware may be enabled to take a penp bolind the curtain, and, discovering the terrible plot, matured by the Abolitionists, for the overthrow of its sacred institutions and the destruction of its vast interests in slave property, which, at a fear valuation, amounts to at least to elundred thus and dollars, may be induced to seede, and join the Southern Confederacy, where constitutional rights are religiously guaranted unto all men. And, unless you dispose of this cubject at an early day, it is impossible to tell what effect may be wrought on the mind of my very excellent friend from Kentucky, who sits on the other side of the chamber, and when I call him my friend I mean what I say. He is evidently already excited on this subject, and no doubt will be more so as the discussion progresses. Excitement engendered upon this subject, too, is exceedingly dangerous. It never cools in trushes on with intemperate haste to the destruction of its opponents, ending frequently in the overthrow of its own victims. Wby was this war forced upon us, and was those? However opposed I may be to the radical measures which I have indicated, and which no doubt are largely which I have indicated, and which no toubt are largely which I have the fealings engendered by this unjustified. attributable to the feelings engendered by this unjustifis ble war, yet candor compels the Union men of the Bords The other Senator from Kentucky, (Gov Powell,) also my friend, who has witnessed these things for a greater length of time than his colleague, seems almost to friends in Congress.

This terrible revolution was brought about by Mr. Yances and his confederates he inflaming the Sas greater longer of time than his conteague, seems amoust to have despaired of arresting the prevalent rage of the day, and has concluded to submit with manly resignation to the fate to be imposed by the dominant majority. The Virgh is Senators have become quite restive, and Marymind against the dangers of abolition, which they knew to be false. They drove the South to madness, to self-destructuon; and in the letter of diesers Yancey, Rost, and Mann to Lord John Russell, they have erected a monument of infamy to these conspirators. They say what all must now admit, that "it was from no fear tha The usually quiet Senator from lows (Mr. Harlan) the claves would be liberated that gosephing table alas herman shock d at the intimation from a Southern Senator, that the laboring whites of the South may commence a war of extermination against the free blacks and, without largely cultivating the virtue of consistency, I must think at once enters upon a labored freedom to the slave, but announces subj consistency, I must think at once enters upon a labored argument to prove that Northern hostility to the negro is, and should be, greater than at the South. If this be so, the condition of the negro is really deplorable. If he ren aims in the South, he must remain as a slave, or he is in danger of total extermination; and if he goes North, it is but to meet a fare more torrible still, if such can be, resulting from the superior prejudices, of the Northern people. Whatever clee these arguments may prove, the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Doollittle) will claim that they establish one fact beyond confroversy, to wit: That the negroes, when freed, should be colonized and placed beyond the dangers indicated.

Mr. President, another measure received the sanction this unnecessary strife upon my State? In 1860 our slave population was 114,956, and although wested as a senim-sale in the great-ocean of free soil around us, I hazard the assertion to-day that no property was more secure in the other than elave property. It was so regarded by overybody. One white population at the same period was upwards of one million. How is it now? I doubt whether there are fifty thousand slaves in the State. The Secessionists charged that the brigade commanded by the Senator from Kansas sitting near me seized their slaves, and took them out of the International to retaliate, they, as I learn, have taken hundreds from Union men in the State, to be delivered over to their injured freeds. In addition to this many of the largest slaveholders of the State, fearing the result of the war in the earlier stages of the rabellion, hurried off the islaves to the Sauth. Others, again, waiting until they were surrounded by hostile armies, abandoned negroes and everything else for the protection of themselves, their wives and children. The true value of real and personal property in Missouri was in 1860, \$501,214,398. Aside from the depreciation of value, which no man can now estimate, and beyond the loss of slaves to which I have referred, I think it safe to say that ten per cenum of this vast amount of property has been destroyed and forever lost to the owners in consequence of the warman amount equal to the aggregate value of all the slaves in the State at the commencement of horibities. If I were to add to this the loss ocasioned to the people of the State by the utter prostration of its agricultural, commercial and manufacturing interests for the last tweive months, I might add fitly millions more to the sum already named.

Looking, then, to my own State, and I speak for it Mr. President, another measure received the sanction of this bedy to which I was opposed; but I contanted myself with a silent vote. Its provisions, I presume, are really harmless, except so far as they may fleece the treasury, (and just here it is my duty to acquit its riends of any design to do so, but I was satisfied, and am now, that it will be used by the enemies of the Union for the mitroes of companies. or the purpose of comenting Sou hern sentiment into hat compact and sold mass of hatred and mulignity against the Government which cannot be subdued before the burdens of taxation, followed by some reverses to our arms which must come ever and anon, as the future of war, will raise a clamer throughout the land against ose who maintain the war as a means of restoring the I allude to the measure introduced by the Senator I since to the measure introduced by the senator from Connecticut, (Mr. Foster,) and providing "for the occupation and cultivation of the cotton lands of the Southern States," and for the protection and support of the indigent slaves abandoned by their owners. The apparent object of the measure was one of a charitable nature, and gave strong evidence of the Senator's kindners of heart. Whether the results will afford equal evidence of good judgment in the premises, the future alone ners of heart. Whether the results will afford equal evidence of good judgment in the premises, the future alone will determine. To preserve consistency on this negro question I believe is an utter impossibility; so much so, that I begin to doubt my own consistency, a confession that men do not ordinarily make in these days. From day to day I have heard it announced on this floor, by a embers belonging to the majority, that the negro's mental capacity and habits of industry are such as to enable him, if free, not only to provide for himself the necessaries, but the comforts and conveniences of life. In Georgia and South Carolina, where the measure was in tended to operate, the foolish masters had fled from their plantations, leaving their splendid mansions and farms in an improved state of cultivation. They left their slavce, and in their possession their stock and implements of industry. bountiful nature, supplying its fruits in richest profusion, almost exempts its inhabitants from the decree demanding labor at the hands of men. Under these cir-

for ite such tweive montas, I might said hity millions more to the sum already named.

Looking, then, to my own State, and I speak for it alone, I am not disposed to take issue with the President in regard to the future results of the war. I regard his expression as a rrophecy, and not as a throat—a prophecy that I feel will be realized if this war continues. That cy may 1 rest will be realized if this war continues. That it shall continue until the Union be restored, I have already expressed my wish in the amendment offered. Whether you adopt it or not, the great West will never be content until every mile of the Mississippi river from Anthony's Falls to the Gulf of Mexico shall be under

be content until every mile of the Mississippi river from Anthony's Falls to the Guif of Mexico shall be under the jurisdiction of our Government. Let the question be actived new. But the President negatives, positively negatives, the construction given in the following language: "Such a proposition on the part of the General Government sets up no claim or right by Federal authority to interfere with slavery within State limits, referring, as it does, the absolute control of the subject in each case to the State and its people immediately interested. It is proposed as a matter of perfectly free choice with them."

In this view of the matter, sir, I am perfectly willing that the proposition go before the people of my State, without at present expressing an opinion as to what course they should pursue. It is a new pledge of faith by the representatives of the people of each State. It comes not in the spirit of arrogance demanding conformity with the views of others, but with humility, acknowledging if slavery be an evil, it is a sin for which we are all responsible, and for the removal of which we are willing to come with practical benevolence. It means more than all this. It intimates to the states that the nation would pricker gradual to homediate ensurepation, and that the measures now pending in Congress looking to such results should be superseded by one of conciliation and good will.

If this spirit had been more largely cultivated in days gone by, we would not this day be forced to witness a ruined South and a deeply depressed North.

Why, sir, ninety days of this war would pay for every slave, at full value, in the States of Kentnoky, Missouri, Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia. Nine months of the expenditures of this strife would have purchased all the slaves in the States named, together with those in Arkaneas, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana, thus preserving in peace the whole of the Mississippi to the guif. Less than twe years of these expenditures would have paid for every slave

smille this as all other secrets, in calmiess and waterration, we would have been spared the evils that now
oppress us.

Mr. President, I desire that the amendment I have
offered may be adopted. I want my views expressed as
I vote for this resolution. If a majority of the Senate,
however, shall differ with me upon that subject, I have
made up my mine to cast my vote for the recolution, and
to leave it with the people of my State. I am indifferent
as to the result upon myself I feel as if it is altogether
a change from what we have witnessed, for the last number of years, on the floor of this and the other house.
Instead of that wrangling controversy; instead of those
rushing waves of tumuit, of ill-feeling, and of anger, that
have been engendered in the discussion of this question,
it marches up and takes hold of the slavery question as a
practical one, worthy of the calm, cool, and deliberate
judgment of those in whom the nation has trusted its
prosperity and its future greatness. Then, sir, I shall
cast my vote for it. I regard it as no insult to the people
of my State; I regard it as no insult to the people
of my State; I regard it as no insult to the people
of my State; I regard it as no insult to the people
of my State; I regard it as no insult to the future
peace and harmony of the country, and to the early restoration of the Union.

In addition to this, the country itself is one in which bountiful nature, supplying its firmits in richest profusion, almost exempts its inhabitants from the decree demanding labor at the hands of men. Under these circumstancer, it seems to me that the slave to fall behind them, and proceed to the cultivation of the lands of their respective owners. But the bill provides for the dispensation of charities from the Government coffers for the distribution of lood, clothing, bedding, &c. It enters upon an immense system of government farming, dividing the cotton lands into plantations of from one to two thousand acres, appoints a superintendent of each farm attwelve hundred dollars per year, and enables him to employ the negroes—men, women, and childred—each at fitty. Cents per day, and appropriates money for each acre of land, for the purpose of procuring seeds, farming implements, &c. It appropriates money for building warehouses, whilst the cities of the South are bing evacuated, leaving dwellings and warehouses to be used by the new planters. It gives a broad discretion to the Secretary of the Treasury to use the means of the Government unwillingly paid by a suffaring people, for the purpose of extending these Government operations, which will prove to be a cancer upon our resources, that should rather be used in giving comfort to the soldier engaged in the overthrow of the rebusiands of white men, women, and children, thrown out of employment and made beggars in the world by this war. They have left their farms, their property has been taken, their slaves have gone to Kannas, and they, the merest objects of charity, were made the beneficiarjes of forced levies upon the Secessicules in outer pasts of the State, and if charity be the object, no people are more deserving than those who have perilled and lost everything in consequence of their devition to the Union.

I feared the effect of such legislation upon the loyal sufferers in the Border States, and I ma satisfied that it will not be without its effect upon A National Currency. [For The Press.] The object of the following plan is to obtain national currency, yet without a national bank. Let the United States or any country issue treasury notes of all denominations (including small notes) receivable for all Government dues should be very gradually issued, and it should be enacted that, after a stated period, banks should not pay out their own notes, but, from that time,

LETTER FROM NASHVILLE. Trade Becoming Brisk Again-The Differ-ence Between U. S. Treasury Notes and Confederate Scrip-The Daring of the Rebel Leader Morgan—Parson Brownlow to go to Washington-Joking Between the Union

> Special Correspondence of The Press.] NASHVILLE, March 19, 1862. Returning confidence is becoming manifest in Nashville. The mercantile thoroughfares were, yesterday, full of animation. Nearly all of the wholesale establishments were in operation, and the retail and minor stores must assuredly follow suit. The people are beginning to think that Uncle Sam is not such a vile old fellow as has been represented, and are anxious to display to the world evidences of returning reason. A portion of the people hanker after and court despotism; but, inter mingling with any and all congregations, may be seen the uncompromising Union man, the possessor of wealth, station, and untold suffering. Such call upon Governor Johnson daily; and as they reveal wretchedness of the people, the terrible condition of finances, the atrocious deeds committed under the guise of Southern liberty, the fear and dismay of the merchant, the desolation and ruin of the mechanic, the perfidy of Isham G. Harris and his associates in crime, one is struck with astonish-

Officers and Secession People.

ment, and almost questions the terrible fact of Tennesseans - intelligent Tennesseans-becoming seduced with the heresies promulgated by the demons of Secession. If we could only judge a person by the avidity with which he seizes the treasury notes extensively circulated in this locality, an opinion would be rife hat none but the most patriotic citizens were inhabitants of Nashville. The bills upon the city banks move at par, but country (Tennessee) notes of all denominations are fearfully depreciated, and Confederate scrip-well, I have never seen any-but a person offered to sell some to my landlord this morning for " fifty cents on the dollar," whereupon mine host threatened to call the provost guard. Some bitter feeling is felt towards the military authorities for not guarding the road between this place and Louisville. Everything was progressing in apple-pie order, when lo! the rebel dragoon Morgan dashes in at Gallatin on Sunday, captures a train of cars, robs them of all their valuables, and starts the locomotive off, at full steam, in the direction in which another train was momentarily expected. Fortunately the boiler collapsed, and the engine was shivered to atoms. Before leaving Gallatin, Morgan destroyed the depot. a bridge in the vicinity, and cut the telegraph poles and wire, and terrified the neighborhood for miles around. It is reported that an Ohio paymaster and a large quantity of funds also fell into the hands of this otorious freebooter. We have had no mails or telegraphic news since Saturday evening, and all Southern communication is cut off. Something

like a desert, isn't it? In a short time, Parson Brownlow will leave Nashville for Washington, via Cincinnati, and probably Philadelphia. You should hear him analyze Secession! He is remarkably severe upon the Confederate chaplains, most of whom he says are druckards. Among the most popular mots in circulation, I

end you the following: A Secessionist, of rather an amiable turn of mind. ccosted a Federal officer lately, and, in a jovial anner, interrogated him as to how far the Union line extended. "To the North Pole," replied Stars and Stripes, "and, when I left, there were two regiments there waiting for arms." Another: When the Federal army arrived at Nashville, a lady remarked, with much acerbity "There goes the Northern circus." "Yes," exclaimed an cratic mule-driver, "and our last perform-

ance was at Fort Donelson. Again: The news of the late battle in Arkansas was not of the most cheering character. The captain of a company in the Second Minnesota informs me that, yesterday, he overheard two gentle-Men conversing together upon the subject, when one of them, with a smile upon his countenance, remarked that, "notwithstanding the loss of generals sustained, we had got in the rear of the Northern army, and were driving it South." "By Jupiter !" replied the other, "I think they have got South far enough without driving." I guess! S.

FROM ISLAND NO. TEN AND CAIRO.

A Rebel Battery Disabled.
The Chicago Tribune's correspondent write, rom Cairo, on the 24th instant, to the following effect : Gaptain Stembel, of the gunboat Cincinnate, in a letter received by his wife, says that the nondescript floating battery "Pelican," concerning whose appearance at Island No. 10 brief mention was made in my despatches of Friday, had been disabled by a well-directed shot from the mortars.

disabled by a well-directed shot from the mortars.

The Cairo and Fulton Railroad was temporarily disabled yesterday by the running of a locomotive off the track west of Bird's Point. This gave rise to a rumor that Jeff Thompson had torn up the track and intercepted communication with New Madrid. Trains are running all right to-day.

Four transports arrived ou Saturday morning from Savannah and Pittsburg. They left these points at 5 o'clock on Thursday, and report that nearly all the Government transports had disambarked the troops—two divisions at Pittsburg, one at Savannah, and another above the latter place. The water is very high, and in some places is fully three miles wide, overflowing the bottoms. The rebels do not approach the river in any considerable numbers, but are said to number 15,000 a few miles in the country.

It is asserted, on the authority of scouts who have visited the works at Island No. 10, that Beauregard is in command there, and Gen. Bragg, the

regard is in command there, and Gen. Bragg, the here of Fort Pickens, at Corinth. FROM NEW ORLEANS.

THE REBELS BUILDING FORMIDABLE GUN. BOATS FOR THE MISSISSIPPI.

Stores Being Removed from Memphis.

leans about two weeks since, has encountered a 'special' of the Chicago Times, and communicated to him some highly interesting news from the Crescent City. The following extracts are from his letter of the 24th instant: He (the fugitive) reports the utmost activity in New Orleans in preparing for offence and defence. The confidence of the citizens in Beauregard is unbounded, and he is expected to defend the city when it is menaced. There is an entire absence of Union feeling there, and a disposition, strong and earnest, manifested to fight, sacrifice, and suffer. The Orleanists are confident that our armies can do but little more damage before warm weather com-

earnest, manifested to fight, sacrifice, and suffer. The Orleanists are confident that our armies can do but little more damage before warm weather compals their withdrawal. My informant reports they are building ten iron-clad gunboats at New Orleans, one of which is intended for sea, and the others to operate on the Mississippi and elsewhere. He saw the boats, and, though no seaman, he says an unpractised eye can readily see their enormous strength.

A boat called the Murray is the pride and pet of the Orleanists, and the projector is confident that she will be proof against any kind of projectile, and that he will be able to sweep our rivers with her, in ease and safety. She is to carry 20 guns, and in addition to the iron plating, such as shields the Benton. is protected with railroad iron; and so ingeniously modeled, notwithstanding her large size, that she presents a sharper angle for a ball to strike against than any of the smaller craft now in process of building there. He is confident that some of the boats he saw at New Orleans are now at Island No. 10, and waiting for a good opportunity to get at Commodore Foote. It is known that the Secesh have now five gunboats at No. 10. These have been seen, and the idea is prevalent among our men there that more are near, but have not shown themselves.

Blondin had carried his assistant on his back in slings from the stage to the gallery, and was about to return, when, the moment they had passed the ralling in question, it gave way, causing the rope suddenly to fall about two feet, and jerking the two men from it. They fell backwards, and might have been injured by the fall, but, fortunately, they alighted in the arms of some of the people, and thus escaped any hairs. Had the voyagers been but a yard or so further along the rope over the pit they must inevitably have been dashed to the floor. Blondin displayed admirable presence of mind. As though nothing at all had happened, he picked himself and his burden up, and, notwithstanding the slackening of the rope by the accident, conveyed him in safety to the opposite extremity amid the cheers of the audience."

MR. WINDHAM, so well known in connection with windsor folks for several days past with his freaks, by liberally dispensing his hospitality at the various public houses in the shape of champagne, spirits, beer, steaks, &c., to cabmen, soldiers, and cads. TWO CENTS.

THE PULPIT. Sermon by the Rev. Mr. McNeill.

Since the resignation, and departure for Secessia, of the Rev. Mr. Brantley, some months age, the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Chestnut street, above Eighteenth, has been without a pastor, its pulpit being supplied by clergymen of the various Baptist churches in the city and vicinity. On last Sunday morning, a sermon was preached in that edifice in the presence of a tolerably full congregation, by the Rev Mr. McNeill, pastor of the Baptist Church, Falls of Schuylkill. Mr. McNeill is a very young man, speaks without notes, and seems much at his case in the pulpit. His discourse on Sunday was founded upon the words in Luke xvii., 37: "Wheresoever the body is, thither will the eagles be

Very many, said the preacher in opening, were the ox-

Very many, said the preacher in opening, were the oxcuses employed by those who indulge in sin to justify their conduct. But from the history of God's people we saw that, however his judgment may be stayed for a time, He does in the end punish the guilty with justice, and even severity. God was ievous of his glory, and He would therefore punish insult. The text read, he said, has become a proverb. By the "body" spuken of, we were to understand, primarily, decaying an mal substances, shout which the eagle, or buzzard, tribe was accustomed to congregate in loathsome festival. This figure of Scripture, then, if properly understood, was deeply significant and of the greatest importance.

In taking up the subject, analytically, he remarked, first, that, as a dead body was an object of inevitable destruction, either from external or internal causes, or both, so any nation, when it became spiritually dead, degenerated into corruption, and would be visited with final destruction. This fact was had strikingly illustrated in the history of Israel. That ancient people of promise had, through centuries of time, basked in the marvellous bounty and providence of God. Through more than a thousand years their wickedness had been allowed to devolop, until its final culmination in, the days of our Lord's incommitten when it had hecomage factually corrupt and recipe, until its lineal culmination in the days of our Lord's incarnation, when it had become so fearfully corrupt and dead to a I true spiritual life as to call forth the withering words of the Son of God, "Wee unto you, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye are like unto whited sepulchrea, which, indeed, appear beautiful outward, but philotres, which induced, appears are within full of dead mea's bones, and of all unclean-ness." * * * * * * * * 'Ye ser-pronounced upon Jerusalem, together with its subsequent fulfilment before the victorious arms of the Roman legions, whose ensign was the eagle, we should see how strikingly was the text applicable to the doom and downfall of that once powerful nation. "Wheever the pody is, thither will the eagles be gathered together."

Most summary and fearful had been the fave of that city, once the glory of the whole earth. The whole land of Judea had, in fact, been laid waste. One hundred and eiven thousand of its people had been slain during the size, and ninety thousand of their musher had been carried away coptive into other lands. The thrilling accounts given by Josephus, and other historians, of that memorable some of carnage were skilfully used in this description—the preacher adding, that the dying shricks of those who perished there should "echo cown the corridors of Time," and ring in tones of tounder upon the cars of every nation under Heaven the voice of God, that "Righteousness exalleth anation, but sin is a reproach to any people?" For, as like causes produced like effects, it was a moral impossibility, to-day, for an stion to continue prosperous and happy while undergoing moral and spiritual decay. It was a fearful mishake to suppose that the existence of a nation depends upon the amount of Sharpe's ritles and rilled cannon that it possesses; it survived or perished in proportion to the soundness or laxity of its allegiance to God—in other words, in proportion as its people observed the command, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God, with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and thy neighbor as thyeelf." With this motto upon our banners, and with this living sentiment in our hearts, the blessings of the benign government under which we live in this favored land would be secured to us forever; without this, we are altogether rebels against God, and do under the ourselves.

hearts, the blessings of the benign government under which we live in this favored land would be secured to us forever; without this, we are altogether rebels against God, and enemies to conrectives.

The religion of Jesus, therefore, was the only true and sure foundation of a nation's hope and prosperity. He need not, in proof of this position, refer to the fall of now buried empires, numbering among them not only that of Perisa, Greece, and Rome, but even some of the more modern Republics. The reason for this was, that the fear of God, and the love of Jesus, as the only Saviour of men, were the only principles by which the jarring elements of a sinful world like this could be successfully overcome. Without public virtue the stability of any nation was impossible, and without the persading power and presence of the Christian religion there could be no real and abiding public virtue. It was in the possession of those elements that was found the secret of all true liberly, and, he argued, as a legitimate consequence, therefore, that for a man to be a true lover of his country, he must be a true follower of Jesus, and without wishing unduly to meddle with political matters, which he held to be foreign to the legitimate functions of a Gospel minister, he maintained, as a part of his religion, that it was the duty of Christians who really love their country, to mabifeat this love at the ballot her, by voting only for Christian men to fill the places of the Government. He s religion there could be no real and abiding public virtue It was in the possession of these elements that was found the secret of all true tiler. If, and, in argued, as a legitimate consequence, there is, and argued, as a legitimate consequence, there is, and argued, as a legitimate of the design of the secret of all true tiler. If the secret of all true tiler. If the secret of the secret of all true tiler. If the secret of all true tiler. If the secret of all true tiler. If the secret of the secret

uneasiness. Their good pastor, for whom they had expressed the warmest friendship through all the years of lds pastorship among them, in various kind offices, including among other graceful things the presentation in fee simple, of an eleven-thousand-dollar house, could not leave them; they were sure of that, for could not leave them; they were sure of that, for the affection between pastor and people was nutual. So the congregation of the Arch-street Prespection Church believed, and no doubt correctly, at least in a measure. But their surprise may be imagined when on last Sunday morning, before quitting the pulpit, Dr. W. formally tendered his resignation as pastor of that church. To be sure, it was done

that che will be proof against any kind of projectic, and that ke will be proof against any kind of projectic, and that ke will be proof against any kind of projectic, and that ke will be proof against any kind of projectic, and that ke will be proof against an and safety. She is to carry 20 guins, and in addition to the own part and the safety of th way to the small livings.

RELIGIOUS COMMENTIES IN FRANCE.—It would appear from the explanations given relating to the religious communities to the Franch Sonate that there are 23 establishments for men in France authorized, 42 not authorized, 3,075 establishments for females authorized, and that the number increases at the rate of 100 each year. The gifts and legacies that have been received for religious establishments, seminaries, curacies, and parishes have amounted in three years to 13,875,951 fr., (unwards of three million pounds sterling.) which, together with the Government allowances, make a receipt of nearly five millions by these establishments in three months.

months.

The Catholic clergy in Iroland number 4 archbishops, 29 bishops, 1,036 parish priests, and 1,491 curates, &c. The Catholic population, according to the last census, is 4,490,583±The Catholic places of worship in Iroland number 2,339. There are 84 convents, 164 numeries, and 117 monasteries, &c. and 117 monasteries, &c.

A STOPPER.—A renowned clergyman of Lincolnshire lately preached rather a long sermon from the text, "Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting." After the congregation had listened about an hour, some began to act weary and went out; others soon followed, creatly to the annotance of the minister. Another person stated, whereupon the parson stopped his sermon

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lines col stitute a square.

and said, "That is right, gentlemen; as fast as you are weighed pass out." He continued his sermon at soms length after that, but no one disturbed him by leaving. longth after that, but no one disturbed him by leaving.

THE "ESSAYS AND REVIEWS" PROSECUTION.—The case of the Rev. H. B. Wilson, one of the authors of Beasys and Reviews," has been brought to a close. Dr. Lushington said ho should not give judgment until after the Judicial Committee of Privy Council had given judgment in the casn of Rurder z. Heath, which is fixed for hearing on the 20th inst.

MISSIONARIES IN CHIMA.—Dr. Legge gave an interesting and encouraging account of his labors in China at a recent nuissionary prayer-meeting at Hong. Kong. Other missionaries, he said, had a similar, and, in many cases, more satisfactory, tale to tell. In Amby there are some five hundred or six hundred Christians; at Ningpo and Shanghe congregations equally large; and even at the newly-opened port of Tien-tsin, a small but forvent body of believers —London and China Telegraph.

THE REV. H. GRATTAN CLINNESS.—We are informed that the New Mer Calinness finders by a consequence of the contractions of the c The Bey, H. Gantana Chana Tetegraph.

The Bey, H. Land, When Tetegraph.

The Bey, H. Land, When Tetegraph. THE REV. JULIAN YOUNG, who was recently prohibited by the Bishop of Exeter from preaching for reading a play of Shakspeare's in public, is the son of the late Mr. Young, the colebrated tragedian.

ON ASH-WEDNESDAY, at St. Margaret's Church, there were no M. P.'s present to join in the House of Commons Departure of Heenan for England.
On Saturday, John C. Heenan, left in the City of Washington, for England, with his brother James. A number of his friends attended on the pier to witness his departure and wish him a good and short passage in the swift steamer. The champion was in fine health and gallant spirits—a very model of a stalwart, active man. Although it has been said that he does not go to England to fight, it may be doubted whether he will not consent to accommodate the person who has several times announced that his great desire was to contend with him. In fact, we have a very decided impression that the ridiculous vaunting of Mace, in that regard, will come to a very abrupt termination, that regard, will come to a very abrupt termination, soon after Heenan lands at Liverpool. He is a soon after Heenan lands at inverpool. He is a much more formidable man in appearance, as well as in science, now, than he was when he went over to meet the redoubtable Tom Sayers. Since then, Heenan has thickened and sciliffed, while his astonishing quickness and activity have been preserved. His former antagonist, Sayers, has long been anxious to have him go over, and there will be a right merry meeting between them.—Wilkes' Sparit of the Times.

To CURE DIPTHERIA .- A gentleman, who has administered the following remedy for diptheria, informs us that it has always proved effectual in affording speedy relief. Take a common tobaccopipe, place a live coal within the bowl, drop a little tar upon the coal, and let the patient draw smoke into the mouth and discharge it through the nostrils. The remedy is safe and simple, and should be tried whenever occasion may require Many valuable lives may be saved, our informant confidently believes, by prompt treatment as above.

The New Orleans Delta says that "the Yankeer are down upon wooden vessels." New Orleans had better believe they will soon be "down" upon gunboats and morter-boats.

Weekly Review of the Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28, 1862. Pusiness opens slowly, and the transactions of the cek have been moderate for the season, the delayed action of Congress in regard to the revenue bills now bescarce, and meets with a good demand at fully former rates. Breadstuffs continue inactive, and for Flour, Wheat, Oats, and Rye prices are unsettled. Cotton is dull and neglected. Coal is rather more active. Iron very firm. Groceries and Provisions are in steady demand. Fish and Fruit rather more active, and Navel Stores, Oils, Rice, and Salt quiet. Seeds are in moderate demand. Tallow, Teas, Tobacco, and Wool without an alteration. Whisky is unsettled and dull. In Dry Goods there is more doing with both the comission and job houses, especially the latter, and Cotton Goods generally are well held and firm, most of the odd

prices are nominal.

BEESWAX is rather scarce, with sales at 32233c **

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CANDLES are very quiet; sperm are held at 29c., 4 months. Adamantine range from 16 to 16c, cash and the usual credit. Tallow candles unchanged.

COAL.—There has been rather more activity in the trade since our last notice, at dwe hear of large contracts being made for Government supplies. The carge rates for Schuylkill red and white ash are \$2.75.63 47 ton, and Lehigh lump and broken coal at \$3.25 free on board. The Water Department of the city has advertised for proposals for 5,000 tons of coal.

COFFEE—The stock has been increased by the arrival of an invoice of Laguayra. The market is firm, but the demand is very limited; sales of 500 bags Bio, in lots, at 18% a21c; Laguayra at 21% a22c; and Java at 250000000. be imagined when on last Sunday morning, before quitting the pulpit, DT. W. formally tendered his resignation as pastor of that church. To be sure, it was done with great kindness and feeling, and in that presented an agreeable contrast to the shameful scene enacted in one of our Episcoral churches by a retiring rector a Sabbath or two previous. The people were melted to tears at the small announcement, and, if the organist had struck up the "Dead March" as the people were passing out of the church, it would not have been inappropriate.

On Wednesday evening of the present week a large congregational meeting was held to consider the Doctor's resignation, when it was decided, by a unanimous tot, not to accept it. Dr. Wadsworth has also informed them that he has not yet accepted the California call, and that he has not made up his mind positively so to do, alleging, moreover, that he would ask no more salary from his present charge than he is now receiving, which is three thousand dollars. The congregation have, however, already decided, we believe, to increase it two thousand noiens volens if he remains, and from the social influences which are being brought to bear in the matter; it is not improbable that the resignation so unexpectedly tendered will be reconsidered at an early day, to the great satisfaction of his people as well as to the large circle of Dr. Wadsworth's admirers in this city who are not connected with his church.

Foreign Religious Items.

The Ecclesiastical Commission—The report of the Ecclesiastical Commission for England, for they wear ending the lat of November, has been issued. The commission for England, for they wear ending the lat of November, has been issued. The commission for England, for they wear ending the lat of November, has been issued. The commission for England, for they wear ending the lat of November, has been issued. The commission for England, for they wear ending the late of November, has been issued. The commission for England, for they wear ending the late of November

iron. In coal freights, other liam on account of the Government, there is very little doing, and vessels very scarce.

GINSENG.—There have been no sales of crude or clerified to note.

GUANO is attracting more attention, and the demand is more active. Perturian is scarce and selling at \$50.50 &60 cash; Ichaboe at \$40.045, and Super-phosphate of Lime at \$55.045, less the usual discount.

HIDES are held firmly, but in foreign there have been no sales. The stocks have been increased by late [arrivals fir.in South Amèrica.

HOPS are dull, with small sales at 18.000 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ by in. Hay is in fair demand, and worth 70.800 the 100 lbs. LUMBER.—There is rather more demand, as the building season is near at hand, but prices are unchanged.

MOLASSES.—The market is quiet and holders firm. Supplies are coming forward more freely, with sales at 300 hids Cubs. at 28.260, on time; 150 bbls New York Sugar House Syrup at 22.250c.

NAVAL STORES.—The stocks of Rosin, Tar, and Pitch are very light, and sales in a small way at previous rales. Epirits of Turpentine meets a limited inquiry, and buyers are holding off for the result of the auction sale; small sales are making at \$1.05\tilde{\text{2}}\$. The did firmly, and the stock here is light but the demand for Fish Oils at previous quotations. Linesed Oil is in better request, with further sales at \$5.05\tilde{\text{2}}\$. Lard Oil is held firmly, and the stock here is light but the demand finited; sales of winter at 70\tilde{\text{2}}\$ for cash and on the usual credit. The receipts of Coal Oil continue large, and the market is unsettled; sales of 300.0000 bbls refined at 25.005c, chiefly at 30c.

Imports of Sperm and Whate Oil and Whalebone into the United States for the week anding March 24, 1862:

Sperm, Whate.

the United States for the week ending March 24, 1862;

Sperm, Whale, White bils.

Previously reported.... 1,223 1,775 29,36 From Jan. 1 to date..... 1,223 1,775 29,300 Eanno time like 5 par.... 6,815 15,566 261,938 PLASTER is scarce; the last cale of soft was at \$3.25 PLASTER is scarce; the last sale of soft was at \$3.25
P ton.
BICE is firm but quiet, and there is not much offering; small sales at \$3.27 %c, and East India at \$4.26 %c
P to.
BICE is firm but quiet, and there is not much offering; small sales at \$3.27 %c, and East India at \$6.26 %c
P to.
SALT.—Frices are firm, and there have been no further arrivals; sales of 1,100 sacks Liverpool and fine ground on private terms.

SEFDS.—The demand for Cloverseed has fallen off, and prices have decined; sales of 2,000 bushels fair and trine at \$5.50.37 % Pushel, closing at \$5.25. The desmand for Timothy has fallen; small sales at \$2.12% © 2.25 P bushel. Flaxseed is is steady demand at \$2.10 © 2.25 P bushel. The stock of Calcutta Linseed is about 5,000 eache; it is worth \$2.40 P bushel.

SPIRITS continue firm but duil, with small sales of Brandy and Gin. M. E. Rum is quieted at \$5.50%. Whicky continues uncettled; sales of Pennsylvania and Ohlo bibs at 12424 %c, and drudge 22.222 P gallon.

SUGAR meets a stoady inquiry; the receipts of new crop are liberal, and it is in steady request, without change in prices; sales of 800 hhds low grade and good Cubs at \$6.27 % c, on time.

TALLOW is unchanged; sales of chy-rendered at 9., and country at 8 % 68% c, cash.

TEAS are firm, and there is not much inquiry for either Blacks or Greens.

Blacks or Greens.

TOBACCO meets a limited inquiry, and prices are unesettled for both Leaf and Manufactured, although the stocks of the latter are light.
WOOL.—There is very little doing in the article, and
for the low grades prices are nominal; sales of 20,006
the full-blood and fins at 50052c cash, and some foreign