

plain positions which, even without such support, I cannot regard as questionable.

The third section of the fourth article of the Constitution, is in the following terms: "The Congress shall have the power to dispose of, and make all needful regulations respecting the territory or other property of the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claim of the United States, or of any particular State."

For a correct understanding of the terms used in the third section of the fourth article above quoted, reference should be had to the history of the times in which the Constitution was formed and adopted.

The great example of apparent donation of lands to the States, likely to be relied upon as sustaining the principles of this bill, is the relinquishment of swamp lands to the States in which they are situated.

The first is the act of March 3d, 1819, granting a township of land to the Connecticut asylum for the education of the deaf and dumb.

The second that of April 5th, 1826, making a similar grant of land to the Kentucky State.

The first more than thirty years after the adoption of the Constitution, and the second more than a quarter of a century ago. These acts are unimportant as to amount appropriated, and so far as I can ascertain, were passed on two grounds: first, that the object was a charitable one and secondly, that it was national.

All the pursuits of industry, everything which promotes the material or intellectual well-being of the race, every ear of corn or ball of cotton which grows, is national in the same sense, for each one of these things goes to swell the aggregate of national prosperity and happiness of the United States; but it confounds all meaning of language to say that these things are "national," as equivalent to "Federal," so as to come within any of the classes of appropriation for which Congress is authorized by the Constitution to legislate.

It is a marked point in the history of the Constitution, that when it is proposed to empower Congress to establish a university, the proposition was confined to the district intended for the future seat of government of the United States, and that even the proposed clause was omitted in consideration of the exclusive powers conferred on Congress to legislate for that district.

The general result at which I have arrived is the necessary consequence of those views of the relative rights, powers and duties of the States and of the Federal Government, which I have long entertained and often expressed, and in reference to which my convictions do but increase in force with time and experience.

I have thus discharged the unwelcome duty of respectfully stating my objections to this bill, with which I cheerfully submit the whole subject to the wisdom of Congress.

The Nebraska Bill Sustained by the House. The first trial of strength on the Nebraska bill yesterday, in the House of Representatives resulted, as we predicted, in the complete triumph of the friends of popular sovereignty and Congressional non-intervention.

The news from the seat of war indicates increased vigor on the part of the allies. Twenty thousand French and 8,000 English troops had landed at Gallipoli.

No less cheering was the great vote of the Democratic members from the free States. A majority of the Democratic representatives of the North and Northwest enrolled their names in its favor.

We should be doing a historical injustice if we failed to notice the persistent efforts of the opposition to defeat and to embarrass the passage of the bill.

We hail the vote of yesterday, also, as an evidence that the organization of the Democratic party still stands firm.

Mr. Secretary Marcy recently told an anecdote at a dinner party in Washington, which runs thus: He said that a few weeks since Gov. Seymour of New York wrote to him, that since he had vetoed the liquor law he had received various letters from gentlemen in various parts of the State, both approving and disapproving of his course in the premises.

KILLED HIMSELF IN A FIT OF PASSION. A suicide of rather a strange character took place recently in the little village of Hamilton, in Millercock township, about six miles from the city.

The Liberte, of Lille, states that the Turkish ambassador in Paris has demanded from the French bishops aid and protection for a Capuchin father, who is now in France collecting the means for building a Catholic church at Constantinople.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE. Arrival of the Canada at Halifax. HALIFAX, May 10.—The Royal Mail steamship Canada, Captain Stone, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 29th April, arrived at this port at 7 o'clock this evening, bringing 250 passengers.

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1864.

RIOT IN CHELSEA. "Angel Gabriel" Stoned!—The Catholic Church Attacked!—The Military Called Out!—Arrests, &c.

The street preacher known as the "Angel Gabriel," visited Modford yesterday, for the purpose of making a street harangue against Catholicism, but was notified by the authorities that he would not be allowed to proceed.

He consulted with his friends, about fifty in number, and concluded to return to Chelsea, and did so without any serious trouble, although the Irish assembled in large numbers, and a disturbance was threatened.

The fight did not result very seriously, as no persons were injured, although stones were thrown and several pistols were discharged. By this time the police of Chelsea, assisted by a large posse of citizens proceeded to the Catholic church, in Cottage street, and attempted to tear the edifice down, but were prevented by the active exertions of the citizens.

AN IMPORTANT LAW. The following bill has passed the Legislature:—

AN ACT to protect certain domestic and private rights and prevent abuses in the Sale and Use of intoxicating Drink.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted &c., That willfully furnishing intoxicating drinks by sale, gift, or otherwise, to any person of known intemperate habits to a minor or to an insane person, for use as a beverage, shall be held and deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof the offender shall be fined not less than ten or more than fifty dollars, and undergo an imprisonment of not less than ten or more than sixty days; and the willful furnishing of intoxicating drinks as a beverage to any person when drunk or intoxicated, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, punishable as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. That it shall be lawful for any member of the family, or blood relative, of an intemperate person, or any overseer of the poor, or magistrate of the district in which such intemperate person resides, on an legal settlement, or the committee of an habitual drunkard, to give distinct notice, verbal or written to any inn-keeper, merchant, grocer, distiller, brewer, or other persons manufacturing, selling, or having in possession such intemperate person, or habitual drunkard, with intoxicating drinks or liquors; and if within three months after such notice, any one to whom the same is given shall furnish, or cause to be furnished, intoxicating liquors to such intemperate persons, or habitual drunkard, to be used as a beverage he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as provided in the first section of this act.

Sec. 3. That any person furnishing intoxicating drinks to any other person in violation of any existing law, or of the provision of this act, shall be civilly responsible for any injury to person or property in consequence of such furnishing, and any one aggrieved may recover full damages against such persons so furnishing by action on the case, instituted in any court having jurisdiction of such form of action in this Commonwealth.

Sec. 4. That any justice or clergyman who shall perform the marriage ceremony between parties when either of said party is intoxicated, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of fifty dollars and be imprisoned at the discretion of the Court not exceeding sixty days.

Sec. 5. That any willful adulteration and corruption of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, manufactured or intended as a beverage, whereby the same are essentially rendered unwholesome, noxious and injurious to health, or any sale of such liquors for use as a beverage, with knowledge that the same is adulterated and corrupted, shall subject the offender for a first offence to a fine of fifty dollars, and for a second and subsequent offence to a fine of one hundred dollars and imprisonment not exceeding sixty days.

Sec. 6. Any person prosecuting for an offense indictable under this act shall, upon conviction of the offender, receive such reasonable sum for expenses, services and time expended, as may be directed by the court, not exceeding twenty dollars, to be taxed and paid as a part of the costs in the case; such allowance to be exclusive as compensation to such prosecutor as witness under existing laws. Provided, That such allowance shall not be made in more than one case at the same term to one person.

Sec. 7. That no action shall be maintained or recovery had in any case for liquors sold in violation of this act, and defence may be taken in any case against such recovery without special plea or notice.

Sec. 8. That it shall be lawful for the Courts of Quarter Sessions to revoke any license granted by them for the sale of liquors, wherever the party holding a license shall be proved to have violated any law of this Commonwealth regulating the sale of liquors, or the premises of such party shall become the resort of idle or disorderly persons so as to disturb the general peace of the neighborhood.

A Petition is in circulation in New Bedford, Mass., asking the Mayor and Aldermen to place the names of colored citizens in the jury box.

From the Boston Times, of Monday.]

From the Washington Union, May 11.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN. If the rumors which were current at Madrid at our latest dates be reliable, the Spanish cabinet had declined to afford prompt reparations for the wrongs committed against the flag of the United States in the instance of the Black Warrior.

We are quite free to state—and in terms so emphatic and unequivocal as to admit of no misinterpretation—that if ample satisfaction is not allowed for the piratical seizure of the Black Warrior, we shall advocate an immediate blockade of the island. That justice which we temporarily appealed for to the home government of her Catholic Majesty it is imperative upon us now to exact.

NAPOLÉON WANTS A DIVORCE.—The Paris correspondent of the Montreal Witness writes as follows:—

"The great question which occupies at present the Court of France, is the divorce of the Emperor. He no longer hopes to have any children by his present wife, and it is said he thinks of taking another. The report is not official, but as it has appeared in several licensed papers, the truth of it can scarcely be questioned.

Whether from this motive or any other the Empress of the French is looking very melancholy. It is impossible to see her without being struck by her expression of sadness. As to the Emperor, he appears constantly calm and imperturbable.

PUBLIC SUFFOCATION.—They squeeze us to death in rail-cars; they poison us with carbonic acid gas in fashionable churches; they choke us with the fumes of tobacco, brandy, whiskey and onions, distilled through thousands of lungs in theatres, and other places of public amusement. It is really at the risk of one's health, if not his life, that one ventures into crowded public places at all.

FROM FAYAL.—None of the steamship City of Glasgow. Advice from Fayal April 12, nine days later than previous dates, has been received. Up to that time there had been not one word heard of the City of Glasgow, then in her forty-second day out from Liverpool.

A MAN BEFORE ADAM.—A conglomerate work, to use a geological phrase, has lately been published, entitled, "The Types of Mankind," made up of contributions from the late Dr. Morton, Agassiz, Usher, Nutt, and Gliddon. This work is destined to create something of a commotion in the religious world. The idea of the unity of the race of man is totally discarded by the authors, one and all. Dr. Usher makes the astounding statement in this work, that a human fossil has been found in New Orleans, in the course of some excavations in that city, to which a pre-Adamic age is attributed.

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