NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The supremacy of Shakspeare's genius receives continual new acknowledgment as time goes on. New editions of his works appear every year in Great Britain, America, Germany, and even in France and other countries where English is a hard language to comprehend. But the most striking proof of the growing, appreciative love for Shakespeare is given in the multiplication of books concerning him and his writings. Even the rash adventurers who tried to make a sensation by questioning the authorship of the plays, have excited curiosity and made many new students of Shakspeare. The study of such a genius is immeasurable and inexhaustible, and when a mature, thoughtful scholar makes his writings his theme, he is sure to present new suggestions, or to present the fresh presentation of the character of the genius that he studies.

Messrs. G. P. Putnam & Co., of New York, are the publishers of a handsome volume entitled "The Shakspeare Treasury of Wisdom and Knowledge," by Charles W. Stearns, M. D. It contains a series of a dozen or more essays, the result of extensive, conscientious, loving study of the great poet. Each essay presents a theme suggested by a consideration of Shakspeare, the illustration of which are extracts from his writings, with only occasional and modest presentations of the essay ist's own ideas. Under the title "Shakspeare's Practical Wisdom" there are many pages showing his universal knowledge, which seemed to be ages ahead of his own time. The fourth chapter, on his "special knowledge," illustrates by quotations his familiarity with a wonderful number of particular subjects. Then there are chapters on his religious sentiments, his respect for woman, his fitness as a guide for youth, his travels, &c., all of which are full of valuable ideas.

One decided merit of Dr. Stearns's book on Shakspeare is that it selects from all his plays passages relating to various subjects and arranges and classifies them. By this method the student, or the merely curious reader who may not be a student, can observe how he treats a topic, or how he inculcates a moral sentiment, from the language used by many diverse characters under many and diverse circumstances. There are chapters, too, on particular subjects that show research, scholarship and much technical as well as general knowledge. Among these are those on Shakspeare's military knowledge, on Hamlet's insanity, on Americanisms in his plays, &c., each of which will be enjoyed by every lover of the great dramatist. The chapter on "Advantages from Reading Shakspeare," is an essay of really Addisonian character, in a style such as the average writers for the magazines of the day do not aim at, because it is thought it would be too moral tiredness that seems to be *the* style now-a-days. An extract from this essay will serve as an example of the style of Dr. Stearns, and it is well worth detaching and preserving by those who may not possess his book and may yet need some spur to make them study Shakspeare. Here it is:

If a person whom fortune had kept, during the early part of his life, in some degree of isolation and seclusion, and removed from the stream of social life, and of the great, and who had, in the meantime, read and studied Shakspeare's plays pretty thoroughly—if such a one should then chance to be pushed and dealy forth from his retirement into that world with which he had never yet dealt, would be in little danger of being surprised or deceived by his after experiences. It may be said that no one who has not had some previous personal experience of human life and the ways of the world can appreciate and understand any considerable part of what Shakspeare teaches. This is true; yet the human mind is so constituted, that if one will, with a little aid, anticipate its own experience; so that, when these experiences come, they do not seem so strange and novel, nor find us wholly unprepared. Indeed, what else does philosophy, what does religion, what does all education aim at, but to prepare us for untried events?

If we consider it, Shakspeare will give us a knowledge of the world before we enter it. Nor is the result only negative, or a mere knowledge. The man of business, living in a great metropolis, has abundant opportunity for dealing with the same set of people from one year's end to another, may be almost as unsophisticated as the Greenland Esquimaux boy; and he would often appear so, were it not for his tailor, and one or two other people he employs. Even Othello, at sixty, after all his campaigns, was a novice in the world, compared to the least of all the other personages in the play. Had he been a reading man—a reader of good poetry and plays—he never could have been so duped and betrayed.

Shakspeare himself cannot possibly have ever seen the one-tenth part of the giant world, with all its human life and character, he has so truly set before our eyes. Yet the common sense, knowledge and judgment that his pages yield, is far in advance of experience, because it is got without being paid for with our own time, health and strength. We will only accept of it. It is knowledge of the world gratis, and may be had before it is too late to be of any use to us.

Most of Shakspeare's characters, in some semblance or stage of development, are, we probably do, met in many a moderate sized country town; which, by the way, is a better place for studying human character than either a small village or a large city. True, these observations have not crowns and coronets on their heads, nor do they wear velvet robes or scans of mail, but they have the same brain and heart formation as their greater types. Hence we may sometimes recognize within our small community individuals of possible Lady Macbeths or Queen Katharines, of Lears and Hamlets, and very often, indeed, of some of the Dramatist's lesser conceptions.

Present delight with after profit double reward the diligent student of Shakspeare. Of the direct and immediate pleasure no affirmation there is no need to speak. His drama is the most large and variety of his epithets, the power of his language, musically smooth without monotony, the multitude of his clearly individualized characters beseite in motion; the surprise of his plots, and grandeur of his images, the quality of humor, unlike the humor of all other writers, inperishable—all these are themes on which we could dilate and linger without danger of becoming rhapsodical, and possibly tiresome.

We may more safely dilate upon the secondary or final benefit from reading Shakspeare, as distinct from the first direct effect. The difference may be compared to taking food. The first and immediate effect consisting is to gratify the sense of taste, remove a painful craving and restore strength to the limbs, and the reader of a few minutes feels the full and lasting effect from this food may not accrue for days, or even weeks after, when the material thus supplied shall finally reach the organs that require to be augmented or restored. It is this kind of secondary benefit that may be derived especially from the ailment that Shakspeare offers.

In proof of this secondary benefit that comes from a knowledge of Shakspeare, there is hardly a great name in the literature of England, from the time he became known down to the present age that does not owe his influence to him. Milton, Dryden, Swift, Pope, and Sterne, down to Scott, Thackeray, Bulwer, and Bulwer. If they make no formal quotations, yet a familiar knowledge of their great Master may very often be detected in their writings. The best journalists and editors, both in England and in this country, are constantly being the same powerful influence. If artists, too, would study him more, not for the purpose of making illustrations and designs, but as discipline to their own imaginative powers, their efforts in art, though wholly uncovered with his scenes and characters, would most certainly show an improved result.

In short, all those who would cultivate a taste free from mawkishness, who would acquire a judgment that can measure moral and social values; all those of every degree who write, speak, design, or think for others, let them discipline their faculties by the study of Shakspeare. If you object to this claim for him, that his influence by saying that he has often failed to give power and judgment to some even of his life-long followers and devotees, I simply reply, that they most certainly thought and wrote much better than they ever could have done had they not known him whom they so affect to admire and study.

That individual who wishes simply to improve himself in mind and heart, let him also learn from Shakspeare. To the young he supplies many and noble sentiments, with lessons in modesty, courage and virtue. To him we find an unerring moral sense—a sense of justice, or what is due to others, a sense of propriety, or the fitness of things; a sense of honor, or what is dignified, refined and noble; a sense of the fine arts, or what constitutes the beautiful; a sense of humanity, or what is kind, and what is foolish and shameful, though for the time upheld by fashion or authority; and, lastly, a sense of humanity, or whatever in charitable and benevolent;—of all these was he possessed in a large measure as with the poetic sense, and a sense of the humorous.

So great is his power and influence for good, that it is admitted he has had much to do with developing and fixing some of the best traits in the character of the British people, and that their national greatness at this day is in no small part due to the teaching of this single mind. Would that we of America, while our material character is yet forming, might be brought under the same influence! Shakspeare's Sonnets, Shakspeare wrote for the people more than for scholars; and every man that can read may freely share the benefit of his wisdom, his knowledge, his poetry and his humor.

This excellent book, which will be enjoyed and prized by every true lover of Shakspeare, is published in the best style. Its author, in his preface, modestly says that one of his motives in writing it was to stimulate, in young readers, an interest in the one author, who,of all others, can best improve the taste, dignify the character and strengthen the mind. While acknowledging the excellence of this motive, we cannot help claiming for the book very high estimation in the minds of others besides the young.

We receive Mayne Reid's magazine, *Onward*, for March. It is a number apparently written entirely by the gallant captain, for there is not a page which does not bear his stamp. Turner sells it. We have before noticed Mrs. Newby's novel "Only Temper," a very agreeable story of society, which forms an instalment of Turner's library of select novels. This series is skilfully chosen and is having a success.

Merry's Museum, an old standard Boston monthly, has a newer budget for March, including an article by Louisa M. Alcott, one of the editors, entitled "A Visit to the Massachusetts School-ship," and other pleasant contributions for the young.—Boston, H. B. Fuller.

The Little Corporal for March is filled with vivacious sketches, poems, puzzles, &c., adapted to juvenile tastes.—Chicago, Alfred L. Sewell & Co.

We acknowledge No. 9 of *Zell's Popular Encyclopedia*. This work AZTLAN is reached. There are abundant illustrations, and the definitions are full and complete. Mr. Colange is performing his editorial duties well, with great judgment and skill.—17 and 19 South Sixth Street.

LITERARY ITEMS.

Bentley, of London, has ventured to publish the book of Semmes the pirate. Britain, however, does not bite. The *Saturday Review* notices the volume with disgust, and the *Athenæum* with indignation—as follows:

"It is quite safe to pronounce 'My Adventures Afloat' to be the most impudent and reckless book of the present season. It is impudent in every way, and reckless in every way; an insolent piece of brag, a delicate or public taste and an outrage on public law.

"Beyond personal humor and swagger, reckless abuse of his country, and loathsome flattery of ours, there is absolutely nothing in 'My Adventures Afloat.' Mr. Semmes is good enough to say that 'so far as his career was concerned, the author would gladly have devolved the labors of the historian on other shoulders. . . . It would have been wiser to have done so. No 'historian,' we understake to say, would have touched the subject. The theme is not attractive. The story of a war-ship which burns unarmed traders until she fills in with a crew as equal, and then goes down for ever, is not a topic for worthy pens to handle."

ART ITEMS.

THE STATUE FOR OUR LINCOLN MONUMENT.—Dr. Holland writes as follows in a private letter from Rome:

What do you suppose I went first to see in Rome? Not St. Peter's, nor the Colosseum, but Randolph Rogers's colossal statue of Abraham Lincoln. It was unveiled to the public the morning after my arrival, and I was among the first to pay it attention and homage. It is, without any exaggeration, a grand success, and the city of Philadelphia, for which it has been modeled, will, after the work is cast in bronze, possess in it the finest representation extant of the honored and lamented subject. The figure of Mr. Lincoln was not an elegant one, and the marvel of the statue is that, without the addition of a single fictitious grace, it presents Mr. Lincoln to the eye as a grand man. The figure is seated in a chair, over which is thrown a cloak, and this cloak is the only "accessory." In one hand it holds an open scroll, representing the emancipation proclamation, and in the other a pen. There is nothing else but pen, and the Abraham Lincoln in stock coat and trowsers. The face, deeply lined, earnest, solemn, sad, tells its own story of the struggle through which he had been brought to the crowning act of his life, and his sense of the importance of the act itself. Such was the effect of the statue upon one lady whom I noticed in the little gathering of Americans present, that she wept during all the time that she remained in the apartment, yet I was assured that she had never seen Mr. Lincoln in her life, and of course was touched by no personal associations. There is but one voice among all the Americans here in regard to this statue, and that is that it fills their noblest ideal of the man it represents, and does the highest honor to the cunning hand and true genius that fashioned it.

FRENCH GOSSIP.

(Translated for the Phila. Evening Bulletin.)

The two elder children of Prince Napoleon attract admiration at the "Hôtel,"—two fine big babies, drawn along smiling in a hand-cart. They reveal the features of the old house of Savoy. People stop to watch them as they pass—it is so pleasant (say the Parisians, who are beginning to ridicule the meagreness of the Imperial Prince) to see fine healthy children!

—The *Nain Jaune* has a gun straight from the shoulder: "Ollivier (Opposition deputy, only half trusted by the Liberals), is about to publish a book with the title: *Le 19 Janvier* (Travaille). Ah, parbleu, we always knew it—you *wanted* the portfolio!"

—A parody is announced in the Parisof Hugo's "Laughing Man," to be called, of course, "The Weeping Woman."

—The painter Gérôme has just received an additional decoration, that of the Red Eagle of the third class.

—Writing a sensation-article every day for your ba penny paper is sure to belog the intellect soon or late. Henri Rochefort, writing in the *Petit Journal* of the hand of John the Baptist, deposited in the library at Constantinople, remarks "this hand written penned the Apocalypse after having baptized the Saviour."

—A niece of the Empress Josephine, the marquise de Quiquerani-Beaujeu, has just pleaded for a divorce from her husband, M. Aristide de Songenis. The marchioness is blind. She and her sister, the late Grand-duchess Stephanie of Baden, were daughters of the marquis de Beauharnais.

—Gill, caricaturist for *L'Eclipse*, has sent in a drawing of the Hôtel de Ville, entitled *Gravy gras* in a blue apron. The blue apron was denied, but a white apron permitted. Mys very: why not a blue one? Why, blue is the color of Prussia!

—Gabrielle la Périne, the news-vendor of the boulevard, has abandoned her stand to enter the theatre of Mlle. Déjazet. The Jockey-Club is in despair.

—A painter of the Breda quarter—the vicinity of Notre-Dame-de-Lorette, the Corinth of Paris—is at work on a canvas which will immortalize the hero of M. Ténot, the deputy Baudin who fell on the barricade with the cry of "Vive la République!"

—"See how one can die for twenty-five francs a day."

Baudin is represented on the summit of the barricade St.-Antoine, exhorting the combatants. The work is said to be realistic and vigorous, without excluding imagination, and the details are scrupulously exact. The artist has explored the neighborhood of the scene, sketched the houses, questioned witnesses, and received from the *Siècle* a photographic likeness of Baudin.

Will the bold painter exhibit his picture at the next Salon? Will he expose it in the window of Goupil? Will he be permitted to do so?

A propos of the carnival season:

The tenor Roger, some years back, had the fancy of giving a ball, the invitations to which were made of stamped cards, and the ladies the thunders of old among the scents of that time which is dying in the vague echo and guess the past by the present. What rests unimpaired, however, in Parisian Lunatics, is that admirable comprehension of dramatic effect, those striking attitudes, that science of costume, that marvellous care of the inside of hat, which reveal the great artist, and designate him to the most inexperienced eye.

Mosques and Minarets.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Republican*, writing from Constantinople, says:

At the town of Dardanelles, on the Asiatic side of the strait of the same name, you first obtain a sight of the Turkish mosque and minaret. On approaching Constantinople the city rises up gracefully from the shores, the same objects are most prominent in the foreground, and add much to the general architectural effect. Indeed, without them there would be a good deal of tameness of appearance, set aside from the public buildings and the Sultan's and Pasha's palaces, there are few edifices of any kind, more monotonous, especially in old Stamboul. But the mosque and minaret are striking objects, and the effect they produce on the whole is very fine. There are said to be three hundred mosques in the city,—enough, as Mr. Goodell used to say, that there is plenty of religion in Constantinople; a definite being in quality, not in quantity. But not more than ten or twelve of these are worthy of any note, or even notice. These are large and capacious, often of white marble, and in their exterior and interior adorned with the Moorish style. I have yet to see, but, unlike many of the expensive Christian cathedrals of Europe, are said to be free from all tawdry, in my estimation, all the better fitted, therefore, for the purposes for which a religious temple was made, to excite spiritual worship. I can but think excessive ornamentation is here in it element, and the cause of the worship is well proportioned and striking, but not essentially different from that of the Christian. The Christian, however, alone it would be somewhat bald but it is relieved by the graceful market. The minarets are an appendage to the side of the building, and to a large mosque there are one, two, three, four, and, in rare cases, may be. They are also scattered singly, that is, isolated from any mosque, but of a different style, usually through the city. The minaret is a circular structure of masonry, six to twelve feet in diameter, and commencing at the top to the point where it tapers, and rising often to a height of one hundred and fifty feet, I judge, by the shadow. It is made up a projection of masonry is thrown out all around, the base being not flat, or horizontal, but in the form of an arch. This forms a balcony, around which is a balustrade, and there are around the whole, one, two or three rows of little box-like projections appear, for lights, used now during Ramazan, for illumination, and when lighted, the effect is fine. Above this balcony, the structure is carried to a proper height, which, gradually tapering for ten or twelve feet, it terminates, in a point, covered by a crescent, the emblem, in the form of a lyre. A door from the interior leads out upon the balcony, and at the proper hour—sunrise, noon, sunset, and perhaps others, the muezzin comes out and, passing around to the various quarters, announces in a loud voice the faithful to prayer; when the true believer, turning his face towards Mecca, repeats the prayer, in the form of words from the Koran. There would be something beautiful and striking in this, if Christianized, and it were spiritual, and the offering of sincere desire; but it is understood to be a mere form of prescribed words, and not a prayer to the Deity.

THE ABSENCE OF BELLS

In connection with the mosques I must note the entire absence of bells from the city. I must speak of Sunday, for it is the day to be in Pera, across the Horn, I know not; but, there is no difference in this, as far as I know, of the Temple. One of the guests, happening during the day to pass the central market in front of Saint Sophia, ran against a couple of colossal carrying sacks of flour on their shoulders. It was Hassmann and Gaillard of the *Tribune*. As he was acquainted with a jolly grain-merchant who accompanied the two Hercules, he had himself unfortunately

—My boys, said Villemessant, will you pass a good night? Call for me at ten o'clock. I will take you to a ball given by one of my friends; but keep your costume.

—And our sacks of flour, too? asked the biggest.

—Your sacks above all, boys.

At eleven o'clock, Villemessant made his bow between his two market porters.

—To my friends of mine, said he, introducing them to the host.

—How natural Villemessant's friends are! was the cry.

The pair had laid down in the vestibule of the house their sacks of flour. Some of their sacks tried in vain to lift them.

—Ridiculous! they are full! avid one, persiping, while he twisted a fraises off etra.

—Le' my bugaloo! growled a horrid voice, in a Hottentot voice.

And as this warning did not convince the experimenter, he received an argument which rolled him ten yards off.

—How natural they are! repeated the spectators of the incident.

Our heroes danced like Titans and rapped like ogres, retiring at daylight after a most successful night.

—At the front door after a ball:

THE CONT. *coming down: hastily* to the concierge, my overcoat. There, get up and go back to the hotel with the driver.

BOYARD, *the valet.* Without you, sir?

THE CONT. Hurry, hurry, and don't make remarks. (The valet leaves with propriety.)

THE MARCHIONESS, *coming down. To* THE CONT. *with candor.* What on earth are you doing there alone, Count?

THE CONT. I'm sure I don't know, madame. I've lost my carriage and servant.

THE MARCHIONESS. Ah, how unpleasant! Get into my coupé, and I will throw you out at your door as I pass.

THE CONT. You're a thousand times too kind, madame.

THE MARCHIONESS. There, take care of my dress.

—DRAMATIC.—The three theatres built by the City of Paris, and partly maintained by subventions from the civic purse, have just become bankrupt. They are the Théâtre-Lyrique (opera) and the Gaîté. "We merely observe," says *Figaro*,—"merely observe—" Rodolph Felix, manager of the Porte-Saint-Martin, has engaged two actors rendered free by the failure of the Gaîté, Messrs. Lacourcière and Lacressonnière. He has also added to this company, by a free hand' engagement, Mlle. Leonide Leblanc. Before the company of the Porte-Saint Martin opens, at the beginning of February, Victorien Sardou read a new drama, Mlle. Pierpaz, the original "Clotilde" of *La Famille Benoiton* and "Claire" of *La Maison Neuve*) will assist in the representation, as well as the rehearsals.

At the Ambigu-Comique the management has withdrawn, for the crime of not making money, the drama of Adolphe Supparl, known in French as *Les Chevaliers du Brouillard*. Harrison Ainsworth is replaced by *Dora Cœur de Bazan*, with the veteran Frédéric Lemaître, the great original "Robert Macaire." Says *Le Globe* of Feb. 5th: "The younger generation, which knew him not in the day of his vigor and power, can distinguish still the sparks of old among the scoria of that voice which is dying away in vague echo and guess the past by the present. What rests unimpaired, however, in Parisian Lunatics, is that admirable comprehension of dramatic effect, those striking attitudes, that science of costume, that marvellous care of the inside of hat, which reveal the great artist, and designate him to the most inexperienced eye.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

LAMARTINE, the French poet and miscellaneous writer, is dead.

RAILWAY travel has been obstructed in Canada for three days by the snow storm.

The Louisiana Legislature ratified the suffrage amendment to the Constitution of the United States yesterday.

The Tennessee Legislature adjourned yesterday. The constitutional amendments goes over for the next session.

MARY E. CLEM has been convicted, at Indianapolis, of the murder of Jacob Young last fall, and been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

The entrance of Schuyler's Express Company was robbed of $32,000 on Sunday. An inmate who has disappeared is suspected.

An incendiary fire in Jackson, La., yesterday, destroyed the *Clarion* newspaper office and a book store. The loss is $5,000.

GENERAL WAYMAN S. S. MOORE, once United States Senator from Failmo, and Consul-General to Canada under President Buchanan, died in Virginia on Sunday.

MORRIS LUDINGTON, of Chicago, last June, obtained $127,000 worth of goods from firms in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and then failed. His silent partner has now been arrested in Chicago, and the stolen property recovered. Both had resulted in the recovery of a large portion of the goods.

From our Late Editions of Yesterday

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, March 1, Evening.—Consols, 93, for money and account. United States Five-twenties, 82¼. Stocks quiet. Erie, 25¾. Illinois Central, 96. Cotton dull. Orleans, 12½d.

LIVERPOOL, March 1, Evening.—Cotton dull; Uplands, 12¾d. Orleans, 12¾d. Sales to-day were only 8,000 bales. Corn, 31s. 6d. for old, and 30s. 6d. for new.

LONDON, March 1, Evening.—Linseed Oil, £29 10s. Calcutta Linseed, £56 10s. Petroleum, 1s. 6d. on the spot, and about. On the spot, 9¾s.

ANTWERP, March 1.—Petroleum, 56¾f. Holder at 57f.

HAVRE, March 1.—Cotton closed quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, March 1.—The War Office is in receipt of intelligence from the Gambia Expedition, that the British had made reprisals on the natives for the outrages committed at Fort Bullen, and burned four villages, which had been stroyed and many of the natives killed and wounded. The British had no casualties to report.

BERLIN, March 1.—The proposition to grant the city of Hamburg a loan of 10,000,000 thalers has passed the Prussian Diet by a large majority.

LONDON, March 1.—Arrived, steamship Atlanta, from New York.

Fortieth Congress—Third Session.

SENATE.—The Senate met at 11 A. M.

Mr. Sumner presented the credentials of Hon. F. Bayard, Senator elect from Delaware.

Mr. Wade Hampton presented the credentials of Arthur J. Borcman, Senator elect from West Virginia.

Mr. Trumbull called up the bill to authorize improvements in the mode of administering oaths in certain cases, which was passed.

The House amendment to repeal the imprisonment for offences against the United States this bill simply authorizes a sentence of hard labor, at the discretion of the Court.

Mr. Trumbull also called up the bill to secure to the right of citizens of the United States women in the District of Columbia, which was passed.

Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill to prevent the coining or melting of nickel-copper 5 cent pieces, and stated that the Committee had given it mature deliberation on the subject, would not make any recommendation in regard to it.

On motion of Mr. Williams, the Committee on Public Lands was discharged from the consideration of a large number of bills and memorials.

Mr. Stewart, from the Judiciary Committee, called up the bill for the removal of political disabilities.

Mr. Conness moved to strike out the name of Ara Rogers, of Virginia.

Mr. Stewart said there seemed to be a great difference of opinion in relation to the merits of the gentleman, and he would prefer that the House pass the motion to strike out.

Mr. Trumbull supported the motion, and asked Mr. Conness the reason for it.

Mr. Conness said the reason he. Mr. Rogers was still an arrant rebel, unfit to have the privilege of citizenship.

Mr. Howard said the man had been elected Second Auditor of Virginia, and merely sought relief so as to be enabled to hold the office. He did not claiming to be a Union man.

The amendment to the bill of the persons named in the bill had each made a written application for relief, and that it was the intention of the Committee to the laws and sustain the government. Mr. Rogers had done this, and that was not consistent with the statement of Mr. Howard.

Mr. Willey was unable to give any information. Mr. Rogers's action during the war, and present attitude toward the Government, but he knew his reputation was good, and he had been kind to a gentleman of high character and standing in the community.

Mr. Howard read several enclosing resolutions of the Grant and Colfax Club of Richmond, expressing confidence in the President and the disabilities of several office-holders in Virginia, stating they were loyal.

Mr. Ferry hoped the name of Mr. Rogers would not be stricken out. He had been asked to give every man building office at the South applied for relief from the disabilities, and he would always a sufficient number of his neighbors, who wanted the office, to overcome the effect of a remonstrance.

Mr. Trumbull commented upon the fact that the Grant and Colfax Club of Richmond gave no reason against relief, but simply stated that they were "earnestly protested" against it. If the Senate or the United States was to be governed by the wishes of the members of the Grant and Colfax clubs of Richmond and elsewhere in the South, it was time the people of the United States knew it. The Grant and Colfax club protested against the relief of certain persons, and the Senate thought they wanted the offices themselves.

Mr. Tipton, in favor of the right to them.

Mr. Trumbull—Suppose the people don't want to elect them—suppose they don't want them?

Mr. Howard—They have, if the people are rebels.

Mr. Trumbull asked Mr. Tipton whether he would like to have the majority of the people of Nebraska treated in that way.

Mr. Tipton said that nothing would please him if the majority of the people of Nebraska were rebels.

Mr. Conkling was not in favor of an indiscriminate removal of disabilities, but thought Mr. Rogers, in consideration of his antecedents and personal position, better entitled to the removal of his disabilities than those who voted and their friends.

Mr. Sawyer thought it the idea that no one at the South should have his disabilities removed unless he was recommended by the Republicans in his vicinity. Community, narrow, short-sighted and radically wrong. Whenever a man was recommended to the Treasury to have his disabilities removed, it would be a good thing if the Senate inquired to ascertain Federal Court had thereby win the support of the contest between the Republicans and Democrats in that town; and he would be had satisfactory information in regard to the matter. He was in favor of the bill, but thought it better that such as Auditor of the State President, should in the way of the Government, and that the Senate should enter into the internal improvement of the State.

Mr. Conkling offered a resolution directing the Committee on Public Grounds to inquire into the circumstances of the proposed sale of the Tower of Blenheim, which belonged to General Washington, and which were taken to England and sold at auction. Also, whether the Secretary of the Interior not to deliver them up until action of Congress, and if not, what he has done.

The previous question was seconded.

The resolution was adopted—yeas 37, nays 11.

Mr. Cameron said he was in favor of the bill, but thought it was in order for the House to prevent the restoration of stolen property.

The Speaker said that that was not a parliamentary question.

The resolution was adopted—yeas 110, nays 55.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, the Senate bill, a joint rules, which prohibits the passage of bills from House to Senate and the presentation of to the President within three days of the adjournment, were suspended.

Mr. Stevens said that it was ordered that the House meet hereafter at 10 o'clock A. M.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, the House adjourned, and to order that the House proceed to the business on the Speaker's table at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

The rules were not suspended—yeas 72, nays 44—not two-thirds being in the affirmative, so the order was not made.

Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Claims, reported the bill to pay Mrs. Susan A. Shelby, of Fort Gibson, Ark., $2,000 for the use of her house, occupied and sold by the United States.

After explanation by Mr. Bingham, the bill was passed.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) moved to suspend the rules to discharge the Committee of the Whole from the further consideration of the Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bills to concur in those amendments, and to report a resolution treaties; to concur in the others, and to ask for a Committee of Conference.

The rules were not suspended, and the House (Mr. Dawes in the chair) on the miscellaneous appropriation bill.

The U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Supreme Court yesterday decided that the act of 1868 relative to acceptances to be illegal, and also delivered an opinion in the case of Hepburn and others, from Maryland on the same principle as in that of Bronson against Rodes.

The Weather.

PORTSMOUTH, March 1.—The thermometer is five below zero. The river is clear and navigation is again suspended.

Fire in Morrisville, Vt.

MONTPELIER, March 1.—A fire occurred at Morrisville this morning, resulting in the complete destruction of the Morrisville hotel, Congregating, besides the hall, a drug store and grocery and post-office and other business places, shop together with a dwelling house adjoining, were also burned. The loss of the Hotel was estimated from the dwelling, but not much from the other buildings. The property was partly insured.

From Boston.

BOSTON, March 1.—Nathaniel Wood, watchmaker and jeweler, in Hanover street, was robbed on Sunday morning of $2,000 worth of property.

Marine Intelligence.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 1.—Passed in for Baltimore, brig Dispon, from Malaccas.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Arrived, steamships Columbia, from Vera Cruz, and Bellona, from London.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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