The Press.

PHILADELPHIA:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1860.

FIRST PAGE.—Literary Criticism; Pulpit Portraits, No. 7:—Drummond Kennedy, the Boy Preacher; Letter from Sunshine; Fourth Page of Personal and Political; Letter from John A. Wise, the Celebrated Aeronaut; Failure of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank—Large Defalcation of the Cashier—$108,000 Embezzled; The Romance of Crime—The Alleged Forger, J. Bonpensé Gross; Funeral of William B. Burton; Marine Intelligence.

The "Philadelphia Black (Mail) List."—There is a thriving little town in the State of Georgia called Atlanta. In 1850, it contained a population of 2,572, and in 1858 a reported population of 4,000. It is situated in De Kalb county, which in 1850 contained a white population of 11,872, and a colored population of 82 free persons, and 2,924 slaves. A year or two ago, an individual, infatuated with the supposed charms of the newspaper business, commenced in a rash mood the publication of a daily paper in Atlanta, with the commanding title of the *Southern Confederacy*.

It is at all times difficult to sustain such an enterprise in any community where a large population and an extensive *bona fide* demand for the instruction and advertising facilities newspapers afford do not exist, and it was an especially ridiculous undertaking to establish in a town and county containing the small population of Atlanta and De Kalb, a daily newspaper. It was like attempting to plant a tree in a bed of rocks and expecting it to flourish without nourishment from the soil.

The publisher speedily discovered his error, and then had but two courses open to him. One was to abandon an enterprise which was based upon an unsubstantial business foundation; and the other, to attempt to sustain it by base and dishonorable means. If he had been actuated by a proper spirit he would have preferred the former—but he chose the latter alternative.

The black-mail system is the last refuge of desperate publishers, and he resorted to it. The *Southern Confederacy* possessed no intrinsic merit to commend it to general circulation, and so that portion of the world which did not happen to be embraced in the town of Atlanta and the county of De Kalb, Georgia, was profoundly indifferent to the local influence it exercised within the limited sphere of its circulation. The editor resolved, by a grand *coup d'état*, to constitute himself a species of inspector of the political orthodoxy of the merchants of the Northern cities, and he accordingly assumed the business of announcing where constitutional and where "unconstitutional" goods can be purchased, what merchants are friends and who are foes of the South.

Profoundly ignorant of the subject on which he professes to be informed, and profoundly indifferent to the real welfare of the section of the Confederacy to which he professes to be devoted, he is keenly alive to the importance of bolstering up the waning fortunes of the *Southern Confederacy* newspaper under his control.

His system of operations was inaugurated by the publication of a list of New York firms under the title of "Black, List, or Abolition Houses," to which has since been appended a "White List, or Constitutional Houses," which probably comprises the names of those who have been weak enough to swell his coffers. For some time past the *Confederacy* has contained a standing announcement that it would shortly publish a list of the "White and Black firms" of Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore. Preparatory to its publication, we understand that copies of the paper were forwarded to a number of our mercantile houses, with the significant endorsement on the wrapper of "Attention!" a polite way of informing them that "for a consideration" the political inspector of the *Confederacy* would brand them as politically sound. It appears that our merchants had too much good sense to acknowledge the supremacy and power of this self-constituted censor, for the long-threatened list finally made its appearance in the *Confederacy* of the 9th instant. It contains the names of eighty-three of our leading firms. The editor states that it was furnished "by a true Southern man," who "holds himself personally responsible for its correctness," and the firms named are styled "Abolition Houses." Among the number are at least four who own a considerable number of slaves in the South—there are others composed almost entirely of men born and bred in the South, and whose business and family associations are exclusively with that section of the Union—others whose political sentiments have notoriously been, for many years, of the most friendly character to the South, and who have been as warm in their devotion to Southern interests as any Southern citizen could possibly be. A few, and a very few, of the members of the firms vote the Republican ticket, but the great majority of them have never done so, but are either Democrats or Americans. Copies of the *Confederacy* containing this list have been furnished to the houses embraced in it, with the evident design of playing upon them the game, said to have been quite successful in New York, of extorting money from their fears. The character of the list, which is inadvertently styled the "Black List," and from which the compositor has blunderingly omitted the word "mail"—the insertion of which was necessary to give it its true title of the "Black Mail List"—is a laughable commentary upon the system of espionage which the *Confederacy* nominally professes to establish, and by the indiscriminate character of its attacks has excited the merriment of the whole mercantile community. Any Southern merchants at all familiar with our business firms, into whose hands the *Southern Confederacy* by chance may fall, will perceive, at a glance, the stupid greediness of the publisher, who, in his eagerness to extort bribes from our business establishments, has indiscriminately denounced nearly every leading firm of our city, and embraced in his list many who have become conspicuous for the earnestness with which they have habitually advocated Southern interests.

The editor of the *Confederacy* has resorted to the meanest species of robbery. To be a highwayman requires at least some little courage, for when he draws his pistol upon the unwary traveller, and exclaims "Your money or your life," he is not certain that his victim is unarmed. But the miscreant of Atlanta poises his weapon in his incendiary den, and from a safe distance warns his victims by mail that if they do not submit to his exactions he will attempt to inflict upon them a serious business injury.

We cannot believe, however, that the transparent scheme of this cowardly swindler will have any other effect than to awaken public attention to the absurdity of the whole system of attempting to conduct the every-day business affairs of life on strict political principles. Such a policy begins only a dark age, a barbarous people, and savage communities. America, as a nation, trades all over the world—with Jew and Gentile, Heathen and Christian, monarchist and republican, despot and democrat—and men might as well attempt to impede the mighty current of the Mississippi with a few willow twigs as to confine the great flood of American internal traffic in narrow partisan channels, or to classify the infinite variety of the products of our manufacturing, mechanical, and agricultural industry according to mere political distinctions.

Invitation to the Legislature of Virginia to Visit Pennsylvania.—We were glad to notice, a few days since, that Judge BELL, the Senator from the Chester and Delaware district, had introduced into the State Senate a resolution inviting the members of the Virginia Legislature to visit Pennsylvania. The recent visit of the Legislatures of Tennessee and Kentucky to Ohio did much to enkindle fraternal feelings, and a visit from the representatives of the Old Dominion to the Keystone State would doubtless exercise an important influence in cementing the friendship which has long existed between the two States. Why cannot the resolution of Judge BELL speedily receive the favorable action of our legislators?

DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW.—This afternoon a day exhibition for families, consisting of equestrian, gymnastic, and acrobatic feats, and the performances of trained animals will be given at the National, and will be found to present peculiar attractions for the younger branches of the community. At night the thirteenth and final representation of the splendid spectacle of the Magic Ring will take place. A variety of acts in the arena, in which Dan Rice will appear, conclude the entertainments.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from "Ezek Richards."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1860.

The tributes to the memory of David Q. Broderick were of a more than usually able and touching character. Indeed, I do not remember when so much honest, heartfelt eloquence was inspired by or fell like a sympathizing balm upon, the "usual resolutions." The proceedings yesterday were of a truly gratifying nature, and in striking and snobbling contrast to the usual routine of such occasions. The character of the obituary speeches was high, because they sprang from the heart. They were the out-pourings of full hearts—hearts for whom that of the deceased beat in throbs of personal friendship and political brotherhood. He had been the school-mate of one, the manhood's compeer of another, a silent study to a third, an object of wonder and respect to a fourth—to all, a symbol of the institutions of the land, an illustration of the true strong man, who, surmounting all the ills that poverty is heir to, stands indicating a glorious destiny for those who labor in honesty, and beckoning those of the class from which he sprang to follow in the path he has shown them the way to hew.

The broad and mainly outline of his deceased school-mate and friend, drawn by John B. Haskin, was very fitly followed by the earnest and polished analysis, presented by John Hickman, which was in turn a judicious preface to the pathetic rhetoric and poetic sensibility of Anson Burlingame's address. Haskin's tribute, to attempt a classification of those admirable efforts, was the funeral orator's, recounting the youth, the struggles, the achievements of the lost; Hickman's was a lovingly rigid contemplation, a dissection of the life and nature of the dead, impassioned though philosophic; it was a tribulation as well as a tribute, sensibly characterizing not less the trials and talents of the dead than the tears of the living. Burlingame's effort illustrated the disembodied spirit arising from the clay, conjured up, too, less by an effort of his own, than by the purifying contemplation of the incorrupt soul which guided the life-track of the deceased Senator. Isaac N. Morris paid a tribute of affectionate respect also to the memory of the Irish stonemason-boy; and others, too, had evidences of his power to relate, or illustrations of his manliness to portray.

After considerable filibustering to-day, the election of printer was postponed until to-morrow, the Democrats not being in sufficient numbers to make a stand on Glossbrenner, whose success are considered by the hungry ones as excellent. "He has an excellent hand, and will win if he plays it well!"—so they say. The Post Office appropriation bill was taken up, and members are continuing to express their views touching the abolition of the franking privilege. Pryor was in favor of it. Ditto Avery, of Tennessee.

Theatricals are "looking up," even if the deficiency bill keeps "steady," in the capital. Comicality is the order of the day; but the desire to have something more solid appears to be general. We must not laugh too much, you know. The recent engagement of Mr. Murdoch was a source of great gratification to the theatre-goers, and the success proved that when we are favored by real first-class talent, our metropolitan citizens are very willing to welcome and support it. Those who visited the theatre during Mr. Murdoch's brief stay are loud in their expressions of hope that they may soon again have an opportunity of witnessing that most excellent actor and gentleman; in all of which I thoroughly agree. EZEK RICHARDS.

New Post Office Stamp.

We have recently been shown a new post office stamp, invented by a gentleman in this city. It is a very ingenious affair, and is, we think, well calculated to meet a public want that has long been felt. Should it be adopted by the Government—as it probably will be—it will secure a desideratum indispensable in the counting-house and our courts of justice, and will be found of great utility in general correspondence. The peculiarity of the new patent stamp is this: It leaves its impression not only upon the envelope enclosing a letter, but upon every fold of the letter itself. This is effected by means of a steel die, the letters and figures upon which are formed by a series of fine points, which pierce the envelope and its contents in such a manner as to impart, ineffaceably, the name of the post office and the date upon which the letter is mailed. Since the general introduction of the use of envelopes, much inconvenience has been suffered from the want of such an invention.

In numerous instances, as every business man knows, letters containing orders are received, in which the name of the post-town, and the date, are entirely omitted, and upon which the post-mark has been so imperfectly impressed as to be unintelligible. For this reason post dates on *envelopes* are not received in court in evidence, and very properly so, from the fact that wrong envelopes could be easily substituted to make out a case. With the new steel-pointed stamp, however, all these disadvantages are effectively obviated, as nothing short of the destruction of the letter itself can obliterate the date on which it is mailed, and the name of the office from which it is sent. The die, or stamp, can be used with or without ink, and is worked by means of a spring, which renders its impressions perfectly uniform. Such an invention has been long needed, and we feel assured that every business man in the country and in the public generally will at once see the propriety of its adoption by the Post Office Department.

Benefit to Herr Cline.

Our fellow-citizens may have a pleasant recollection of Herr Cline, who, in days departed, when he and they were younger, afforded them occasional gratification, by his agility and boldness. He was, in his day, the very best of tight-rope dancers. Born in London, he made his first appearance on the American stage at the *oldest* of the Bowery theatres of New York, under the management of Gilfort, in 1829. He starred throughout the United States for some years, and realized a handsome independence, which he lost by the failure of the United States Bank, and was finally compelled, in the decline of years, to return to his old profession. He is now so situated as to want relief, and it is proposed to tender him a complimentary benefit, which will take place, (on next Tuesday, we believe,) at the Walnut-street Theatre. Mrs. Garretson, the lessee and manager, gives the use of the theatre on very liberal terms. Mr. James E. Murdoch, with no less generosity, freely tenders his professional assistance, and other ladies and gentlemen will do the same, we doubt not. As the assistance which this benefit may give to Herr Cline is really of the greatest importance to him—for his wants are many and his means are scanty—we trust that every gapleman who has signed the document tendering him this opportunity of relief, will not only himself take tickets, but will also use his influence to dispose of some. This is the true way of showing the people mean what they say, and do themselves what they expect the public to do.

Italy, the Congress, and the Pope.

On Thursday evening, that eminent and eloquent Catholic divine, the Very Rev. Dr. Moriarty, will lecture on "Italy and the Congress—what will they do with the Pope?" The lecture will be given in National Hall, Market street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth. The proceeds are to be disbursed by the St. Vincent de Paul's Society for wood and clothing to the poor. The demands on the society, for those purposes, are particularly urgent at present. The interesting nature of the subject, and Dr. Moriarty's known competency to do it full justice, will certainly draw a very large number of auditors.

We received yesterday afternoon, by Adams' Express, New Orleans papers, dated February 10th, and Memphis papers dated February 11th. Since the completion of the new railroad link in Mississippi, by which a complete line of railway communication has been established between New Orleans and Augusta, Me., packages have been forwarded from New Orleans to Philadelphia in three days and fourteen hours, and the space which separates the two cities has thus been greatly diminished.

SANCHEZ AND STEPHENS.—Judge Roosevelt has visited Sanchez, and taken an elaborate statement in relation to the pistol affair. He fully confirms his former account, and states positively that Stephens concocted the scheme by which the pistols were to be used in killing the keepers.

Mr. Sutton, the warden, has published a statement in which he describes the manner in which Sanchez revealed the conspiracy to him, as follows:

"On Monday, about one o'clock, Sanchez sent for me. I asked him, when I was outside of his cell, what he wanted. He replied, 'I have something to say to you.' I told the keeper to give me the key of his door, and I opened the door and went in. Sanchez then pulled the door after me, so that no one could hear the conversation. He then said to me, 'Mr. Sutton, I am a good man.' I replied, 'Yes, Sanchez, I do not think you would hurt anybody intentionally.' On that he pulled out the pistol, of six barrels, and gave it to me. I asked him where he had procured it, and he said that Stephens had given it to him for the purpose of aiding in their escape. 'Well,' said I, 'has Stephens got one also?' He answered, 'Yes, and when he supposed you would search him on your removing him from his cell, he placed it between his legs.' I then asked him if he was certain that Stephens had a pistol with him. Sanchez answered that he had; that he carried it in his pocket. Sanchez told me that the plot of Stephens was to murder the two keepers on the Sunday evening; then take the keys from the night-keeper, make their escape into the street, and the remaining charges in the pistols would be devoted to protecting themselves, should an attempt be made to arrest them. Sanchez at the same time stated to me that he never would go into an operation of that kind; but that Stephens had made up his mind, as the thing had gone by on Sunday night, that on Monday night he would do the thing himself."—*New York Post of last evening.*

FALSE CHARGE AGAINST HARDEN, THE WIFE POISONER, &c.—It will be remembered that some few weeks ago a man named Conner, who had been discharged from the New Jersey State prison, was brought before the mayor of Trenton, charged with drunkenness; that, upon his examination, he said that he had suffered wrongfully, in the State prison; that the forgery for which he was punished had been committed by Harden, who is now in Belvidere jail for poisoning his wife; that Harden gave him the note, &c. It has subsequently been proven that Conner's story is a fabrication. Conner was rearrested on a charge of perjury, plead guilty, and was sentenced to the State prison for one year.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Colonel Forney's Appointments.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO "THE PRESS."]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Colonel FORNEY, Clerk of the House, officially announced the following appointments to-day:

F. BARRY HAYES, Chief Clerk, salary	$2 100
C. C. CHAFFEE, of Massachusetts, Librarian	1,800
A. JORDAN SCHWARTZ, of Pennsylvania, Assistant Librarian	1,200
JOHN M. BARCLAY, of Indiana, Journal Clerk, retained	2,160
THOS. DE K. HARRIS, of Georgia, retained, Clerk in charge of printing and bill book	1,800
W. M. AVERILL, of Maine, Bookkeeper	1,800
JAS. C. WALKER, Reading Clerk in the House, retained	1,800
HERMAN KRIESMAN, of Illinois, Clerk to enter petitions and papers in committee rooms	1,800
GEO. W. PRANCE, of Pennsylvania, Newspaper Clerk	1,800
A. R. PARKER, of District of Columbia, Draughtsman, retained	2,160
R. M. SHERMAN, of New York, Clerk to take the yeas and nays in the House	1,800
WM. ANDERSON, of California, Land Office	1,800
JOHN B. FLANNIGAN, of California, Land Office	1,800
R. J. BENNETT, of Ohio, Clerk to take charge of the books voted members	1,800
JOHN BUNTON, of New York, Stationery Room	1,800
JOHN BUNTON, of Ohio, Stationery Room	1,600
J. W. JONES, of Ohio, Principal Messenger	1,762
WM. K. MEHAFFEY, of Minnesota, Clerk to Journals; petitions, retained	1,800
JOHN PRADOUX, of Pennsylvania, Land Office	1,800
GEORGE H. CHAPMAN, of Indiana, Land Office	1,800
WILLIAM HARTAUGH, of New Jersey, retained as Messenger in the south extension of the Capitol	1,600
ISAAC STROHM, of Ohio	1,800
RUFUS PRENTICE, of Kentucky	1,600
PHINEAS B. TOMPKINS, of New York, Land Office	1,800
GEORGE CHIPMAN, of Vermont	1,800
DANIEL BUCK, of Vermont, retained	1,800
GEORGE C. BAKER, of New York, Land Office	1,800
SAMUEL M. FOWLER, of Pennsylvania, Assistant in the Library	1,200
J. P. ALLEN, of Connecticut, Land Office	1,800
WIRT FORNEY, of Pennsylvania, Assistant at the Clerk's Desk	1,800
DENIS A. MCELHONE, of Pennsylvania, Assistant Messenger	1,200
FRED. EMMERICKS, of District of Columbia, Assistant Messenger, retained	1,200
S. B. GROGG, of Pa.	1,800
ISAAC ENTWISTLE, of District of Columbia, Principal Engineer, retained	1,600
FELIX MCCLUSKEY, of New York, Assistant Engineer	1,200
JACOB SHINDEL, of Pennsylvania	1,200

XXXVITH CONGRESS.—FIRST SESSION.

U. S. CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, February 14.

SENATE.

The Chairman presented the Kansas Constitution of the Wyandotte Convention.

Mr. SEWARD, from New York, moved its reference to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, offered a resolution that the committee inquire whether the provisions of the English laws have been complied with.

Mr. BROWN asked for the yeas and nays.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, said he would vote against all inquiries into the manner in which the Constitution came to the committee in an untrammeled form.

Mr. SEWARD said it was clearly to bring up this question. The Senator from Mississippi could obtain the information he desires by making a separate motion. He always would vote for resolutions calling for information, but wanted it presented separately.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, said a statute enacted that Kansas should not be admitted as a State until a certain population had been ascertained by census. Kansas could not come in as a State until the Congress made the requisite population. The resolution only looked to the obtaining of information, and if it should prove that the compiled with. If the law requiring a certain population in Kansas before she should be admitted to be repealed; but while law existed, it should be respected. He could see no propriety in entertaining the Constitution until it was ascertained whether the law had been complied with.

Mr. BROWN said the Constitution of Kansas was framed in criminal violation of the laws of Congress, and he would take the proper time to make an inquiry, who wanted the information. And if it should prove that the act of Congress had been set at naught, he would feel constrained to vote against the admission of Kansas.

Mr. PUGH entirely opposed the system of instructing committees and calling for information, if in defiance of the act of Congress had been violated, he should vote against the admission of Kansas; but if it was correctly ascertained that it had the requisite population, he would not stickle about forms. It was not necessary to inquire into the manner in which the delegates assembled. Congress voted no means to take the census, and the State had to take the census herself.

Mr. BROWN said he would withdraw the resolution was not in the form of an instruction, but merely looked to information. He was not in favor of the resolution of inquiry.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, moved to amend the resolution by instructing the committee to report a bill for the immediate admission of Kansas under the Wyandotte Constitution.

Mr. PUGH still said he would vote against all instructions. He could vote for Mr. Brown's resolution as a resolution merely of inquiry.

The CHAIR said he must, under the rule, call up as the first order of the day the bill for the relief of the heirs of bank notes under twenty dollars in the District of Columbia. By general consent, however, petitions and reports were received.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, offered an order that the reports of Lieutenant Tindall of the Topographical Bureau of the War Department, Congress having refused to print them, be printed.

Mr. SEWARD, of New York, presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of New York, on the subject of including statistics of commerce in the census. Ordered to be printed.

He also presented a petition in favor of granting pensions to the soldiers of the War of 1812.

Also, a petition in favor of the homestead bill. Referred.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Patents to inquire into the expediency of so amending the patent laws as to establish a mediation between patentees and their licensees and foreigners in the matter of fees in the issuing of patents. Adopted.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, presented a petition in favor of repealing the fugitive-slave law.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, presented a memorial for pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812, and the Indian wars.

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, reported a large number of private bills, which had been passed upon by the Senate at this session.

Mr. GWIN, of California, introduced a resolution that the portion of the Southern Pacific railroad be referred to a special committee of nine. Laid over.

Mr. GWIN, of California, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of making provision for the government of the Indian war debt of California. Adopted.

Mr. GWIN introduced a bill for the construction of a railroad from the Pacific ocean to the eastern boundary of California.

Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Alabama, introduced a bill to provide for the examination of the claims of the citizens of Georgia and Alabama for the losses sustained in the Creek war of 1836.

Mr. BROWN's resolutions were then called up.

Mr. HALE, for himself and others, rose and said during this session in co-operative silence. The State which he in part represented had been subjected to unprecedented crimes. The Senate was not a tribunal before which a State could be tried, and vituperation and abuse substituted for argument. He (Mr. Hale) would reply to the Senator from Georgia, who had violated the rules of parliamentary law, by a speech of argument, and in form of argument which has a merit not possessed by all the remarks made by the Senator on the other side. He charged upon the North hostility to the line which united the Union, and said we now stood face to face with revolution and the dissolution of the Union. Mr. H. repelled the charges that the Northern States had violated the Constitution, and read the action of New Hampshire to sustain his view. In the course of his argument he said that the Supreme Court, in its decision in the Dred Scott case, had affirmed the principle that no rights which a white man was bound to respect.

Mr. BROWN, in reply, said the decision of the Chief Justice had only referred to the condition of the negro prior to the War of the Revolution.

Mr. HALE then rejoined, and said that the statement of that condition was the basis upon which the Dred Scott decision was made.

Mr. HALE then referred to the vituperation expressed lately by the Democratic party for the decisions of the Supreme Court. This was a new idol to the party, for from the time of Jefferson down to the period when they obtained a majority of the same party had been set upon and undignified hostility with its decisions. Jefferson had denounced Judge Jackson disregarded its decisions, and Lincoln had said if the decisions of the Supreme Court once decided that the United States Bank was constitutional, a Democratic President could not function immediately thereafter passed resolutions diametrically opposed to the decision. He then read the resolutions of Jefferson which he avers were the reference now erected for the decisions of that court. He (Mr. Hale) denounced the Kansas-Nebraska Bill in which he had said that the court always leaned to the prerogatives of power. He proposed to follow the advice of the great statesman of Jefferson. He read the decision of the Supreme Court of Georgia in opposition to the injunction to the Indian Commissioner of the United States. He also read the decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1799, in which it was held that in case of a difference between the States and the United States, the people were the only umpire who could decide the question, and also the decision of the State of Virginia in 1812, in which the Supreme Court of that State pronounced the opinion that the decisions of the United States Court did not extend to that court, and refused obedience to the mandates of the United States.

He would now pass to another question. It was said that we were to consider the people of the South the equal enjoyment of rights in the Territories. That was a mistake. He agreed with the Senator from Texas that the difficulties grew out of a misapprehension of the Constitution. This was true, or otherwise we should not have the difficulties which we see now so frequently. He looked upon this Union and Government as the commencement of the Millennium of the past. The result of all the experience of the past. Our revolution was the revolution, the culmination of Christianity, and the commencement of the period of trial of Divine Providence to see whether man is capable of self-government. It was the commencement of a process rest upon the present Union in hope of rearing a better structure to-morrow. He did not believe the Union would be dissolved. He believed the intelligent the people were more virtuous and intelligent than their representatives. If the Constitution passes into the Territories is prohibited, it will be a cause for dissolution. Why, that was the very doctrine pronounced by Jefferson. He read the letter of Jefferson referred to by Senator Toombs, to show that it was full of consequence to the cause of the Union.

Mr. HALE showed that the principles of the Republican party were those of our early fathers, and that if the Union was to be dissolved, the responsibility should be fearful a result would meet the indignation of the world. He would say to the South, stand by the Constitution and the Union. Whoever raised a voice against them was guilty of a crime against humanity.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, said the efforts of the Senator to have the responsibility of the consequences of the transgressor is hard. He quoted the law of New Hampshire to show that a man who violated the law of State to be declared a fugitive from justice, and imprisoned for five years. He asked if the Senator from New Hampshire would be willing to carry out the fugitive slave law?

Mr. HALE rose to reply, when

Mr. TOOMBS said that he did not want to hear the explanation.

Mr. HALE said. If you don't want to hear, I don't want you to listen.

Mr. TOOMBS said he would yield for the Senator to proceed.

Mr. HALE said that he believed that the provision of the constitution of the United States was the law, and should be carried out in a fair and constitutional manner.

Mr. TOOMBS. Ah! you want a trial by jury, or some mode by which the law cannot be carried out. He then proceeded to the argument of Mr. Hale to prove that the State of Georgia in reference to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, was bound to take no precedent for the action of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in nullifying the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, said that he would never give the Senator from Georgia an opportunity to do a future day.

The Senate went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, the powers of the special committee on printing, authorized to be appointed yesterday, were enlarged so that they may inquire into the prices paid for binding for Congress, and the laws regulating the same, and make similar inquiries into engraving, and paper supplies, as well as the publication and binding of the Congressional Globe, and report all the facts on the subject; and also report whether in their opinion any changes in the existing laws governing the public printing in connection with the Executive Bureau, are necessary. The committee is given power to report at any time.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, understood that these subjects were considered by the special committee appointed at the last session. Did they ever make a report?

Mr. GROW said that committee was for the same purpose as now ordered. They made the investigations, but were not authorized to report at any time, and the reports they were prepared to report, bills on the subject. Allow this committee to report at any time.

Mr. BURNETT. I agree to that.

The SPEAKER announced that the pending business was the election of a printer.

On motion of Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, there was a call of the House.

Mr. ANDERSON, of New Jersey, moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Post Office bill. Estimating the damages at six per centum on the sum due the contractors, the amount is $1,000 a day, and every day those contractors are being ruined.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, thought it would be better to have another vote for printer, and if the question is not then determined, they could take up the Post Office bill.

Mr. Anderson's motion was disagreed to by three majority.

The SPEAKER requested the tellers to resume their places at the desk, to receive the votes for printer.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, moved to adjourn.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, wanted to know his object, and suggested that there should be one more vote for printer, and then go into committee on the Post Office bill.

Mr. HILL said that his purpose was to procure a full attendance. Some of his friends were absent.

Mr. SHERMAN replied that they were absent on their own responsibility.

Mr. SHERMAN said that the Democratic tellers were willing to take the vote for printer to-morrow before 4 o'clock.

Mr. BELMAN said that the election for printer was not worth adjourning over for an hour.

Mr. HILL thought it was.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, desired to give reasons for a postponement, but was called to order.

The motion to adjourn was negatived, only 21 voting in the affirmative.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, remarked that on Thursday, the other side said they were not ready to go into the election for printer, and without any particular objection the election was postponed till yesterday, when there were two ballots without choice. He frankly said that the Democratic side was not ready, but will be to-morrow. He proposed that, by general consent, the subject be postponed till to-morrow at one o'clock.

Mr. SHERMAN would not object if such was the general understanding. This was acquiesced in.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, moved the payment of invalid and other pensions, a bill for the support of the military academy, and a bill for the payment of the consular and diplomatic expenses. They were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The Post Office appropriation bill was then taken up.

Mr. PRYOR, of Virginia, favored the abolition of the franking privilege, by which speeches are circulated which are never read, and seeds distributed which never come up.

Mr. MOORE, of Kentucky, opposed this so-called reform. There is light which emanates from Washington, and the only way to get it to his constituents is by means of the franking privilege.

Mr. HAWKINS, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment allowing the exchange of newspapers between the publishers.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Texas, did not see why publishers should be favored more than any other class of persons.

After further debate, Mr. Dawes's amendment was rejected.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, proposed that the Senate be deprived of the franking privilege. [Laughter.] He had no idea that the Senate was in danger of being too much in the dark. He wanted to test the sincerity of that body.

Mr. SHERMAN said he would make no distinction between the senators or Representatives. He appealed to sentiment to cease this debate and have the question immediately taken.

The Senate's amendment to abolish the franking privilege was then rejected.

The committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

The Senate's amendment directing the Post Office blanks to be printed by contract was then agreed to—yeas 84, nays 57.

The Senate's amendment to abolish the franking privilege was defeated—yeas 77, nays 78.

The other amendments of the Senate were concurred in.

Mr. Spinner's amendment to abolish the Post Office Department was rejected.

The House then adjourned.

The following is the vote in the House on the amendment introduced by the Senate, abolishing the franking privilege:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson of Missouri, Ashmore, Avery, Bishop, Blair, Boteler, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Briggs, Burnett, Clopton, Cobb, Jno. Cochrane, Cooper, Craig of Missouri, Curry, Davis of Mississippi, De Jarnette, Dimmick, Edwards, Ferry, Florence, Garnett, Jas. Hardeman, Hatton, Hill, Hindman, Houston, Jackson, Jenkins, Jones of Tennessee, Kunkel, Lamar, Latham, Leake, McPherson, McQueen, McRae, Moore of Alabama, Morris of Illinois, Mott, Niblack, Nelson, Parker, Pryor, Quitman, Reagan, Rigler, Ruffin, Rust, Scott, Sickles, Singleton, Stevenson, Stokes, Taylor, Thomas, Thurston, Tyler, Vaughan, Walton, Winslow, and Wood—78.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams of Massachusetts, Adams of Connecticut, Aldrich, Allison, Arnold, Babbitt, Bacon, Bingham, Blake, Boteler, Bouligny, Brayton, Buffinton, Burch, Burlingame, Burnham, Butterfield, Campbell, Cockerill, Cole of Missouri, Colfax, Comins, Conkling, Corwin, Cox, Curtis, Davis of Indiana, Dawes, Delano, Dunn, Durfee, Edgerton, Edwards, Ellsworth, Farnsworth, Fenton, Florence, Foster, Foster, Frank, Gilman, Goodwin, Grow, Gurley, Hall, Harlan, Harrison, Hatch, Hickman, Hickox, Hoard, Humphrey, Hutchins, Irvine, Junkin, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Leach of Michigan, Lee, Loomis, Lovejoy, Maynard, Martin of Ohio, Martin of Virginia, Maynard, McKean, McKnight, Millson, Millward, Morrill, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morris of Illinois, Morse, Nelson, Niblack, Nixon, Noell, Odenheimer, Pettit, Potter, Reagan, Robinson, Rollins of Rhode Island, Robinson of Illinois, Rose, Schwartz, Sedgwick, Sherman, Smith of North Carolina, Stanton, Stevens, Tappan, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Stratton, Thacher, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Valandingham, Vance, Vandever, Van Horn of New York, Van Horn of Missouri, Wade, Wakeman, Waldron of Michigan, Walton, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburn of Maine, Wells, Wilson, Winslow, and Wood—112.

Five Days Later from Europe.

THE BOHEMIAN AT PORTLAND.

BURNING OF THE SHIP ENDYMION.

BANK RATES ADVANCED.

Settlement of San Juan Difficulty Proposed.

RIOT IN A LONDON CHURCH.

ANOTHER MOVEMENT FOR THE FREEDOM OF HUNGARY.

COTTON IMPROVED.

CONSOLS 94¾.

PORTLAND, Feb. 14.—The steamship Bohemian arrived at half past 11 o'clock this morning. She left Liverpool on the 1st, but having called in at Queenstown, brings telegraphic advices from London and Liverpool of the 2d.

The steamship Kangaroo, for New York, sailed from Liverpool in company with the Bohemian, on the 1st inst. The steamship Arago was to leave Southampton on the same day for New York.

The ship Endymion, bound to New York, has been totally destroyed by fire in the river Mersey.

The ship Armorial, from Bristol, England, for Savannah, has been abandoned at sea. All on board were rescued.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The recent serious proceedings at the Church of St. George's in the East, at London, reached such a pitch of fearful excitement on the Sunday of Friday 27th, that attempts were made to demolish the altar, and the officials of the church were rescued with difficulty. The Government has promised to institute measures to stop such affairs. Considerable property in the church was destroyed during the riot.

The English Budget was to be brought forward in Parliament on the 13th.

On the 30th ult. in the House of Commons, Lord John Russell stated that the Government had received a copy of the report which resolved the Government from their minister in Switzerland, a representation of the wishes of the French Government in reference to the removal annexation of Savoy to France. He was not prepared to say whether the papers could be produced without detriment to the public service.

Mr. Gladstone announced that, on the 6th, he would introduce his financial statement, and enter into a full exposition of the commercial treaty with France.

Amongst these bills were the following: An act to prevent the quitting of the multi-packet and steamship service and that subsidies would be in future transferred from the Admiralty to the Post Office department. The committee was responsible, after a debate, in which the bill was opposed by Messrs. Osborne and Stephens, while others regarded the proposition as a valuable one for inquiries.

Lord Palmerston stated that as far as the Government understood a plan for an arrangement between the Pontiff and the Romans, the population of the people, had been proposed, but Garibaldi had not accepted the President's.

Lord Lindsay moved for a select committee to inquire fully into the operation of the duties and restrictions affecting the shipping interests. He entered at length into the alleged grievances of ship owners, but repudiated any intention of a commercial revolution.

After some debate, the motion was agreed to.

Leave was given to bring in a bill for the prevention of frauds on Parliament in reference to the Scottish provinces, that parties convicted may be imprisoned for six months if they desire.

In the House of Lords, the proceedings were unimportant.

The Prince of Orange was on a visit to Queen Victoria, at Windsor Castle.

The Morning Post, in an editorial article, explains the present position of the San Juan difficulty. It says:

"We have reason to think that the proposals made to the American Minister by the Portland Ministry, are advantageous, instead of standing out for the Rosario channel, the British claim, it is said, will be confined to Haro channel, and no one of them, a third channel is proposed for the boundary line, which will not only satisfy the British claim, but will obviate all future differences in possession of the largest share of the disputed territory.

"This channel, in its course, cuts off the island of San Juan along to the West, and consequently leaves us the island and the harbor, which will protect Victoria, Vancouver, Esquimalt, &c. This concession is made, in fact, in the concession of the principle of the treaty of 1846, which contemplated a continuous line of boundary, and we believe the American Government will be asked to give us the whole of a certain coast of land, and which, in parallel one side to the 49th, and on the other, merely hope this reasonable proposal will be accepted.

The glorious proceedings at the Church of St. George's in the East, which commenced on Sunday night, continued on Sunday night, the 29th ult. The church was crammed with a noisy mob, who not only prevented the services from being conducted, but broke down the altar rails, and included in the pastime of throwing about the cushions, pulpit, &c. The police had to be called in, and many were treated with personal violence, and considerable property was destroyed. The matter has claimed attention in Parliament, and the Government has promised measures to put a stop to the disgraceful proceedings.

FRANCE.

The Paris Bourse is suppressed, and the *Moniteur* in publishing the decree of suppression says, among other reasons for the measure is the irritating controversy of the Bourse, which the prince regretted, and deplored, and, its country satisfied, and the fundamental basis on which the relations between the church and civil society, are established, undermined.

It is stated that the immediate offence which led to the suppression of the Bourse was a misapprehension of the Constitution. This was true, or otherwise we should not have the difficulties grew out of a misapprehension of the Constitution. This was true, or otherwise we should not have the difficulties grew out of a misapprehension of the Constitution. This was true, or otherwise we should not have the difficulties grew out of a misap