Hermon, M. I. S. Bes Legi-men on Monday Toront Pais The Colonous Test A flor Jacob Run Misch Intelligence

The Mentons Question.
The sainure of the piratical yearsh of Murason by the American squadron at Vera Crus
as a means terminated the difficulties inrelyed in the Mexican question pat, on the contrary thorseased them by imposing upon us new responsibilities. For the present, the Passes party are completely relieved from all appreciantions of the capture of their strongold, as Munamon, in consequence of his fai were to obtain the necessary assistance he had expected from Mann's vessels, was obliged to This, however, is the extent of the practical the Church party will probably demand promp ce from our Government. Inc by the capture of his vessels, he has directed that the property of all American citizens i Maxico, within the reach of his power, should ifiscated and that they should be expelled from the country. From his past con-duct and his repeated outrages heretofore, it is by no means improbable that this threat will be put into execution, and that where our citizens attempt to resist the efforts to despoil them they will be remorallessly murdered. Our Government having, after a full investigation of the political struggles of Mexico, ar rived at the conclusion that the legitimate an thority of the nation is vested in Junus, and having recognised him as its constitutional Executive, Minamon must be legally viewed as a powerful bandit; and if the Juarez Government in answer to our appeals to it for redress for outrages and indignities upon check his devastating career, and to hand him over to us for punishment, it is difficult to concoive how we can legitimately evade the responsibility of assisting in his arrest, for that

the feeling of many other sections of the country, in the following article:

"Here marpa Ourage.—According to hister from vero Grus, the Miramon faction in Marios of the section of the determined apen pushing the Government of this lecentary is the wall; carrying the analotty, many largest of the servant who hires the servant who was the limits as he was the force the wall his light of glong or group of all American distants, and to a size preparated similar acts before. He wants the force from the walled her and he served with the United States. A capital joke, that! She was the force the walled her country, or to perparate acts by which we could recognise sends a state, but he may very easily, and he has, it is most probable, already done it, conduct so that the United States will be also personal that the country is the first the servant who we could recognise sends a state, but he may very easily, and he has, it is most probable, already done it, conduct so that the United States will be also because a sea that the season for the result of the season are not provide the which this featon had much in several the walled this featon had much the season are not provide country, as if it were the Government who we could recognise and reducing them from the two countries by the legal popusations of the season are not provide cannot be the season are not provide the walled that force than the total property of the first will be set result by the season are not provide cannot be season as the country as if it was the season corrying the season are not provide cannot be season as the country as the season are not provide cannot be season as the sea

ill be the only mode left open to us to pro-

tect our citizens in Mexico, or to obtain satis

thetion for the outrages committed upon them.
The New Orleans Bulletin expresses the

the feeling of many other sections of the country, in the following article:

ous sentiment of the Bouthwest, and

administration not shirk and shume in this piece. If it has any piece or firmson; or any percelation of the dignity of this country, or ghis of its citizens abroad, or a proper regard so, honor of our flag ruthlessly assaulted by a without colors, let it show that it is equal for the honor of our fing ruthlesity smeated by yearsh without colors, let it show that it is equal to the searcy-ney, and take the proper steps to rindinate allies the national fing and pretest the rights of the country said the persons, and rowers, of its elitena, when hoth are outrageously searched. There is not a man in the country will a small to his his hearen, that will sea dense. It for necessarily the small to his hearen, that will sea dense. It for necessarily the small to his hearen, that will sea dense. It for necessarily the his hearen, that will sea dense. It for necessarily in this winergousy. This question is one that rises quite out of sight of mare party politice. It touches the sense of institute and known of avery American eliters. If the Administration shall shuthe and shirt, and attempt to play hide and seek in this periodes, and endeavor to avoid responsibility through a cloud of words and faus, without setion, it will be justly entitled to the requestability of the country, and we greatly mistake the isomper of the times if it do not receive what it will into cost deserve. Judging by the party will not be found equal to this energyncy; but we will not be found equal to this energyncy; but we will not be found equal to this energyncy; but we will mot be found equal to this energyncy; but we will mot be found equal to this energyncy; but we will mot be found equal to this energyncy; but we will mot be found equal to this energyncy; but we will mot be found equal to this energyncy; but we will mot be found to the most speak for it; but let it see the first word what it should itself degeneration or private critices when the the hards are and the second of the s

Virginia at Charleston. The Democracy of Virginia are evidently taking an intense interest in the election of delegates to the Charleston Convention, and which would choose a full delegation to cast the twenty seven votes of the State.

Douglas platform on the Territorial question were laid on the table by a vote of four to one In regard to the general result in the State the Richmond Enquirer, a Wise organ, of the 3d inst., thus criticises the calculating of the iner, a Hunter organ : 🐃

"The vote for Mr. Hunter may amount to 13 Me; and by combinations with the friends of oth candidates the vote of Virginia may be given him; but it would be so manifestly against whether the whole country knows to be the will and with the people of Virginia, that it would carry management whistower

Indiactor whatever, claiming the State of Virgit for Examiner, claiming the State of Virgit for Er. Hunter, and persisting in advocating nomination notwithstanding his unsystiability, cannot a content in Washington, which has reveatible fast beyond doubt."

The Election in Rhode Island.

The telegraph reports the election of Wa. Sraaque as Governor of Bhode Island, yes-terday, by a considerable majority over Paturing and commercial firm of Horr, Sprague & Co., and is reputed very wealthy. He was te, but also by the Americans and a portion of the conservative Republicans. The canvass

Mr. John E. McDonough, proprietor and ma-magor of "The Galeties," and who has been a very favorite actor in the leading theatres of this city

It is the habit to complain that the servants in this country are about the worst in the world. They are very bid, at times, we grant; but in Bugland the same complaints of them are made, with no less justee. There has been a book written about them by Hr. Haynew, illustrated by Gronger Caurgenary, in which they are spoken of as a The Cartes and the same complaints of them are made, with no less justee. There has been a book by Gronger Caurgenary, in which they are spoken of as a The Cartes and the same complaints of them are made, with no less justee. There has been a book by Gronger Caurgenary, in which they are spoken of as a The Cartes and the same complaints of them are made. poken of as "The Greatest Plague of Life." We have before us an English journal called The Detective and Public Protector, in which this great social evil is fully discussed. There is no doubt," says this authority of that servants are in the main just what mis

tresses make them. The raw material, it is true, is none of the best, but it is not turned to the best account, except by a few strongminded women." .. Is not this asserting too much? At any event, the first declaration here will not hold water. The mass of servants, in this country, are Irish, because too American girls are generally too proud and "sassy" to become domestics. In England, not one third of the female domestics are Hi-This, however, in the extent of the practical applied from the rural districts of Scotland and England, and may readily be trained into and of the Merican question. The great helps and comforts in a household. The Scotch are the best, we think, and the Irish the worst, among the female domestics of England. Here, as we have said, the majority of female domestics are Irish. A few Americans, some Scotch and English, and a larger proportion of Germans, make up the

larger proportion of Germans, make up the whole complement—but as the Germans chiefly reside in German families, they are not to be taken into account here.

The Irish remit, as the Parliamentary statistics of Great Brilân show, not less than \$5,000,000 a year for the purpose of enabling their relatives and friends to come over into this Land of Geshen. Of the female immigrants (sof emigrants) who are thus brought over, two-thirds become domestic servants. A very two of these have previously been in services in Ireland, and have learned something in that capacity. The remainder, in all probability, have never been a dozon times in their life in a sarpeted room, and have seldom induged in the Inxury of wearing shoes and stockings, before their arrival here. The wages of domestic servants in Ireland, run from \$5 to \$15 per annum. But the rawest of the Irish girls who hire themselves into domestic servants, in Ireland, run from \$5 to \$15 per annum. But the rawest of the Irish girls who hire themselves into domestic servant, demand from a dollar and a half to two dollars a week;—that instead of \$5 to \$15 year, they get from \$75 to \$100 before they have been six months in this country. The sanciness of these "helps" is wonderful. In fact, it is not too much to say, that with the master, who hires the master, and not the master who hires the master, and not he master who hires the servant." Accustomed in their own country to the humblest food,—many of them only tasting meat two of the country for the interest of three times in the year, (at Christmas and Easter,) no sooner are in service here than they turn up their noses at food which is good enough for their samployer, and,—like Mr. Whiffiers, the Bath footman mentioned in the first way that the servant whe interested in the projected improvement may have appeared

which has treated them with the utmost kindness and consideration, provided the their emoluments, it is almost impossible for masters and mistresses to have much sympathy. Time was when female domestics besame attached to families, and would remain with them, from that attachment, even under worldly reverses. That has greatly changed. Self-interest alone actuates the servant now. Female education, which professes so much and performs so little, in this country, is much to blame for much of the discomfort afflicting households, by reason of servants' misconduct. A young lady—the future mistress of a house and mother of a family—is taught a great many useless and unprofitable things. What use algebra, mathematics, natural discover. In Germany, where the people are practical, these "higher" branches are not keep a house, how to cook, how to spin, how these essentials to the accomplishments music, singing, drawing, dancing, languages which also form part of this education, and you see, at once, why German women generally make good wives. They can do every thing in their houses which they expect their servants to do, and therefore their servants this is also the case in England, where the fe-male head of the house sometimes is a practical housewife, and, when she is, the business of that domicile goes on with the regularity of clockwork. These are the houses, par excellence, in which servants, who neither impose nor are imposed upon, remain for a consider sble time—until they marry or after they settle down into established single-blessedness. When the young housekeeper—the algebraic and mathematical prize pupil of the female "college" or "institute"—is ignorant of her business as mistress of a household, and pain-

fully helpless from that ignorance, she is wholly at the mercy of the kitchen despots. Of course, waste and robbery then come into play, and domestic comfort, under the tyranny of the Biddies, is not to be looked for. The cases in which the domestic servants discountenance their mistresses' visits to the kitchen are not rare, even in this well-regulated city. Nine-tenths of the domestic unhappiness of families is caused by the blundering ignorance, dishonest rapacity, and audacious tyranny of our domestic servants; but, primarily, by the imperfect education of the wives and mothers themselves, who can work a problem in Euclid, but cannot tell how long a boiled leg of mutton ought to be on the fire.

A correspondent suggests that it would be a decided improvement to introduce female Coolies as domestic servants, and he assures us that, within his own knowledge, the Chiand soon become real "helps" in a household. The idea is original, but the drawback would be the difficulty of teaching these people to speak English. They readily pick up several words of the language, but scarcely sufficient. At the same time, the experiment may be worth making, for any change must be for the

Last night Miss Adelina Patti had her "farewell benefit" at the Academy of Music, taking the part

pearances were not enough, and that it was very bungling and irregular not to have more. What Nickleby was to Mr. Grummles, Miss Patti is to Ullman and Strakosch. We should not wonder if they yet had her third last appearance and fare

The Mercantile Library Company. An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Mercantile Library Company was held at the Library Hall, on Tuesday evening. The joint committee appointed at the annual meeting in January last, and selected half from the defeated ticket and half from the successful ticket for board of directors, made an exceedingly interesting report in regard to the origin, proress, and efficiency of the Mercantile Library company. The historical part of this address is replete with local information, illustrating from hat humble beginnings the present highly suceasful enterprise started. The crowded state of ir columns precludes us from giving the address stire, but the prominent position which the Li brary deservedly maintains as the representative of the mercantile interest of Philadelphia will command very general attention for the extracts we embody below, and which set forth in detail the generous plans which the present heard of directers are straining every nerve to accomplish. The merchants and business men of this city ought not to be behind New York, but should emulate the example which she has set in a munificent iberality to a beneficent and popular institution

We begin our extrasts from the report at the point where the committee refer to the erection of the edifice now occupied by the company:

To appreciate the vast responsibility incurred in the undertaking of the new building, and the

turn up their noses at food which is good enough for their employer, and,—like Mr. Amount of original indebtedness has been cancelled with the exception of a single mortgage of \$9,000, and, from the rise in property values, it is not putting an exaggerated value upon the present property, to estimate its worth, over and above the mortgage of \$6,000 dollars. Adding to this sum the value of the books, (which now reach nearly a total delicacies of the season are not provided for them:

With such servants, who will leave a family

dollars.

These results your committee think, so far from caucing any diminution of interest, ought only to excite to still greater exertion, and should arouse an enthusiasm sufficient to place the institution in the foremost rank of public libraries in this country. It is only by comparison with kindred associations that we can judge of our own progress and discover wherein we have been lacking in point of energy or efficiency. With a single view to stimulate an active spirit of emulative rivalry, your committee would direct attention to the fol-

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ĺ	1,9	5,8	3,2		1,8	Number of	. H

Se se se se members.

bring themselves to say adden, which means the good by good by

Washington, April 4, 1860. PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE. The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads of the House, I regret to say, have unanimously decided against the proposition to authorize the confirmation of the purchase of the Baller and LEVY property, basing their action upon the miground that such confirmation will lead to the ex-penditure of millions for the erection of public fit uildings on Chestnut street. THE CALIFORNIA TELEGRAPH.

The same committee have decided against the magnetic telegraph bill, which passed the Senate the other day, unless the Senate agrees to provide charges for telegraphic despatches between St. Louis and San Brancisco, and also to out down the appropriation of \$50,000 to the company to \$40,000 er annum. KANSAS AND THE TARIFF.

The bill providing for the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State will come up for discussion to-morrow, after which the friends of Ameri can Industry hope to bring their proposition to ward.

The friends of Junga Douglas have gratifying news from the South this morning. It is said that Hon. Wm. L. Yanony, a delegate to Charleston tion of the Union, the Douglas men are willing that he shall go ahead. MR. BUCHANAN'S CANDIDATE.

Mr Buchanan's candidate for Charleston i undoubtedly General Jon Lann, of Oregon. The Hunter movement was all a blind. HON. JOHN L. DAWSON. Hon. JOHN L. DAWSON is at Willard's Hotel. onsulting the politicians on the Presidential ques

HON, JAMES GUTTELE. Hon, GEO. W. CAULDWELL, of Kentucky, delegate to Charleston, and the intimate friend and representative of Mr. Guthers, is also at Willard's Hotel, actively engaged engineering for his favorite. GUTHRIE is full of hope, and will make no combinations unless for himself. He controls

his friends, and will not treat with the Adminis INTERCHANGE OF CIVILITIES. Mr. SEWARD gives a dinner party on Friday next, which will be attended by several of the leading Southern fire-eaters and their ladies. At the late entertainment of Senator Thomson, New Jersey, Republicans and Administratio men were invited, but Judge DougLAS and the rebels were studiously excluded. CEMBERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE OF

A VISIT. A number of the members of the Pennsylvania Legislature have arrived in this city since the ad-ournment of that body, and are to be seen in all arts of the Capitol. THE PRESIDENT'S PROTEST. Mr. HICKMAN'S report in reply to the President's

protest is prepared, and will be laid before the House at an early day. From what I can hear, it is one of the most everwhelming and spleudid proluctions that have ever been presented to an Ameri DEFICIENCIES IN THE TREASURY.

The efforts of Mr. Cons to reduce the estimates f the departments will no doubt result in a series of deficiency bills at the next session of the present Congress. THE CALIFORNIA CASES.

The great argument in the California Santilan case, which commenced on Monday and will be concluded by Attorney General Black to-morrow, has attracted crowds to the Supreme Court room The parties interested on both sides are on hand. WM. B. REED. and Attorney General BLACK have poken for the Government, and Mason Campbell of Baltimore, and ROBERT J. WALKER, of Hobo ken, for the claimants. Among those present attending the trial, I notice John Tuosse, Esq., and family, of Philadelphia, and Sr. Grorge T CAMPBELL.

A NEW COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION. It is proposed to investigate the conduct of Secre-tary Flord, of the War Department, in reference

RREST OF P. B. SANBORN BY ORDER OF THE SENAT

fess Hosmer died suddenly, it is supposed, from fright.

The subject was introduced in the Legislature, in the form of a series of resolutions, authorising the employment of the Attorney General of the State for the defence. The resolutions were briefly debated and laid on the table.

DISCHARGE OF SANDOR BY THE SUPPRIME COURT OF MASSACHURITS.

Floren, April 4.—Chief Justice Shaw, on the writ of habeas corpus, has decided that the Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate could not depute his authority to another party.

At the hearing of the case, the counsel for Mr Sanborn presented the following points:

1st. That the Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate has no power out of the District of Columbia, which is under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress.

2d. That the precept of the arrest being directed to the Sergeant-at-Arms by name, he alone can serve it.

3d. That the Sergeant-at-Arms cannot deputize

to the Sergeant-at-Arms by name, he alone can serve it.

3d. That the Sergeant-at-Arms cannot deputize this powers to others out of the District of Columbia.

After the hearing of the arguments, Chief Justice Shaw briefly reviewed the circumstances of the case, stating that it presented no condict of authority between the executive officers of this Commonwealth. As to the first point taken, the court were not prepared to say that the Senate of the United States and the executive officers of this court were not prepared to say that the Senate of the United States could not have its precepts served outside of the District of Columbia. On the third point, that the Sergeant-at-Arms of that body could not depute his authority to another person, there was no doubt, and the court were unanifumuly of the opinion that he had no such authority. A warrant of this sort must be limited to the person to whom it was given by the Senate. The

order of the court, therefore, was that for Sah-horn be discharged.

The rendition of this decision called forth much applause, which was speedily checked by the offi-cers of the court. The court room was througed during the proceedings.

Mr. Sanborn immediately left for home, with his

ority.
The Republican majority last year was 5,392.
The returns for members of the Legislature are
Iso against the Republicans.

HARFFORD, Conn., April 4.—The roturns from byery town in the State give Buckingham, (Ro-publican,) for Governor, a majority of 536 votes. In the House of Ropresentatives the Republicans have a majority of 59 members, and in the Senato of 7. The Republicans of this city are making prepa-ations for a grand torohlight procession to-morrow vening, in honor of the victory.

INDEPENDE CE, April 4.—The Santa Fe mail, tith dates to February 27th, has arrived here. No hostile Indians were seen on the route. The juited States forces at Fort Union had been sent United States forces at Fort Union had been sent against the Apache Indians, who were again at war. 300 lodges of the Arraphoc and Cheyenne Indians were pitched fifty miles above Bent's fort. They are at war with the Utes, and are going out to the gold mines. Grass was yet very scarce in the valleys. This retards the starting of emigration to Pike's Peak.

This hurnt districts of this city will be built up this summer, with better and more substantial buildings.

The indignation against Governor Stewart and his abettors was very great. Hanging them in effigy was the order of the day. Inauguration of the New California Express.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 4.—The departure of the California pony express was delayed last evening for two hours by the detention of the New York messenger. In the meantime, a large crowd gathered to witness the inauguration of the onterprise. They were addressed by Major Thomson and Major Bussell, of the Express Company, on the benefits which would accrue to the country from the undertaking.

which would accept taking.

Atohison, Kansas, April 4.—The pony express made the first forty miles to Kinekuke in five hours and ten minutes.

U. S. CAPITOL, WARRINGTON, April 4.

The CHAIR and before the Senate the correspondence between the Agorney General and the Judges of Utab, relative to the judical proceedings in that Territory, Lail on the Judy of New Jersey, prepented the resultations of the New Jersey, Legislature, in favor of an increase of duty unimported goods, and in favor of the House hormested bill.

Mr. KING, of New York, introduced a bill for the relief of the representatives of Robert Morris, postmaster of New York City. which was taken up and passed.

Mr. Olk Sell, of Missouri, moved that the following resolutions with the committee:

Weersal, Coursess, we act of Americ, 1988, required. Mr. GRESM of Missonri, moved that the following resolutions effered by him yesterday, be referred to a select committee:

Whereas, Coursess, by act of Angust, 1898, required the First Comptroller of the Tressury to adjust the damages due to B. R. Gormick and A. U. Ramsay, on account of the abroxation of their contract by the Postmater Operat, to carry the mail via Vera Cyra, castle law abroad declared that the damend stated and further, that the duty was imposed on the First Comptroller to adjust the account; and whereas, William Heddill, First Comptroller, instead of proceeding to excoute the said law of Congress, did undertake an affirm the said contract was never abroxated, thereby intending to defeat the clearly-expressed will of Congress, and has set at the since the decision of his predections of the contract of the constant of the contract of

roper hat he should longer remain first compired if the from the form of the first half that the Compiler had dealers his duty in accordance with the pinion of the Altorney General, and he was to be a fixed by the Segate for faithfully disclaring its dealers.

solutions, and when he returned would meet any charge made sgainst him.

Mr. H.N.EN said that Governor Medill had a copy of the resolutions, that he had read them, and had not left for One till after they were presented to the Senate. He wantet the case investigated.

Mr. ANYARD, of Delawards and the was not proporting the Caracter should condumn the officer, and ask for the condumniant of the conduction of the wanter of the condumniant of the conduction of the water of the condumniant of the conduction of the water of the Senate to decide, nor its right to consure his action. Mr. Stall Almin, of I consistent of German amendment. The resolutions assumed to state the facts. Mr. CRE'N, of Missouri, interrupting, said that Mr. Benjanin should not discuss the merits of the resolutions. ons. Mr. BENJAMIN. I don't allow any one to say I shan' Mr.GREEN. I call you to order. Mr. BENJAMIN. You had better address the Pres

ding difficer. Mr.GREs N. I call on the Presiding Officer to enfor order.

Mr. BENJAMIN said his remarks were very discour tools are the recolations were disposed of, the homesteabilit came up as the special order.

Mr. FUGH. of Olno, proceeded to contrast the Senat and House bills. He believed that the eperation of the bill should be limited to the heads of families, otherwise there would be sham pre-emptions and fraud and corruption. A man's family would bind him to the soil for its improvement, and thus there should be a discrimination between married and single men.

The fonds bill was a wise measure for revonue and commy. It kavo sixty millions of acres for home stoats, which was enough for all the people of the United States who desire to go there. He read number of the states and yet, in view of all this thas been said the he homestead bill up proposed some great revolution it in land system, to destroy the public revenue, whe he is act was the same principle has been the guidin system rolatives to the public domain since the earlied days of the Government. The policy of the Gener Government in its donations of lands had acted unjust the rows being a second and thurs arose. He did not believ that the passage of the bill would in jure the revenue was paid a second and thurs arose. He did not believ that the passage of the bill would in jure the revenue or and the state of the propice decreased from and of the state of the proceeders and for under the street and not the line that the passage of the bill would in jure the revenue. nder. Mr. BENJAMIN said his remarks were very discou:

He thought it was time to cease donating the public land for the bennit of colleges, schools, asylums, rail-road corporations, unless they wore located on the lands thus donated. The Senator from Texas (Mr. Wigfall) had denominated this a party destion; but it was rather late in the day, insemuch as the homestead bill had been the same House that passed the Kansaa-Mir. WIGFALL, of Texas, disclaimed making the homestead bill a party test. He proceeded at length te speak on the question. He arkued that the donations of alternate sections would prevent the sale of the public lands. The passage of the bill would be an abandonment of revenue and also an expense to the Government; and it would be better to give one hundred and many dollars out of the treasury to the homestead and denate the public land and go to the expense of eath of the public land and go to the expense of eath of the public land and go to the expense of eath of the public land and go to the expense of eath of the public land and go to the expense of eath of the public land and go to the expense of eath of the public land and go to the expense of eath of the public land and go to the expense of eath of the public land and go to the carponer of eath of the public land and go to the expense of eath of the public land and go to the expense of eath of the public land the public land and go to the expense of the public land and go to the expense of eath of the public land and go to the expense of eath of the public land and go to the expense of eath the expense of the public land and go to the expense of the public land and go to the expense of eath of the public land and go to the expense of eath of the public land and go to the expense of the public land and go to the expense of the public land and go to the expense of the public land and go to the expense to the public land and go to the expense to the expense of the public land and go to the expense to the public land and go to the expense to the expense of the expense of the public land and go to t

it would be!
Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, asked if Texas did
not give away lands to her own officers and foreigners?
Mr. WIGFALL asked if the Senator was not once a

Mr. BUMNER, of Massachusetts, offered a resoluti

ons. Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, called the gentle

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, called the gentleman's attention to that part of the Republican platform which declares that Congress has sovereign power over the Territories; and in the exception of that power can prohibit those "twin relics of barbarism, polygamy and slavery" in the Territories. An GOUH replied that they now had one of the "relics of barbarism' here, and it was their duty to empress it. He believed that Congress has full power over all rightful subjects of legislation in the Territories, subject only to the Constitution.

Mr. GOUD replied that he believed Congress possess evereign power in the Territories. "Mr. GOUD replied that he believed Congress has full power, with the limitation names. If he had been in the Philadelphia Convention he would not have used the words "sovereign power." He did not understand

The main question was then ordered to be put, by a vote of 111 year scaipst 75 nays.

Mr. Nici 1 and scaipst 75 nays.

Mr. Nici 1 and 1 an

WHEATLEY & CLARKE'S ARCH-STREET THEATER, Irch street, above Sixth, "Everybody's Priend"—Jonathan Bradford," WALNUT-STREET THEATRE. corner Wainut and Ninth..." Don Comes de Basan"..." The Lost Ship." McDonousel's Galerius, Race street, below Third.— Entertainments nightly. SANDERSON'S EXHIBITION ROOM, Jayne's Commonwealth Building, Chestnut street, above Sixth.—Thiodon's Museum of Art. TEMPLE OF WONDERS, northeast corner Tenth and Chestnut streets.—Signor Blits. ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, 1025 Chestnut street.-

PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.—The stated monthly meeting of this society was held yesterday morning at their rooms, Chestnut street, below Seventh, Craig Biddle, Esq., president, in the chair.

The president directed attention to a Spanish plough, presented to the society by William H. plough, presented to the society by William H. Stewart, Esq., of the island of Cuba. This description of plough is the only kind which is used in Cuba. It is of very rude construction, and made entirely of wood, except the "sock," or end which perforates the ground. It has but a single handle, of about the ordinary height. This handle is only a crooked stok of wood, with the bark off, and in shape hears wome resemblance to the letter. is only a crooked stok of wood, with the bark off, and in shape bears some resemblance to the letter "S." At the end it has a piece of iron about six inches in diameter at the thickest part, tapering down to a round point, and is fastened on the bottom of the handle like a spear-head. It has no "share," like our ploughs, to turn up the sod. The beam or pole of the plough is about sixteen feet long; also of unplaned wood, which is fastened to the handle by two wooden wedges, driven into two holes morticed through the beam and the handle. At the end of the beam is a wooden yoke for two oxen, which are required to

Mr. WiGFALL saked if the Senator was not once a Democratic New York of the Senator was not once a Mr. WiGFALL saked if the Senator was not once a Democratic New York of the Senator was not once a Mr. Wilkinson raid he never was.

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Mr. David Landreth did net think that every farmer could do this, because the supply of bones with her own property-give it to a missionary society, gublish Bibles, or samble it off in hell. [Laughter.] Texas was a free and sovereign State, and was able to exercise her rights, which were not delegated to this messable; one horse concern in Vanhington. The newed laughter.) Which will be did not say so. The Senator was a hitle obtact to day. [Laughter.]

Mr. WiGFALL continued at English He thought the patronage of the Government in this respect ought to be given to the State.

inscontinued cultivating it.
Mr. Fisher denset that presents had discontinued oulivating it, and asserted that the number of persons enaged in its cultivation was increasing. The paper he
had just road was an evidence of its profitablences, benaus the paper-makers will buy all the "begasee"
hat can be offered. The raw material for the manuacture of printing and writing paper was becoming
rery scarce, and this begase would supply awant which
was now badly folk.

se racing, and not long ago, prize fighting, too. At rate they take a reat interest in prize-fighting about time. [Laughler.]

Kennedy, in a strong speech, favored the holding in extibition. The same gentleman (Mr. Fisher, losed the holding of the last exhibition, in 1833, and at turned out a complete success, days Boudinot also was in lavor of having an exhibition, lie said the 'tate, by law, directed Councils to roprists 850 summally to the society, and it they are to the contribute of the said the 'tate, by law, directed Councils to hold the exhibitions, Councils would want to know it tray intended to do with the money, was finally sgreed to hold the exhibition of Wed-lay, Thursday, and Friday, the 25th, 37th, and 28th september next, at Powellon, Twenty-fourth ward, lay, Thursday, and Friday, the 25th, 37th, and 28th estate Society hold their exhibition in he same day vilkes harre. As it was not expected that any stock do he taken from this city to that exhibition, the bosonist, and think this would be interfering with the escaped.

season of the street of the of the st

CRIMINAL CALENDAR .- The Court of Quarter | Sections is busily engaged in disposing of the petty

cases which have been accumulating on the calen-dar. The dock yesterday morning was crowded with a number of hapless-looking mortals, charged with all manner of misdemeanors, from an assault

Nist Privs—Justice Read.—This court met and adjourned without transacting any business.

Nist Privs—Justice Thompson.—The court was insigned in hearing argument on the motion to a strike off the non-suit in the case of Kirkpatrick and Wife vs. Kirkpatrick, an action for damages in a case of a malicious prossecution. For plaintif, D. P. Brown and F. C. Brewster; for defendant, C. M. Wharton and Coffey.

Brance Court—Judge Stroud.—Bank of Pennsylvania vs. Colladay, Before reported. An action on a promissory note. A juror was drawn and the case continued. J. F. Johnston for plaintiff; Clayton for defendant.

James Rogers vs. James Torrence. A feigned issue to try the ownership of a horse. On trial.

District Court—Judge Hare.—Edmund S. Yooum, by his guardian James Genner, vs. Anthony Moran and David Walton and Samuel Butcher, who defends as landlord. An action of ejectment.

Bofore reported. Verdict for defendants. Miller and Gilpin for plaintiff; W. L. Hirst and Juvenal for defendant.

Robert B. Kirkpatrick vs. Charles C. Culin. An action on a due-bill. Verdict for plaintiff for si38.50. D. P. Brown for plaintiff; Brinekle for defendant.

Lewis Rothermal vs. Michler, Conyngham, & Co. An action to recover the value of the freight and tonnesse on a care of each. On trial. Stover

Lewis Rothermel vs. Michler, Conyngham, & Co. An action to recover the value of the freight and tonnage on a cargo of coal. On trial. Stover for plaintiff; Mitcheson for defendants. Common Pleas—Judge Allison.—Craven vs. Stackhouse. Refore reported. An action to recover the amount of board during an apprenticeship. Verdict for plaintiff or \$65.71. Wollaston for plaintiff; Stover for defendant.

Dick vs. Babe.—An action under the landlord and tenant act. Jury out. Hall for plaintiff; Kneass and A. J. Kelly for defendant.

McLaughlin vs. Brady.—An action to recover rent. Verdict for plaintiff for \$21.55. McLaughlin for plaintiff; J. P. O'Neill for defendant.

An Accident from Neckey.—On Tues-AN ACCIDENT FROM NEGLECT .- On Tueson a mule team on the North Pennsylvania Rail-road, was arrested on the charge of having caused serious injury to Thomas Willis, the driver of a

bort Irvin fractured one of his legs at a late borr on Tuesday night, by falling when jumping from a railway car at Fourth and Wharton streets. He was remayed to his home in the vicinity.

SLIGHT FIRE.—On Tuesday evening a lot of bert Irvin, fractured one of his legs at a late hour on Tuesday night, by falling when jumping from a railway oar at Fourth, and Wharton streets. He was removed to his home in the vicinity.

SLIGHT FIRE.—On Tuesday evening a lot of rags and other combustible material was set on fire in the cellar of a bone establishment in Bedford street, below Bighth. The flames were extine guished by the Moyamensing Hose Company.

PRIZE FIGHT SPOILED.—Yesterday afternoon intelligence was received by local telegraph, at the Central Police Station, that a prize fight was arranged to come off in the evening, near the Episcopal Hospital, in the Nineteenth ward. Arrangements were made by the police to capture the whole party, but before this was accomplished, Officer McBride, whose beat is in the neighborhood, last evening encountered the party, comprising about sixty persons, and dashing in among them he fired his pistol, which had the effect to make the party camper off before any arrests were made.

CAPT CREICHTON, who, while commanding the ship "Three Bells," saved the lives of many of the passengers of the ill-fated steamer. San Francisco," is at present in this city, and stopping at the Girard House.

Beggars The portable should called and the party completed the party of the results and head decrease are the Girard House.

Beggars—The portable should called the properties of the first had being of the city and stopping at the Girard House.

BEGGARS. The public should guard well accidentally the owners could not recover damages of this does not prevent cattle being driven along the public should guized well the perfection of good taste, and are in recover damages of the country of the perfect of the country of the countr

Lyle, will make a street parade on next Monday after-noon, (Easter Monday,) in company with the French

whether with or without the price record falls to show. Alexander was charged with having infracted to the price of one Williams Kirk, a police offer. When called upon for his statement he volunteered a number of observations, personal and political. He said that he had been a stave for fourteent his freedom of reality were two things. On coming North he married a woman who had four his freedom had four all the said that he had been a stave for fourteent his freedom of reality were two things. On coming North he married a woman who had four all the real that he had been a stave of fourteent ally increased his family. With these enough the statement he enough the married as woman who had four ally increased his family. With these enough were been before. The jury pitids his sorrow and were been before. The jury pitids his sorrow and were been before. The jury pitids his sorrow and was convicted, and the chores sequitted. Ason had to the work of the was an enough of the statement he was convicted, and the chores sequitted. Ason had took the work of the was a someticed, and the chores sequitted. Ason had took the work of the was a sometic and the statement pleaded guilty. Albert Jackston and John Store the statement was convicted, and the chores sequitted. Ason had took the work of the was personal and pleaded guilty. Albert Jackston and John Store the statement was convicted, and the chores sequitted his proposed to the Zouw start was convicted, and the chores sequited his pleaded guilty. Albert Jackston and John Store the statement was the statement of \$186.50.

Syran First-Enoury for Russia.—On Tuest was put together. Although Messar. Ettinger & Sammer and the proposed statement had been although the statement of \$186.50.

Syran First-Enoury and the statement of \$186.50.

The statement of \$186.50.

Syran First-Enoury has not love the proposed to the Zouw and India

CITY ITEMS.

THE JOBBING TRADE. - Now that the bulk of our