estness of the endeavors of that Government to

tion the committee press very emphatically

othe great difficulty of assessing duties vary

ing on different classes of the same article, be-

cause the natural desire of the importer is to

under the lowest rate of duty."

on, at the lower but \$7.25.

ntroduce articles of the very highest quality

But again: Our customs have varied in a

single year from thirty-nine to forty-nine mil-lions, from sixty-four to fifty-three, and from

orty-nine to fifty-eight millions under the

same tariff, when there was no revulsion at work; because iron has varied in a single

year from £8.10 to £4.15, at the higher prices

lelding under the ad valorem duty \$12.88 per

The quantity imported is a much less un-

stable subject for calculation than the price,

and as a mere necessity of the fiscal system of

the Government we ought to look to the dif-

ference between specific duties, which can be affected only by quantity of imports, and ad

valorems, which are subject to incalculable

is an exhaustless one; it ranges the whole

field of political economy. We have confined

and compress into the compass of our space,

observing system in the array only for the

mit them to the consideration of our readers,

whom we invite to their study, in the belief

that either by demonstration or suggestion, or

Bill was likely to creep through Parliament

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from "Occasional."

Correspondence of The Press.]
WASHINGTON, April 6, 1850.
We had one of those scenes in the House of Representatives on Friday last which it would require

the pen of a Disraeli, or the penoil of a Hogarth, to describe. It was on the occasion of the speech of the Hon. Owen Lovejoy, of Illinois, in Committee of the Whole, en the slavery question. This gentle-

reated wide-spread feeling, and was vehemently commented upon by the public press in all parts of

edness of purpose, and indomitable will. While speaking he reminded me of Alexander Dimitry;

with much opposition.

.Washington.

THE PRESENTED THE PRESENT OF THE PRESENTED THE PRESENT THE PRESE

We are from our dispunstances on agricultural we are flow in the people, and their so abundance of lead, wariety, and they could have the one at the standance of lead, wariety, and they could have the one at the standance of lead, wariety, and they could have the one at the standance of lead, wariety, and they could have the one at the standance of lead, wariety, and the other at an average repidly as to stand at one hundred and sixty most indicates the expectation of the people of the standance of the people of the standance of the standa that we mould by our own policy impos we industriously andcavor to purpy and dots riousle, leaving the optable wand the pages to determine the priors of our consecutions of their county to back, given a life the Orimean war, the export price of flour having risen from \$5.60 in the year before to \$7.85, we were able to export of breadstuffs and provisions sixty-six million dollars against thirty-three million dollars the year before. easy communication, and a good market—in as we can for their abstement.

So in 1856, Seur averaging 37.47, we exported fact, all the conditions which time alone can The basis and primary relian Il these instances, the price being the the trade was free, of which there is the additional evidence that we exported that year eleven millions of dollars less of gold than in the previous year. But when we turn to the year 1858, and find that we sout abroad fifty-one millions of ford with flour at four dollars and seventy. three couts per barrel, and other articles at an tive tariffs and the protective principle for the equally great decline of prices, notwithstandstaces of the crop of that year, we are obliged to regard so large an export as constrained, and as operating in reduction of prices at home to a destructive extent. In the year ending June 80, 1859, there was no densed from Europe; Great Britain and

Such an experience of trade in breadstuffs and provisions, with the magnificturing nations. Proportion of free to dutiable goods fell back two dollars per bushel, have now reached a sent promising attitude of the subject before at Charleston ou the first ballot. The Dougla of the country. pe or reliance than their own natural home

densend, from a year of comparative scarcity

with a large foreign market; and that variance

in favor of the tropical markets, which are the legitimate outlets of all our agricultural

little in a year of abundance with

market. They only damage themselves by seeking a foreign one instead. Thus far, in speaking of the effect upon ou ests of an unduo depo upon foreign and a resulting neglect of the me market we have confined correlves to dis and provisions; but it is just as clear that the sense principles apply to the staples of the planting States. The foreign that for these products is ruled, and prices are keld down by the competition which they most there, so that prices can neither be ad see of preduction expected and neces great interest. When the price in Europe is grees inserest. When the price in Europe is up to swalve outs, the cotton of the interior of India, which is boundless in quantity, can be moved to the seaboard notwithstanding the embarrassments of internal transport, and the difference of resignt and insurance to Europe is also well covered. In 1860-51, when cotton was at 11.1 and 11.3 cents, the English supports from India rose to 808,000 and 829. 000 bales against 182,000 in 1849, and from Egypt and Brazil from 187,000 to 245,000 and 157,000 bales. The next year, 1855, the price fell to 8.05 cents, although our increased export was less than it had been in any year class 1855. If the South would keep up the demand for her staple and socure dy and remonerative prices, she must not it herself to a range of markets, where she has disected by a rivalry favored by her policy. Our domestic consumption in the s 1847-8 and 1848-9 was at the rate of 140,000 bales per annum; ten years later, the wanting of the two years 1857-8 and 1858-9 was 140,000 bales, in increase of 15 per cent., while the population increased nearly 40 per cest. In the five years from 1842 to 1847, while the population increased but 17 per cent. the community nearly doubled. The consumption nearly doubled. The consumption nearly doubled. The consumption new is 900,000 bales—it ought to be at least a million and a half. This exhibits the rease of growth in the home market for raw sotten, under the respective systems of tariff disting them in operation. Nor are the facts with regard to the consumption at home, through the looms of Europe, any more favor-

stood till let January, 1860, when an increase of such manufactures as are fully protected by their own nature—such as the construction of through the looms of Europe, any more favor-shis to the policy of fostering the foreign mar-ket to the damage of our own. The import of cotton malandactures in 1847-8 and 1848-9, less the ocean. They make the decks top-heavy, increasing risks and insurance too heavily to be espects of domestic, for the same year within a fraction of twelve millions of dol departments of manufacture as these-inclu-ding, für instance, planes, of which our cliits per samum. The consumption of cotton the form of foreign manufactures in the mate gives us a monopoly, and glass bottles, whose bulk is of itself nearly prohibitory—are Tailed Blates for the years 1867-8 and 1858-9 But wages in all other things are still terribly dedreaver, it is to be remarked that these impressed, standing at quite twenty-fiveper cent. tore imply a consumption of but litrevulsion. The minimum of the iron factories. the more than one half as many bales as the e value would represent in the raw cotto which as apply the market. If we add time is curtailed in still further reduction to and rewarded them with a reliable prosperity, ma fibrice, which is not more than 12,000 the increase by our own manufact tree, we have as the result 112,000 balan coast, and the eastern slope of the Alleghany mountains, Westwardly, wages of skilled the total communication of ten years ago er less than 18 per cent., when it should have sen 100 per cent. If the South will provide being market for the one-third of her crop labor range always higher than in the East, in all the manufactures which enjoy the natural protection of the cost of transportation. Iron, for instance, made west of the Alleghanies for stine in adoptistic encouragement of the do-man's manufacture would easily effect, particles in the start of consumption in the vicinity, or for a still more esides, the Will world flutting and deteriors-ing her foreign spartet, and so find her inte-cate idealical with these or her Northern aiswhich the cost of freight from the scaboard interposes, and can afford better wages, which rests identical with those of her Northern states. Under a policy heatile for indifferent, the price of her great steple state or down, relatively to the value of money, at least and that speedily, and all the prospects of a growing prespectly must be totally disappointed.

When the progressive free-tred system of the last fourteen press was introduced the the greater scaroity of hands seeking employso long a period, must produce universal distress and its accompanying demoralization, Courteen yours was introduced My and the daily papers of our cities and towns are filled with the evidence that it does so. The Sceretary of the State of New York offi-

r. 1847) almost provided the country for dissertic products to the extent bushed and twenty aims millions for 1848, boar hindred and forty-eight cially reports the paupers of that Common-wealth in 1859 to hold the ratio of between seven and eight per cent, to the total populathe 1860, and so on at the rate of per sent per things, for an inde-med therefor Bet that year of 1849, fall befor the one or which the and Wales only four and six-tenths; in Scot-American producer, that he cake defence—a large value with the possessor of many of those elements of a public speaker so peculiar the flate with the flate of New Tork to one in Ireland defence which consumer as much. The import prices of railroad from have flugged that it is never that the flate with the flate of t

four in the year 1859, when we had a large

commerce by the simple process of a reduc-stion or applition of import duties, have not found the true theory, and a sufficient expe-rience has naturely condemned their policy. Nething but the obliffy to purchase, with the And Heland to nearly death. the price of wheat, advanced question. Tree trade," says he, "may, it apports of the price of wheat, advanced question. Tree trade," says he, "may, it apports of the price of wheat, advanced question. Tree trade," says he, "may, it apports of the price of wheat, advanced question. Tree trade," says he, "may, it apports of the price trade, be considered the object to which a society is tending, but projection ought to be the stead of arriving at it. Suppose free trade in the stead of tural privileged situation, but foreign competition would stifle in the bud all those things ders and aggravates. It is time to look for the which it requires in order to prosper—capi- causes, other than original sin, which produce tal, skilful workmen, experienced overseers, them, and we are bound to apply such remedy

nit the equally protective tariff of 1882.

And this, as we have seen, put at least a hun-

dred articles, of prime necessity to the people,

s operation from taxation upon three-eighths

than one-eighth. And even now, under the

considerably cularged free schedule of 1857, the proportion of free goods to the total im-

ports is but two ninths—showing that under a tariff, not protective, the progress is greatly

slower towards the sim of free traders than

under one simply protective, with the discrimi-

nations which prefer our own industrial pro-

But we are rather concerned now to show

the necessity of returning to the better exam-

ples of legislation on this subject, hy exhibit-

ing the disasters to the public welfare pro-

burest statistics afford us for the purpose.

interest is a matter of even more command-

and abundance of money capital in the coun-

looking up a little from the depression of 1857.

is thirty-three per cent, below the maximum

or standard prices of 1854 to 1866, and the

one-third or one-half in the amount of labor

western market, has the advantage of the East,

provided for the employees.

syen million dollars of food. In give. A transition, consequently, is indis welfare cannot be thus paralyzed withou pensable, and to preach free trade to a country spreading the mischief in due proportion over which does not enjoy all these advantages, all the interests of productive enterprise and is nearly as equitable as to propose to a child to contend with a strong man." Every country in Europe, which is ad- transportation to which the world is rapidly vancing toward free trade, is working its way advancing, we are nearly driven from the now, as heretofore, by means of protection, and we are ourselves indepted to our protec-

five cents per pound, cocoa at two cents per repudiated stocks and bonds alike. By econo tributed but two and three tenth pound, and tess, which had been at between my pushed so far as to suspend necessary remitted worth against against additions in 1856, we expected but this from the value of six millions, or less than their mortgage-bonds. Whether a majority of the total imports of 1881, them can do this for the next year is still a four dellars and singly mine cents, varying but to six millions in value for the first matter of doubt. The whole country is richer fourteen years after its passage, or three in crops than it was ever known. The watereighthe of the whole import of foreign goods.

And it is not a little remarkable; nor a totally

means of transportation; and the agricultural

through the means of transportation; and the agricultural community of debtors must go through the insignificant fact among the data of our argunent. that in this respect the tariff of disagresable process of paying two bushels for 1845 retrograded very decidedly. In its ten what one was to cancel when it was inyears' operation, 1847 to 1857 inclusive, the chired. The railways, built upon grain at juncture of the public affairs, and in the pre-

> It is safe to say of our whole railway system, that the roads which have cost twelve hundred millions to construct, would not sell for five hundred millions; and we know that the amount of the bends falling due upon them of their consumption, as against a previous in the ensuing fifteen years, amounts to four proportion of one-seventeenth only, and a sub-hundred and eleven millions, of which the sequent one under a tariff of low duties of less interest is already in default upon ninetyseven millions; and almost half the business of our courts is with the bankrapt and defaulting companies. Moreover, the heavy liens upon, and ownership in, them by foreigners, threatens to transfer the available ones into the very hands which are steadily working to return us to colonial bondage, and are certain to make Canada the highway of our Mississippi trade direct, by way of Quebec and Port-land, to Great Britain, by means of the reciprocity treaty and the Grand Trunk Railway, annexing about eight millions of our popula-tion, and all the States and sections of States north of 414 degrees north latitude, and all the argument of the principle involved till the of the Mississippi Valley which the lake trade mischiefs to be remedied are more fully presented. We have shown how the farming in-terest is deluded and damaged by our existing Pree-trade will serve that foreign dominion system of low duties, upon competing fo-well when it thus recovers all the substance reign commodities, using the facts which our of sovereignty that there is in half the natio which went into rebellion in '76.

> The mischief inflicted upon the laboring But the evidences of the exigency in our affairs are not half exhausted. We are diging importance, and calls something more We have the best authority for saying that since July, 1857, and up to this hour of revi- at the cheapest rates ever known, and refusing ving foreign trade, and entire bank solvency, to risk itself in the business of the country at try, the wages of skilled labor have been at the on ordinary mercantile paper, even in the East, and quite thirty-six in the Northwest. minimum rates, in all the manufactures which are in their nature exposed to the effects of excessive importations. They stood at mini-mum rates from July, 1867, to October of the whose paying power depends upon industria whose paying power depends upon industrial same year; they were then in effect further reduced to two-thirds and one-half time. At production. The credit which would set the wheels of industry in full motion is annihilated these lowest rates; and fluctuating between for an overwhelming flood of competition these degrees of reduction of time, they threatens every expectation with ruin, and the time, but no advance of rates, was made in imports, and depends, at the present tariff rates, upon such an enormous amount of them,

man is the representative of the extreme school of the Republicans, and is a brother of the Lovejoy who lost his life at Alton, Illinois, some twenty years ago, under circumstances which will long be recollected. This sad event, growing out of the we have suffered as to be deceived into confidence by any temporary flashes of better borne in the face of our home prices. Such things, while the cause of our manifold disasthings, while the cause of our manifold disasters remains untouched. Nothing short of measures which will secure a revival of effort against an invasion of foreign trade, set loose the capital that now will not venture upon investment, restore credit to a well-based assuments. against an invasion of foreign trade, set loose the capital that now will not venture upon investment, restore credit to a well-based assurance, and pour the whole force of our unemployed labor upon production, can retrieve our condition. Give us the system that has twice within

our own memory restored the national finances and the result will "cover our country with blessings and benefits,"

We will not now argue the necessity of re orting to specific in place of ad valorem duties, wherever they can be conveniently applied. We have only to say, on this point that those of them recommended in the bill before the House, which are easily calculated, do not exceed in amount the rates per cent.

uyon the same articles levied by the tariff of 1846. The per cent. actually collected from thirty-six millions worth of railread iron, calculated at appraisement prices, in the six years ending on 1st July, 1859, was equal to \$12.10 per ton. The specific duty fixed by the bill is \$12. The price of all the bar iron im-Such a depression of wages, spreading itported in the five years ending June 30, 1857, was \$52.23 per ton, yielding, at 30 per cent., a duty of \$15.66. The specific duty in the bill self over nearly every department of labor for is \$15. The duty on pig iron for the same five years was at the rate of \$5.31 per ton. The specific duty asked is \$6, a difference which concerns the manufacturer more than the consumer. If in these articles no advance of duty is really demanded, the equivalent for all incresse is found by the manufacturer in the steadiness of price which specific duties contribute to maintain. It is against a market land, three and nine tenths; and that in the gorged for the very purpose of prostrating the ratio of permission there were five paupers in American producer, that he cake defence-

foreigner to oppress his rivals here. The substitution of specific duties, really no higher in amount than the ad valorems required by the Government, will operate equally well for the treasury and the domestic manufacturer; and to the consumer by their off cient support of adomestic enterprise, they bring first steadiness of price, and next a neapness, resulting from competition at ome, which he never can secure while left to the mercy of a trade which at one time crishes out his national defences by its surpluses, to ompensate itself by its own rate of prices when he has no choice of market left him to

in 1854 it rose to above four hundred and twen

Nothing but the ability to purchase, with the westward must increase, and both alike prove twenty-two musons of pounds sterning, and in every encounter. In his naming, processor, and proportions of an entire system only one pound in one hundred and seventeen takes the form and proportions of an entire system of this great sum was raised under ad valous of the region so affected. We can assion. The progress toward free trade are not concerned here to speak of the rems, a committee was appointed by Parlia, and the progress toward free trade are not concerned here to speak of the ment to inquire and report upon the practication of the progress toward free trade are not concerned here to speak of the ment to inquire and report upon the practication of the progress toward free trade are not concerned here to speak of the ment to inquire and report upon the practication of the progress toward free trade or concerned here to speak of the ment to inquire and report upon the practication of the progress toward free trade or concerned here to speak of the ment to inquire and report upon the practication of the progress toward free trade or concerned here to speak of the ment to inquire and report upon the practication of the progress toward free trade or concerned here to speak of the ment to inquire and report upon the practication of the set of the progress toward free trade or concerned here to speak of the ment to inquire and report upon the practication of the set of the progress toward free trade or concerned here to speak of the ment to inquire and report upon the practication of progress toward free trade or concerned here to speak of the ment of the set of the progress toward free trade or concerned here to speak of the ment of the trade or concerned here to speak of the rems, a committee was appointed by the form and proportions of political connect. In ne severy, encounter. In ne severy encou This is simply a system of commercial elamor approach to it, and this, by the clear continuation of the late treaty between France people have the power to go to market and properly and supposed to do not likely and expedience of the late treaty between France and repulsion to fine late treaty between France and repulsion to do not likely and expedience of turning as many of the late treaty between France and repulsion to fine late treaty between France and repulsion to do not likely and expedience of turning as many of the late treaty between France and repulsion to fine late treaty between France and repulsion to fine late treaty between France and repulsion to fine late treaty between France and repulsion of the late treaty between France and repulsion to fine late treaty between France and repulsion of the late treaty between France and repulsion as the between France and repulsion as the between France and repulsion as the between France and repulsion of the late treaty between France and repulsion. It is the late treaty between France and repels immigration as the between France and repels into inquire and repe which the want of honest industries engen

> The basis and primary reliance of nation commercial prosperity. Accordingly, we find that in steam-shipping, the form of travel and

In inland transportation, the value of our horoughfare railroads marks the rate of our large and regularly growing free-list of our declension, and predicts a pertentous downward tariff acts. That of 1882 gave us the first contendency.

salderable schedule of imports free of duty; among them a great variety of fruits, drugs, authority of that city: "Most of the roads in apices, and tropical products generally, but chiefly of coffee, which before was taxed at pended dividends, while a large class have

Latest from Europe. Pope Pius IX, has excommunicated Victor SMMANUEL, as Pius VII. excommunicated the nexed to France, and made the Pope a prisoner in his own palace. In the present instance, suffered no inconvenience from the thunders of the Vatican, and it is not probable that VICTOR EMMANUEL, who all but threw off all piritual connection with Rome, some years ago, will suffer seriously from the denouncement by the Holy Pontiff. Meanwhile, not only the Romagna but the Duchies have been added to the Kingdom of Sardinia, raising it to a third-rate Power, and France has obtained Nice and Savoy, which makes the Alps its actual southeastern boundary. Austria has broken off diplomatic relations with Sardinia, ecaused the banished Grand Dukes are deprived of all chance of being restored. mons' members taken by ballot has been rejected, as usual, by a large majority, the old

ging from our own mines sixty millions of goldper annum. Capital abounds, and is seeking safe investments, such as United States stocks; less than nine per cent. for the best, twenty Nay, it will not move under any temptation Government is working for such an increase of as must totally displace the labor and capital

locomotives; care, shafts, and columns, which cannot be imported, because they cannot be allong us.

We have not learned so little by the things

frequently threatened, and apprehended by the mo-derate men in Congress. During this tempest Lovejoy stood calm and silent, and when order had heen measurably rectored, in response to the advice of those around him, he left his seat and mounted the Clerk's desk, from which elevated position he finished his remarks, abating in nothing

lu the Groot, they will squae with me that it is production of great ability and power.

Indge Black concluded his great speech yester-day in the Santaian case, before the Supreme Court of the United States. A large audience was in attendance. The Attorney General was greatly spoised. Not so finished an orator as Lovejoy, he was, in some respects, almost as impassioned. everybody was impressed with the case and grace of his manner, and the fluency and suavity of his style. When Mr. Mason Campbell, of Baltimore, spoke for the claimants, he, too, left the most tavorable impression; and when Robert J. Walker collewed him, we had a fair specimen of Senatorial speaking, spiced with a great deal of the characteristic animation and loudness of tone of the exwhen he has no choice of market left him to purchase in. In 1854, when we imported twelve millions worth of rails, they were at \$42.49 per ton; in 1857, when we imported seven and a quarter millions worth; they were at \$41.58; and in 1855, when we took but five millions worth, they were at \$89.16. Here the millions worth, they were at \$89.16. Here the price is higher in proportion to the extent of the purchase, which is the natural law of trade; and its necessary operation when there is no disturbing cause present to vary its effect.

The experience and the practice of the European Governments, whose great concern is to secure the greatest stability in the income from customs, is at once unequivocal and authoritativa. Whoever will look over their tariffs, the country would be injured if they succeeded.

the country would be injured if they succeeded the state of they are given by Mr. NEADEGATE, or the as they are given by Mr. NEADEGATE, or the print shetrer, of them supended to the report. No one could have heard Mr. brief abstract of them appended to the report | Walker or Mr. Campbell, no one can read the vo of our own Secretary of the Treasury, for the year 1856-7, will see how sedulously they eschewad valorems. The British tariff is itself Court is guided by right motives, it will decide adone of the most striking instances, and the ear-nestness of the endeavors of that Government to This is one of the most important cases that have nestness of the endeavors of that Government to force even the most refractory subjects under come before our high judicial tribunal in many the rule of specific assessments, is still further shown by the fact that in the year 1859, when the state of the United Kingdow wielded.

Mr. Carey has been holding a grand tournament the customs of the United Kingdom yielded here for a week, routing the chivalry of free trade twenty-two millions of pounds sterling, and in every encounter. In his handling, protection only one pound in one hundred and seventeen takes the form and proportions of an entire system of this great sum was raised under ad valo-

bility and expediency of turning as many of the selection of the members whethere trifling imposts as possible into specific are to lead in the discussion. Occasional. LATEST NEWS By Telegraph to The Press. FROM WASHINGTON. duties, however good in theory, operate badly SPECIAL DESPATCHES to "THE PRESS"

> WASHINGTON, April 6. A " NEGATIVE PREGNANT " ON POLIGAMY. The bill abolishing polygamy, which passed the House on Thursday by a decided vote, is claimed by parties interested to establish polygamy in the District of Columbia whilst abolishing it in Utah. Igive you a literal copy of the leading

provision of the bill:

"That if any person or porsons, being married, shall, during the life of the former husband or wife, marry another person, in any Territory of the United States, or other place, except in the District of Columbia, over which the United States possess exclusive jurisdiction, or if the marriage with such other person take place elsewhere, shall thereafter live or cohabit with such other person, in such Territory, or other place over which the United States ossess exclusive jurisdiction, the former husband or wife being alive, ho, she, or they, so offending, shall, on conviction thereof, pay a fine not exceed-ing five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not less than two years nor more than five years."

A number of leading men of both Houses hav given it as their opinion that the bill establishes polygamy in the District of Columbia, the excep-tion as to it having the effect of an enabling proviso. It was carried, I presume, as "a question of privilege,". The delicate subject is now in the variations by both these causes. The subject | hands of the Senate.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT. field of political economy. We have confined The President this morning determined to nomi-ourselves strictly to its treatment in the light nate to the Senate, Darner H. Maure, of Virginis, first lieutenant of the Mounted Bifes, to be Assistant Adjutant General, in the place of Major of such indisputable facts of experience as we Page, deceased. Maury served through the Mexican war with great credit to himself, and was best effects of their presentment; and we subwounded severely. He is one of the oldest lieu-tenants in the service, and his promotion is regarded with general satisfaction by the army. JUDGE DOUGLAS. both, some useful truth will be spread at this

Letters received here to-day from reliable par at Charleston on the first ballot. The Douglas · Infor wirely, or opio.

EMMANUEL, as Pros VII. excommunicated the elder Napoleon, in June, 1809. In the earlier exercise of this ban, once so dreaded, but now a mere brutum fulmen, the Emperor of the French (a ruler who had occupied the Papal dominions) declared the Roman States and had being made to secure his nomination at Chicago, nexed to France, and made the Pope a prisoner SYCCOLING:

Hon. E. B. HART, United States surveyor of the the King of Sardinia's officine is that he has port of New York; has been despatched to Europe accepted the popular vote which has annexed by the Secretary of the Treastry, for the purpose the Homagna to his territory. NAPOLEON I. of tracing an extensive system of sungiling to its suffered no inconvenience from the thunders is course. He will be assisted by certain of the service to the Government. HON. JOHN SHERMAN.

Hon. Jour Sherman leaves this city to-morrow for the purpose of addressing his political friend in New York. He will be absent a week. THE TABIFF. Hon. HERRY WINTER DAVIS, of Maryland, will

support the Morrill bill in an able speech early next week. Senator Benjamin, of Louisiana, is reported s friendly. THE COVODE COMMITTEE.

The attack, in Thursday's New York Tribun In the British Parliament, the annual proposition to have votes at the election of the Comsition to have votes at the election of the Com-Republicans, RICHARD SCHELL, of New York, following the example of his brother, yesterday Tory, Lord PALMERSTON, denouncing the vote refused to answer certain of the interrogatories by ballot with great violence. The Reform the committee. REMOVAL OF JAS. C. VANDYRE.

with much opposition.

It is now pretty well understood here that Mr.

Yandra is to be removed because he has been fully, and will probably visit the President at consistent in his advocacy of the one-term principle, and would support Breckinghous, Hunter, of Douglas, in preference to one seeking a re-nominal state of the st THE PROPOSED RECESS.

So few members of Congress have been elected delegates to the Charleston and Chicago Conven-tions that there is every probability that there

The distinguished actress, Miss DAVENPORT, is preparing to leave for California on the 20th of this month. Her engagement here has been very MINI-OPPICIAL MEXICAN ADVICES—VICTORIES OVER

THE CHPRCH PARTY—THE MORSE TELEGRAPH PATENT—THE UNITED STATES TREASURY—PO-LYGAMY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—A PENN-STLVANIA DELEGATE TO CHARLESTON DECLARES FOR DOUGLAS.
WASHINGTON, April 6.—Semi-official advices from Vera Crux state, in addition to what has already been published, that the Liberals had defeated the fourth regiment of cavalry belonging to Miramon, on the 5th ult., ten miles west of Jalapa, taking Representatives of the United States. His intellect is a remarkable one. He is evidently a highly accomplished scholar, as he is unquestionably a most foreible and fearless orator. Of medium size, olive complexion, well-knit frame, strong face, and flashing black eyes, he seems to be, and no doubt is, a man of great resolution, fix-

speaking he reminded me of Alexander Dimitry; indeed, he resembles him, though not so large a man. When he got the floor yesterday, a strong speech was generally expected, for Lovejoy is full of the subject, and has only been restrained from giving niterance to his opinions by the appeals of his party friends, but no one was prepared for such an outburst of invective, such a torrent of indignant eloquence as fell from his lips.

I have rarely seen the House so much disturbed as during the delivery of this extraordinary philippic against the South. There was a defance and lippic against the South. There was a defance and a soorn in his manner and in his language, of which I can sive you no idea. He left his seat, came

I have rarely seen the House so much disturbed as during the delivery of this extraordinary philippic against the South. There was a defiance and a soornin his manner and in his language, of which I can give you no idea. He left his seat; came down into the main siste of the House, and addressed the Southern members directly. The effect may be well conceived. Several fire-eaters attempted to get near him, and in an instant the whole believe as in an unprace of confusion. Impressions the Pennsylvania delegate, of the House, one of the Pennsylvania delegate, of the House, and an analysis of the House, and an an instant the whole body, was in an uproar of confusion. Imprecations and threats were burled from one side to the Other start of the Pennsylvania delegates to the Charleston Convention, publishes a letter declaring his preference for Douglas.

A MAREICAN YESSEL CHASED AND FIRED AT BY A STANISH WAR STRUKER, OFF THE COAST OF

A SPANISH WAR STRAKER, OFF

position he finishe i his remarks, abating in nothing of temper, of manner, or of laggage, the spirit which marked his beginning. The scene reminded me of some of the descriptions we have had of the French Assembly during the Revolution of 1793. Loveloy looked like a revolutionist, and his flery declaration, his impetuous releases, and his ring ing yoice proved him to he the possessor of many of those elements of a public speaker so peculiar to the leaders of the mountain party diffing the release of the mountain party diffing the lagrange of the mountain party diffing the release of the mountain party diffing

indict upon the revenue, while they help the luther Globs, they will agree with not that it to a XXXVIIII CONGRESS.-FIRST SESSION U. S. CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, April 6. U. S. CAPITOL. WASHINGTON, April 6.

BENATE.

Mr. DOOLLTTLE. of Wisconsin. presented the petition of Hon, Dasiel 8. Dickinson and others, praying for the location of the United States District and Circuit Clourte at Biaschamton, N. Y.; and introduced a bill in accordance with the petitions. Referred.

Mr. Lank, of Oreson, offered a resolution, calling on the Secretary of State for the report of Henry R. Selby on the occupation of the San Juan Island. Agreed to.

Mr. DUUGLAS, of Illinois, moved to take up the House resolution providing for the manner of expending the appropriation for repairing public works and piers, in order to preserve and secure the lighthouse at Chicago. The motion was agreed to and the resolution passed. in order to preserve any secret to and the resultance has on the motion was speed to and the resultance has on the motion was then taken up.

The private calendar was then taken up.
Rotty-two private bills were passed, moinding all of the House bills.

The Senate then adjourned.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, a resolution was adopted to ensuring the President to communicate any facts. In the second of the property by sorted expulsion of American chisages from the olive and the property by of Mexico, and the confucction of their property by Miramon. Mr. STEVENS, Delegate from Weahington Torritory, offered a resolution, which was adopted, saling on the Secretary of thate for Crosby's account of the facts and circumstances connected with the compation of the facts and circumstances connected with the compation of the fact of the facts of the fact of the fact river, at heligate, hew york.

Mr. HAWKIN's, of Florids, introduced a bill granting bounty lands to the solicier engaged in the fodian wars of Florids since the 3d of March, presented a resolution, which was D. Corponally vanish presented a resolution, which was D. Corponally vanish for the facts of the contracts for the marchic columns for the Capital extension, and whether the late action of the War Department of the contracts for the marchic columns for the Capital extension, and whether the late action of the War Department of the contracts for the marchic columns, from the select comment is feed and right, or in violation of the rights of the contractor—Ms. COVODS, of Pennsylvanis, from the select comment of the Contractor—Msears Rice, Baird, & Hebber. pued confidence, and besides no power was given committee to ask for the production of a paper sly private in its character. The production of a paper committee differed from Mr. Schell, and insisted a production of the paper as material to the investion. And ascordingly proposed a resolution that there issue his warrant, directed to the cereant at, to take Mr. Schell into country, and bring him so the bar of the House to answer a contempt. In the part of the House to answer a contempt. In the top the paper was the part of the House to answer a contempt. In to by the committee.

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, said he would submit a minority report. The subject will be consider. submit a minority report. The subject will be considered on Monday. Of Indians, asked for the unanimous consent of the House to the consideration of the bill reported by the Post Office Committee, making an appropriation to a upplying the Pike's Peak region immediately with mains against that If the appropriation was was passed, at the close of the session, the publishment of that portion of the country would not probably have any main service there till autumn.

Mr. CURAW FURD, of Georgia, objected, when Mr. CURAW service there till autumn.

Mr. CURAW FURD, of Georgia, objected, when on Monday, he would move a suspension of the rules, so as to put the bill on its passage.

The House then considered the private calendar, and pass them considered was made to adjourn till Monday and the service that was made to adjourn till Monday and the service that was made to adjourn till Monday and the service that was made to adjourn till Monday and service the service that the considered was made to adjourn till Monday and service the service that the serv

more sheerful tone. Flour is also and in respect to the committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, for spend debate.

With the committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, for spend debate.

With the committee of the Experiment of Year Whole on the state of the Union, for spend debate.

With the committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, for spend debate.

With the committee of the wilding the proof-slipe in the committee of the specific of the work of the specific of the wilding red his specific.

The motion was agreed to; and the House went into Committee of the work of the specific of the wilding red his specific.

The Chairman Mr. PETTIT, of Indians, overruled the policy being foreward and energy which would enable the motion of the specific of the wilding red his specific.

The Chairman Mr. PETTIT, of Indians, overruled the policy being foreward and energy which would enable the motion that the specific of the wilding the specific of the wilding the came of man before the august tribunal of the people. He argued against the inativution of shivery, as just the continuance of very, as the Southern Abolitionists are working out very hor were against the inativution of shivery, as just the continuance of very, as the Southern Abolitionists are working out very hor were against the inativution of shivery, as just the continuance of very, as the Southern Abolitionists are working out very hor were against the inativution of the latter by practical amalgamation very fire against the individual of the people. He argued against the inativution of the shivery as just the continuance of very, as the Southern Abolitionists are working out very hor work of the continuance of very, as the Southern Abolitionists are working out very hor work of the continuance of very as the Southern Abolitionists are working out very hor work of the continuance of very as the Southern Abolitionists are working out very hor work of the continuance of very as the Southern Abolitionists are working out very hor work of t

ry: the President, the Democratic party, and the preme Court. The impending cruss is on us, and the opie age aroused to their duty to take a stand with a lovers of freedom against the advance of despotism d to prevent conscience, right, and humanity from ing trodden under foot.

Mr. CONKLIM. of New York, was assigned the floor ur. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, rose to a point of the design of the d inance.
The committee having voted on a question raised by Mr. Branch, it was formally ascertained that no quorum was present; when, in accordance with the rules the roll of the members was called.
Mr. HOLMAN, of indians, thought that nothing was

Four Days Later from Europe. ARRIVAL OF THE STRAMER KANGAROO.

THE ANNEXATION OF SAVOY SETTLED The Visit of the Prince of Wales. The King of Sardinia Excommunicate COTTON UNCHANGED.

CONSOLS 94%. NEW YORK, April 6.—The steamship Kangar arrived, with Liverpool dates to Wednesday, t numo. The steamship Europs arrived at Queenstown on the n the 19th ult. The steamship Balbec was to leave Liverpool for Jalifax and New York on the 24th, in place of th Jura.
The United States steamer Iroquous arrived at Gib-

The United States steamer Iroquois arrived at Gibratiar on the 1sth from Genoa.

The United States corvette San Jacinto, from Teneriffe, arrived at Cadir on the 9th of March.

The Sance was generally regarded as an accomplished fact. The London Times admits that the Emperor Napoleon has gone so far that he could not in honor recede without a fight, and says that he must be permitted to carry of his prey. It is asserted that all the appointments of prefects and other officials for Savoy had been beingheted in Paris. It as a says that he must be appointments of prefects and other officials fairs publishes a letter from Turin, stating that all the appointments of prefects and other officials fairs publishes a letter from Turin, stating that the savelled between Parish Sardinia.

In the House of Lords, on the 19th March, Lord Teynham moved a resolution decising that it is expedient in the election of members of Parishment that the votes of the election of members of Parishment that the votes of the election of members of Parishment that the votes of the election of waste opposed the mytion, and argued that publicity is an essential element of freedom, and that the ballot adopted in America is not a secret voting at all.

The Duke of New Camic opposed the mytion, and argued that publicity is an essential element of freedom, and that the ballot adopted in America is not a secret voting at all.

The Duke of New Commons, Mr. Angleke pyt some questions to the Goydraeus, Mr. Angleke pyt some questions to the Goydraeus he had marine and preference produced the pytion of the produced the py

State.

Lord John Russell protested against these daily inquiries, and claimed the indulance of the House unit such time as Government was prepared to fully explaints foreign policy.

foreign policy.

His lordship then moved the second reading of the reform bill.

Mr. Disraeli spoke in opposition to the measure, an asserted that it would give the predominant power? nw it.

Bright was the principal speaker in support of
ill. He admitted that it was not all that he could
but thought it was desirable to proceed by de To the 2015, in the House of Commons, Mr. H. Berk by made his unnual meton for leave to bring in a bil the model of the series than the model of the series that the model of the model

r ngland. ors. Jameson, the authoress, died on the 17th ult. di. Juliten is likewise dead. His faculties were par lly restored on the 18th ult., and on the following da ting of the Red Sea Telegraph Company, the

minister, when London will be in direct communication with Calculus and been examined, concerning the Gallway mail contract, by the committee of the House of commons having the subject which the Government had in view in graving the contract.

Reports had been current that French troops had entered cavor, but they were pronounced unformed. The Paris correspondent of the London Morring Chronicle secret that the statement that troops were under orders for Savoy was at least yelmniture. It is stated that the expert duty on rass, which the french Government propagate outsitute for the absolute prohibition huberto in force, will amount to about 100 per cent, on the jorce of common rass, and Oper.

each invermment proposes to substitute for the abso-or prohibition historio, in force, will amount to about per cent. on the price of common rags, and 60 per i.on the price of the best quality, iteraty between ance and England were in full operation and the ex-rice Prench goods to England on a large scale had eady commenced. Common in France were d to be realizing daily the advantages of the treaty. The Paris Flour market was dull and crooping, and in ler to effect sales holders had made a reduction of it sack. The price of Wheat was well maintained. In Paris Bourse and been flat and rather lower, mits closed on the 20th at 67 %. nated, the cities of Milan, Genoa, Leghorn, Turin, Bohemia, and Flarance have agreed to illuminate, and
give the character of a national exheration to the event.

A great manifestation took place at the Vatician on
the 16th, in favor of the Pope.

It was said at Venice that the French troops at Rome
would retire to Civita Vacchia if the Pope excommunicated Victor Emmanusl, Another report from Vienna is
that the Reapilian from will at once enter the Papal
States, if the Sardinians take possession of the Monagna.

Tisburg, sampling in Africa. In this last energement the Saust of Sausting the street of the Sausting of the Sausting of the State of the Sausting of the Saus

The Emperor of Morocco is stated to have sent an envoy to Marshal O'Domesi, seemtest that would prosecute the war to the very last. The secure of the prosecute the war to the very last. The secure of the secu The Emperor of Morocco is stated to have sent an en-A telegram from Hanburg amounces that Hanburg and proposed an indemnity as the base of negotiations the privarial conference, concerning the redemnite by the privarial conference, once coning the redemnite by the second of the privarial conference, once the second of the privarial conference of the proposed, but negotiations were being consisted in proposed, but negotiations were being consisted in the proposed, but negotiations were being consisted in the proposed of the p

A report was current of the first of the Kansaroo.

The mails with the above dates resched Dover on the morning of the first too late for the Kansaroo.

The first too late for the Kansaroo.

morning of the first, too late for the Kangaroo.

Commercial Intelligence.
LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The Stock Exchange and exhibited much dutiness, and Consola had further sectioned, owing to the complications arising out of the slavor question, and the distrust which the Emperor Napoleon's course inspired. On the 24th, however, there was a rather better feeling, and Consols closed steadily at 944 2% for money, and 94% for secount.

The demand for modey continued active, and in the upset market in transactions were taking place below the bank minimum. sale minimum. 21.—Cotton.—The market conti-ration. March 21.—Cotton.—The market conti-rest of the past three days have been 21,000 s, including about 5,000 takes on speculation and Manchester no chance of moment has occurred. At Mandester no change of momant has occurrent the market is quiet, but producers generally are firm. AREADSI DFFS.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence, & Co. quote a firmer and more desertat tone. Flour is much doing, but bedere demand a 155 mm. Ansat not that askes an advance of idd central has been established. Red western 98 10de00 3d; jouthern 10g zde10g7d; white 10g 2de10g 4d; Fourthern 10g zde10g7d;

MIRAMON RETERATING.
PENSACOLA, April 5.—The United States sloop f-war Savannah has arrived from Vera Gruz, with dates to the 26th ult.

General Miramon was retreating towards the General Miramon was capital.

The United States steamer Brooklyn, with Mr. MoLane, the United States minister, had not arrived at Vera Crus when the Savannah sailed.

[SECOND DESPATCE.]

THE WITHDRAWAL OF MIRAMON FROM WELL CRUE

—ANOTHER CAPTURE MADE BY THE UNITED STATES STEAMER INDIANOLA.

PENSACOLA, Florida, April 6.—The following advices from Mexico have been received by the arrival of the aloop-of-war Savannah.

Miramon commenced withdrawing his forces from heaven been the morning of March 21st. before Vera Crus on the morning of March 21st.

The Juarez forces were so near out of powder that it was believed, had Miramon remained longer, he

it was believed, had Miramon remained longer, he would have succeeded in capturing the city.

On the evening of the 23d, the United States steamer Indianola brought to an anchorage off the city a bark which it had captured, southward, in the neighborhood of Alvarado.

The bark bore the Spanish colors, and professed to be bound to Galveaton, Texas. The captain gave as an excuse for being found so near the Mexican coast, that his compass was disordered.

There was a strong suspicion entertained that she was the third vossel mentioned in the intercepted deepatches of Mirampn.

The steamer Indianola had been purchased by Juares, and placed in the service of the Government.

The Steamship Arabia.

SACEVILLE, April 6. P. M.—There were no signs for the steamship Arabia at Hallfax, at 10 o'clock in morning. At that hour the Hallfax telegraph ne closed until five o'clock P. M., owing to the war hoing "Good Fixther".

day being "Good Friday."

This evening the wires appear to be down, and the line has closed.

The steamer Arabia is now fully due, with Liverpool advices to the 24th uit., three days latar than those furnished by the arrival of the steamship Kangaroo, at New York.

LECTURES ON BOTANY .- With the return of the season of flowers the very agreeable science of bo-tany is again to be explained, in a suitable series of lectures to the public, in the Scientific and Classical Institute, by the principal, Professor Ennis. The course is to begin in the spring and end in the autumn, and by this arrangement every member of the class will be able to learn the name and the osition in the botanio system of every herb, shrub.

uesday next, at 12 noon and 7 in the evening ; 23 properties, a large number of them peremptory by-order of Orphans' Court, executors, assignees, and pamphlet catalogues issued to-day.

THE CITY.

DEATH OF MRS. EDWARD SHIPPEN BURD.

appropriated for the new of the Highway Beauthment for 1800. Of this amount 400 MV. It has thus far been ax-pended. The following descents were included in the dent of a Southern paper thus notices the death of native of this city: The Trinidad papers mention to

A telegram from Hamps, and proposed an independence of the private and an independence of the private and an independence of the free expectation of the State dues. England had refeased to agree the arms of the amount proposed, but regolitations were being continued.

The Cortes had sushorised the free expectation of the state and barley until the 20th of June.

The PRUSSIA.

The Private of Marine is idead.

It was expected that Prince Gortschakoff, who, for some time peat, had been seriously ill, would ash is own into some time peat, had been seriously ill, would ash is own into the some time peat, had been seriously ill, would ash is own into the some time peat, had been seriously ill, would ash is own into the some time peat, had been seriously ill, would ash is own into the some time peat, had been seriously ill, would ash is own into the some time peat, had been seriously ill, would ash is own into the some time peat, had been seriously ill, would ash is own into the some time peat, had been seriously ill, would ash is own into the some time peat, had been seriously ill, would ash is own into the some period of the period of the seriod of th

period in the middle of next week.

THE PRESSTAVARIA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANK-DY. Kirbbrds has published the nineteenth annual report of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvanis Hospital for the insane. The doesneed contains a
sected of the history of the institution, a description of
the new hospital building, interesting particulars concerning the treatment of the patients, their occupation
and annaement, statistics, &c., &c.
runce the opening of the hospital 1.763 males and
1.650 females, making a total of 3,600 patients, have been
admitted to the institution. The number of dascharged
ALTS. Total 3,000 reasons as follows: Males, 1.633; feinates,
1.473. Total 3,000 reasons as follows: Males, 1.633; feinates,
1.473. Total 3,000 reasons of whom are males, and 123 temaies. ARREST OF AN ALLEGED BURGLAR.-Yesterday morning, a colered man named Charles Lew is, who it is said has but recently been released from imprisonment, had a hearing before Alderman Swift, on the

ment, had a hearing before Alderman Swift, on the charge of having broken into the dwelling of Jos. P. Charge of having broken into the dwelling of Jos. P. Charge of his street, above Spruce. Shout as week since we will be supported by the street of the street of the street when taken into custody. From the shoe store and dwelling, of Mr. Devine, or South street, above Seventh, he is sileged to have stolen a copper keitle, &c. 'this house was broken into about two weeks since. Within the same peried, Lewis us also charged with robbing a dwelling in Cinton street of a quantity of miverware. The alderman committed him to nawer.

A Case Of Swindling.—On Thursday, af THE SHAD FISHERY. - The shore shad fish-

ermen have commenced fishing in the Belaware this week, the weather for the last few days being favorable for seine fishing. Gill-netters have been at work for several weeks, and have supplied a few tables with early fish. Most of the shad hitherto sold in the markets were cought in the Potomer, and brought on the railroad. De aware shad bring from thirty-by to forty dollars ine thundred. As soon as the same fishermen begin, the price will come down. PROCEEDINGS IN THE COURTS—QUARTER SES-sions—Judge Thompson—This court was existed in disposing of a number of petity cases of larceny, assault and battery, acc.
QUARTER SESSONS—Judge Luddw—A session of this court was held in the Supreme Court room yester-day, for the purpose of hearing a number of described cases.

Accident.—Yesterday morning Jonathan Cummrham, a man supployed at the candle works of Shane & Co., Twenty-fith and Callowbin atreets, we hadly horned by an explosion of gas from as of: tank. The sufferer was taken to the hospital.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About one o'clock yesterday aftersoon, the wheelwright shop of Meser, wiison & Childs, on Third street, below nuttonwood, was slightly damaged by fire. Good Friday was yesterday very generally LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.-None of the civil courts were in session yesterday. The Court of Common Pleas was engaged on the Orphasa Court List.

The Money Barket. PHILADELPRIA, April 6, 1860.

With a sole of five shares at III, and rose to 21% closing at 117-18, without much animation. West Philadelphia Passenger Rollway shares advanced to 57%, a gain of one half, and a sale of New Orleans. Gas stock was made at 118, an advance of 220 per share above the maximation. The mathematical states and the control of the per share above the maximation.

made at its, an advance of \$25 per share above the mass-ket price a month ago. The market generally, however, shows no changes in prices.

The money market is not changed. The demand varies more or less from day to day, increasing toward the end of the week, to provide for two days' yayments in one on Saturday, but the supply is ample and the rates not far different on good paper or well-secured foans from the established block rates.

At an election held on the 8d of April, 1860, the follow-ing-named centlemen were obserted offerent coning-named contlemen were elected officers Directors—Thos. Chambers, Henry M. Fuller, T. M. Bryan, Jr., John P. Grove, John Grove, John O. Sargent The following is the statement of the amount transported over the Huntingdon and Broad Tog road for the week ending April 4, 1860:

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE BALES. April 5, 1898.

This certainty will be a present is the fifth annual course on botany in our city by this gentleman, the classes, the two last summers, numbering from thirty to forty—and we may, therefore, embark in the flowery enterprise with the feeling that we have a safe and experience of the consequence of t | Chosing Prices | Steady | State | Asked | As

CITY ITEMS.

EASTER CONFECTIONERY.—Among the numerous

-doy. "Where Shall I Buy my Spring Way?"—This ontains many choice novelties in the genta furnishing no, well worthy the attention of our citizens. ruggist, northeast comer of Sixth and Vine atreots, as lately invented an article, which he terms Clarified "HE THAT SETS HIS NET DEFINES WAY EXPECT

PHILADELPHIA LOCAL EXPRESS, 28 South Fifth

ny other conveyance.

New Goods for Housekeepers. NEW GOODS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

Heavy Silver-plated Ware, of all kinds.
Fine Ivory-handled and common Cullery.
Fine Tea Trays, in sets or single pieces.
Toilet Sats, in a variety of new styles,
with a general assortment of House-furnishing Goods.

E. S. FARSON & Co.'s. S. W. corner of S LACE CURTANS, from Auction, 31.

PATTEN'S Wholesale Window Ebade and Curtain