Cir Press

FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1960.

The Japan Embassy.
The resulty ablithed correspondence between Township Hanns, United States consult to Japan, and General Lawrs Case, Secretary of State, and Commodore Tarnall, of the section Posphatal, gives an interesting accept of the preliminary steps taken in relation to the visit of the Japan Embassy to the United States.

The original treety provided that ratificashould be exchanged at Washington on ove the 4th of July, 1869; and in August, 1868, the Japanese Government formally requested that a United States man-of-war quested that a United States man-of-war should be prepared to carry their amhassadors and suite to Washington soon after the 7th of December, 1868. Mr. Hanns at once on dawored to have the necessary arrangements made for a proper compliance with this request. But the sepances Government subsequently expressed a strong desire that the period for the ratification of the treaty should be postponed, on account of a last offort which removed has been tendered to him. He is about forty years of age, of fine, noble presence, which nome of the Dimios were making with which some of the Dimios were making with the Mikado, to preserve, if possible, the ancient law which indicted the penalty of death on

any Japanese who left the country." The postponement was agreed to, and Febmary, 1860, fixed as the time when the Em bassy should leave Japan. It was to proceed to Panama in the Powhatan, and after cross readiness to receive ft at Aspinwall. Mr. Potomac without first landing at any of the large American cities. The Embassy will conslit, in all, of eighteen persons of rank, and fifty three servants, as follows:

ity three servants, as follows:

Simms, Primes of Scoses,

Maccapaki, Primes of Avadai,

Quoori Maka-times, shief emest

One was governor of the treasury.

One was governor for foreign affairs.

One secretary of the first rank (Sarabay
Two imposers of the second rank.

Two reasury officers.

Two interpretars.

Two doctors.

Two doctors.

Try imposers of the second rank.

Two interpretars.

the English to secure a similar visit, it is un derstood that no Embassy shall leave that sion bearing the Japanese ratification has arrived at Washington. But it is probable the

It seems to be not only expected that our Government shall provide for the conveyance of the Embassy to our shores, but that proper dations should be secured for them a the capital. Mr. HARRIS, in a letter of Sept. 6.-1858. says:

"I have constantly told the Japanese that c yoys in the West always travelled at the expen of their own Government, and were not entertain at the cost of the Government to which they we

at the cost of the Government to which they were associated.

I endeswored to avoid any outlay on my account during my two visits to Jedde, but was no shirt to do so compisitely. All the coolies unployed to carry my laggage on the reads were paid by the Japaneses; and while I remained at Jeddo (nearly six menths) my servants; guards, beavers, grooms & to the server with some forty persons, were all fed by the Japaneses. I am inclined to think they are not ignorant of the fact, that when the Burnase subsumdors vicited Paris, and when the Giamos savely visited England and France, that all the expenses of these three embassics were borne by the Government to which they were respectively abgradied.

The Japanese idea appears to be that am-Governments with the same open-handed hospitality that private citizens extend to friends

Public Amasomonts. Walnut Prince Tenayan. The attempt of Mr.
Alfred L. Beechy; last night, to personate the
srocked back tyrant, Richard the Third, was
tearenly worth criticism, had not Mr. Beechy very at me and or the pasy, that he has a sentently me seeded. He is a young man, apparently over thirty years, with a figure rather stout that dender, and good, held because, though, good, patieted spon the lower part of his brokenet 41d not improve his appearance. In stature he is below the middle size, Mr. Shewell the Buckingham of the evening, being fully head taller than this Richard, even with his error were alone did he let the andlesce know that he

be now that he had specessed. The stock con-pany deserve great small for keeping that gravi-throughout the performance. Our spinless of M Bessley is, that he is not likely to smooted, if I attempt to make asting his profession. Between the imagely and the farce, the orchest played the "Madelaime Polks," a very sice con-matition, by Dr. Cunnington, the leader.

This evening, the French original play of "O mills" will be played by the French company

Letter from " Occasional."

WARRINGTON, April 12, 1880. One of those affairs which are so deeply to be re, gretted occurred in the House yesterday afternoon, between Mr. Pryor, of Virginia, and Mr-John F. Potter, of Wisconsin, growing out of the report of the discussion which took place in the ourse of the late remarks ble speech of Mr. Loveicy, of Illinois.

Too have received by this time a telegraphi

Too have received by this time a telegraphic skytch of the heier but significant passage between these gentlemen. It was understood that Mr. Pryor was preparing himself to speak upon the reply of Mr. Hickman to the protest of the President, and that he would generally suitain the leading positions of the Representative from the Chester and Delaware district, but it is probable that the new phase which has been given to the feeling in the House will induce Mr. Pryor teeing in the House will induce Mr. Pryor to change his purpose. It is alleged that a written message was sent by Mr. Pryor to Mr. Potter, and as I write it is believed that both parties are out of town. Mr. Potter is one of the boldest men in the House. He represents the Milwankes, Wisconsin, district, which is one of the point in the Mr.

with heavy, light gray beard, and a muscular devisionment which shows him to be equal to great endurance. Mr. Pryor has a figure tall, elastic, and well developed.

The country will be surprised that for a cause so The country will be surprised that for a came so slight a hostile meeting should be probable. Mr. Potter said nothing really offensive in reply to the constructive from Virginia. He remarked, if I caught his words, that a certain portion of his observations in the Lovejoy discussion had been sidered that there was a thorough construction out, that he would lose his right hand be. fore he would alter the remarks of any of his brother members, and that no gentleman would do so. Mr. Pryor's friends allege that the words, the omission of which Mr. Potter complains of, were not spoken by the latter in the course of the dis-cussion, and therefore he had a right to crase them. Mr. Potter, in reply, asserts that he did make the remarks, and brings witnesses who say they heard remarks, and brings witnesses who say they heard them. From this apparently inconsiderable difference, or rather upon the comment of Mr. Potter, a fatal difficulty may ensue. The provision of the Constitution of Wisconsin against duelling is extremely severe. It deprives any person sending or receiving a challenge of any office he may hold at the time, ferever disfranchises him from holding any office of trust, honer or profit, in the gift of the people, and vitigates a profit, and vitigates a profit of the people, and vitigates a profit of the people, and vitigates are respectively.

This is the first Embassy that has ever left tiates any vote cast for such a man at the ballot-Japan, and, notwithstanding the efforts of box. Potter is the idel of his constituents, and those who know him intimately say that, although in every sense opposed to duelling, and ready to publicly assert that he thinks there is little cause of counter the thinks there is little cause sons referred to, yet that he is willing to offer up his life if he can only prove that Northern men are Embassy about to favor this country with a not coward, and if the great right of free spech risit will proceed from the United States to England, Holland, Hussis, and France, and only proceed upon the floor of the House. It may be protected upon the floor of the House. It may be proceed the prior to the election of Speaker, the Southern men controlled the discussions of the House almost entirely, and that their bearing to the Northern members was in the highest degree offensive, dictatorial, and insolent. The latter sat silent during the long series of attacks made upon them. They were denounced as crimi-nal participants, if not in deed, in sympathy with John Brown; they were taunted as unwilling or unable to fight, and the threat was openly made, that f Mr. Sherman was elected Speaker, (although it s well known that he is one of the most conservaive men in the House,) the Southern members would prevent his taking the chair. The effect of

his isinguage and this action upon such men as and violent, but it was not more so than that which and violent, but it was not more so than that which had been uttered by numbers of Southern representatives, only a few weeks previous; and when they attempted to prevent him from speaking, Mr. Pottar and others determined that he should be heard, no matter what the consequences might be. It is not often that I read the Washington Contitution, but the following extract from an article which appeared in the official organ of the President, on the 11th instant, is so rare a morceau that cannot forbear presenting it to your readers : "The 'trempeters' have asserted that Senator Bigler

of Dongias. In Clearfield county, where Senator Bigier resides, and in his Congressional district

he is away, except in the event of a formal adjournment. Thus each member of Congress who may go to Charleston will not only lose his \$8.20 a day, if the House should refuse to adjourn, but will be com-pelled to pay at least as much more to support him-self during the sessions of the Convention in that city. In 1866, while the Cincinnati Convention was in

inemers gathered in the nail every morning, and adjourned over, and this will be the case should there be no adjournment for Charleston and Chicago. I understand that the Republicans and Administration men are consulting on the subject, and will agree upon a resolution that will be offered their to-day or to-morrow, providing for a recess see from the light of Anti-neith and the South cess, say from the 18th of April until the 20th of

prised even its most ardent friends. A majority of sixty-two was more than double what was expected by those who were urging its passage. The whole by those who were urging its passage. The whole Pennsylvania delegation, including, I am glad to say, Col. Florence and Mr. Dimmick, voted solid for the bill: Bot a negative vote was thrown from New Jersey or Ohio. The Northern men who voted against the admission of Kansas were Mr. English the nortalive father of the English bill. Mr. Sickles

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE | LATEST NEWS | XXXVITH CONGRESS.-PIRST SESSION By Telegraph to The Press

> FROM WASHINGTON. SPECIAL DESPATCRES to "THE PRESS"

Attorney for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, not having had official notification of his removal, atthough he understood that the name of his successor had been nominated to the Senate. He believed the cause of his removal was his refusal to iteved the cause of his removal was his refusal to combine with other Federal office-holders in Phitadelphia in their management of inter-party polities, although the President put it upon other grounds—to wit, that the personal relations between the Collector and the District Attorney must be preserved in order that the public duties should be properly conducted. Mr. VANDYER stated that all the public duties, between the different officials and himself, had necessarily to be conducted by correspondence, since, unless it was so conducted, the successors in office could not know the condition of any cause pending; and that his political differences with the collector never interfered, either on his part or on the part of the collector, with the

proper discharge of official duties.

Mr. Covode inquired whether the witness knew ons among the Federal office-holdcolities, and whether any removals had taken place because the collector's subordinates would . Mr. VANDYKE replied that he had always conmr. VANDYES replied that he had always considered that there was a thorough combination among Mr. Bucwanan's office-holders in Philadelphia, with a few exceptions, for the purpose of controlling inside party politics in that city, and that many persons had been removed because they would not obey the dictation of the collector.

Mr. Covors saked whether these combinations extended into the State?: Mr. Vannyan replied that the general opinio among a larger portion of the party was that they did, but that he had always opposed such combina-tions from 1839 up to the present time, and would continue to do so.

Mr. Covors then desired to know whether Mr. VANDYKE had had any correspondence or commu-nication with the President in relation to these

ombinations? Mr. VANDYER declined answering the question, on the ground that all such correspondence or com-munication between the President and himself for three years past, and prior to March 14th, 1860, having been of a confidential character, as an honorable man he could not reveal it, and sug-gested whether the gentlemen on the other side would think proper for the committee to inquire into such matters, or for him to answer.

The question was not pressed. Mr. Covonz, Do you know whether the President ever was informed of these combinations, and whether he approved or isapproved of them?

Mr. Vandyre replied that he had frequently

emplained to the President of these combinations and he was of opinion that other citizens of Philadelphia had done the same thing.

In answer to another question, he stated that George Washington Baker was incorrect in his testimony before the committee when he said that he was appointed to office in the Philadelphia cushe was appointed to office in the Philadelphia custom house for the purpose of assisting in the public duties of his (Mr. Vandyke's) office. That Mr. Haker, in the particular office he held, never had any connection with the witness's office; the only-matter in which he (Mr. Baken) ever was employed being the single case in which he was detailed by the custom house to produce testimony in a single case in which he next procure testimony in a single case in which he per-formed very little duty, not being engaged for over two weeks at the furthest. Mr. Baken had been appointed to the office he holds several months previous to his being detailed to perform the duties to which witness referred; and that he paid very little attention to them, was shown in the fact that he had sworn that the case was one

brandles, when the truth, so far as Mr. VANDYKE's ported any brandy into Philadelphia which was seized or forfeited; that the suit was an action on e common law side of the court to recover In answer to a question whether Mr. Baken had ever performed any other service of the kind for which he was detailed by the collector, the witness this office on account of the personal relations be-tween the collector and the witness, was untrue, as

committee with his professional opinion as to whether it was a violation of any United States Mr. VANDYEE is to appear before the committee again to-morrow morning.

MITTER. General George Washington Bowney was exceneral George Washington Bowman was ex-amined after Mr. Vandvan, but his testimony did not differ materially from what he has heretofore stated before the committees. He made a labored defence of the President, and all his answers were

THE ADMISSION OF KARSAS. Senator Ricz, of Minnesota, a leading friend of BRECKINRIDGE, has declared in favor of the admission of Kansas, and it is supposed that most of his friends will follow this example. Unfortunately for them, the Vice President, and Senators Carrrayous and Powerly, of Kentucky, are all op-

JUDGE DOUGLAS ON MANEAS Judge DougLAS will insist upon the earliest acsection, no business was done in Congress. A few sion of Kansas into the Union. His friends in the adjourned over and this will be the morning, and support him.

PRILADELPHIA POST OFFICE. The agent of Bailer & Courage is here, ear nestly advocating the ratification of the agreement between the Government and the estates of Bar-LEY and LEYV. He is confident of reversing the Bonds.

DOUGLAS' NOMINATION CONSIDERED CERTAIN. The news received this morning, that a majority

THE PRIOR-POTTER DIFFICULTY-A DUBL, WITE THE PRYOR-FOTTER DIFFICULTY—A DUEL, WITH RIFLES, TO BE FOUNTS.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The most reliable report in regard to the difficulty between Mesers. Pryor (Va.) and Potter (Wis.) arising from the debate in the House yesterday, is, that the latter has accepted the hostile message of Pryor, that a duel is to be fought, and that Mr. Potter has selected rifice. The distance has not yet been agreed upon.

Mr. Lauder, of wagon-road reputation; is said to be the friend of Mr. Potter, and Mr. Hindman, of Arkansas, is Mr. Pryor's friend.

Both of the parties were absent from their homes last night, and neither has made his appearance in the House to-day.

[SECOND DESPATCE]

no Mouse to-day.

[BECOND DESPATCH]

ONTRADICTORY REPORTS---NO HOSPILE MEETING CONTRADICTORY REPORTS—NO HOSTILE MESTING THE PRIVATE ORDERS TO THE RIFLE.

WASHINGTON, April 12—10 c'clock P. M.—It is stated that the distance was fixed at 100 feet, but to this, or the description of weapons, (probably the latter), the friends of fMr Pryor objected. Rumor says that thereupon Mr. Potter offered the choice of shot muskets or bowle knives, and that there the matter rests for the present. The reports are so numerous and contradictory that nothing can be stated with confidence as to its accuracy.

nothing can be stated with confidence as to its accuracy.

The affair excites an intense interest throughout the city, and some of the rumors are so extravegant in their details as to warrant the suspicien of having been invented to satisfy, in part at least, an excessive appetite for the latest intelligence.

It is generally conceded, however, that there has not been, as yet, a hottle meeting.

Mr. Hindman has left for home. His friendly offices for Mr. Pryor were confined merely to the initiatery proceedings.

MIRAMON NOT AT THE CAPITAL—THE PROPOSED AR-MISTICE—WILD EXCITEMENT AT THE CAPITAL OVER THE CAPTURE OF THE MIRAMON EXPEDI-TION. The problems and the season and the

(From the Daily Globe of April 12, 1800.)

U. S. CAPITOL: WARRINGTON, April 12.
BENATE.
Various Executive reports were received.
Ar. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, introduced a hill intend the limits of the sort of early of the cleritation of the sort of committee on Con THE COVODE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—TESTIMONY OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY VANDYKS, OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Covode Investigating Committee met this morning at 10 o'clock; present, Messrs. Covode of North Carolina, and Trains of Massachusetts; absent, Mr. Robinson, of Illinois.

JAMES C. Vandyks, of Philadelphia, appeared before the committee and was examined. He testified that he was still United States District Attorney for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, of Massachusetts; absent, Mr. Robinson, of Illinois.

JAMES C. Vandyks, of Philadelphia, appeared before the committee and was examined. He testified that he was still United States District Attorney for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, which we had defined be added to the Committee on the Conventions, and the content of the Committee of the Conventions, and the content of the Conventions and the conventions and the content of the Conventions and the content of the Conventions and the content of the Conventions and the conten

Mr. Wiscon's or about the structure to inquire into the structure the Military Committee to inquire into the contracts for iron, made by the War Department, was taken up.

Mr. YULEE, of Florids, stid he could see no propriety tyn adopting the resolution.

The Chair called up the special order of the day, being business relating to the District of Columbia, with which the Seaste occupied the remainder of the day.

The bill to grant 28 000 per annum for Jave years to the public schools of the District was taken up.

Mr. QULEE, of Florids, stid he could be not propriety to the day, business relating to the Justice of the day.

The bill to grant 28 000 per annum for Jave years to the public schools of the District was taken up.

Mr. QULEE, of Florids, stid he could be no propriety to the day, being the day of the day. the education of the colored population. This excited come classics of the colored population. This excited left, HROWN, of Mississippi, was willing that the free negroes in the District should be educated in their own schools, and that they should tax themselves for that purpose. He would go further, and say that if the Northern people would let the slaves alone he would invorting seducation of the North this would have been done long ago. They now give their blacks religious education, and would give them other instruction, but that the Northern seasies take advantage of their little learning to make them their own worst enemies. Mr. MSON, of Virginia, opposed the amendment. He though it a wise policy on the part of the Southern States to withhold education from the slaves. Negroes, he said, whether bond or free, form no part of political society.

e end, whether bond or free, form no part or poultous.

The amendment was further disonased by Measrs. Dais of Mississippi; Bayard, of Delaware, and others.

Mr. WilsiON of Massachusetts, said that whonever he Republicans resist the expansion of slavery; they ad lectures from the other side on the equality of the aces. The North does not seize black men and sell hem for fear of their equality. The North is naturally illing to permit black men to learn to read the Bible.

Mr. IVERCON of Georgia, said that it was got true that alexes were not allowed to learn to used. Chay are not allowed to learn to with, for that would be departure.

Sensior believed in the equality of sit man, black and white.

Mr. WILBON replied that so far as their natural rights are concerned he did. In their mental and physical characteristics, he believed the Africangase inferior to the white race.

Mr. DAVIS. Does he mean equal in their secial and political rights, or rather their political and social equality? For what "rights" men is a thing to be determined to the second of the second second in the second second in the second second in the second second he second second he second s

sability of making the starten niver navigate for grief purposes, reported the following: a Libertion: reported the following: a prast. It is colamed that that portion of the Ter-of Minnesots not included in the fitate of Minne-thill remains an organized Territory, and the resi-thereof are entitled to have a delegata in Con-Therefore, be it

if not incompatible with the public interests, in ormation as he may have in his possession as gratence of any such ferritory. preamble was rejected, and the resolution

From Utah and Jefferson.
ATCHISON, Kansas, April 12.—The central overnd mail and Pike's Peak express arrived this
orning, bringing dates from Salt Lake to the 24th
March, and Denver City to the 5th of April, morning, bringing dates from Salt Lake to the 24th of March, and Denver City to the 5th of April, with \$10,000 in gold per express and \$8,000 in the hands of the passengers.

The reports from the mines are more favorable than ever. Many new and rich discoveries have been made. The weather was very fine, and emigrants were arriving daily.

The Galifornia pony express was met at Chimney Rock, on the 6th inst., at 20 clock A M.

A shooting affray cocurred at Rocky Ridge on the 18th alt. Levis Hame and Joe Cady were killed, and Bill Finley wounded.

There is no news of importance from Camp Floyd.

From Rio Janeiro.

Baltheore, April 12.—The bark Bine Wing has arrived at this port, from Rio on March 24.

On March 14th she was in company with the whale ship Pacido, homoward bound
On the 18th ult., 1st. 7 deg. 18 min. 8, long. 34 deg. 25 min., she exchanged, signals with a large clipper steering south, showing a blue signal.

Left in port ships Bea Herpent, from London for Hong Kong, repairing; Champton, from New York for San Francisco, would sail soon; White Falcon, for San Francisco, put in to repair; brig P. C. Warnick would sail for New York, would sail soon. Inauguration of the Henry Clay Statue, Inauguration of the Henry Unay Statue, at Richmond.

Bichmond, April 12.—The statue of Henry Clay was to-day inaugurated with great ceremony. The military display was the finest ever witnessed in Richmond, and the crowd of strangers attracted

in Richmond, and the crowd of atrangers attracted by the event was immense.

Hon. Mr. Barbour's oration was a masterly tribute to the memory of the great statesman. The statue is pronounced a fine work of art.

Political Affairs.

THE CHMYREL ROYTS CLUB OF VIRGINIA.
RICHMOND, April 12.—The Ceptrel Botts Club of Virginia to-day issued in address to the "Opposition" throughout the Union, arging the nomination of John Minor Botts as the most available candidate that can be selected by the National Union Couvention, to be held at Baltimore The address is signed by a number of prominent geatlemen, and will be extensively orientated.

Union Mass Meeting at Ealtimore.

Will be extensively circulated.

Union Mass Meeting at Baltimore.

Baltimore, April 12, Evening.—The Union mass meeting held in this city this afternoon was largely attended, and quite enthusiastic. It was addressed by Coleman Yellott, John P. Kennedy, Wm. Price, J. Morrison Harris, and others.

Twenty delegates were chosen to represent the city in the State Convention of the Constitutional Union party, which meets here on the 19th inst. The meeting adjourned to Monument Equare, where it is now progressing. Hon. Richard W. Thompson is one of the speakers.

Damage to the Baltimore and Chio Railroad.

Baltimore, April 12.—The recent heavy rains have caused considerable damage to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the banks of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal are submerged. At the latest accounts the waters were rapidly subsiding.

The Y. M. C. A. Union Convention, New Caleans, April 11.—The Young Men' Christian Association Union Convention met and

Cause of the Difficulty Between Mesers. Pryor and Potter. . PERSONAL MEPLANATION.

Mr. Payon. I rise to a question of privilege. I ask the gentleman from Virgunia to yield to me. Mr. Bairs, of Virginia. Certainly.
Mr. Payon. I would like the attention of an honorable member of this Hones from Wisconsin, [Mr. Potter.] In the Globe of this morning I find the following report of a scene which occurred upon this floor some few days since:

"Mr. Poyras. We listened to gentlemen upon the other side for eight weeks, when they demounced the members upon this side with violent and offensive language. We induced the them they demounced the members upon this side with violent and offensive language. We induced the members upon the side of them questive heard, let the concessed to the point in the seath of the members and the seath of the point in side is this —

"The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will receive no motion, and hear no gentleman from the seath of the seath and order is restored in the hall.

"Mr. Cox. I rise to a point of order. I just that the gentleman from motion is appear from the seath. seats, and order is restored in the hall.

"Mr. Cox. I rise to a point of order. I insist that the gentleman from Illnois shall speak from his seat.

"Mr. Payor. That is the point I make Let the gentleman speak from his seat, and say all under the rules he is entitled to say, but, sir he shall not one upon this side shalling his fist in our tages and talking in the style he has talked. He shall not come here gesticulating in a mean-old sand rulinally manner.

"The Charman Centlemen will resume their seats.

"The Charman Centlemen from Illinois goes on as he has, a guardian will have to be appointed for him.

"Mr. Cox. If the gentleman from Illinois goes on as he has, a guardian will have to be appointed for him.

"Mr. Admain. To avoid all further difficulty, I suggest to the sentleman from Illinois to speak from his seat. We all know him to be a man of courage, and that he cannot be intimidated.

"Mr. PAYOR. No one wants to intimidate him.

"Mr. LAYROR Nobody can jutinidate me the centlemen that he coptinue his speech from his seat.

"Illinity or forty of the members from both sides of the House gathered in the area about Mr. Loveloy and Mr. Pryor, and there was increased convision."

"Mr. JOHN JOCHARNE. I move that the committee rise, set it is the only war we can get rid of this disturb note."

"Mr. POTER. I do not believe that side of the House."

an sy robers a member shall spock; and they snan no say it.

Mr. Singleton, The gentleman from Illinois shall not make that speech from this side of the House.

Mr Bungar There is a rule of this House which requires each man to speak from his seat. The gent eman from Illinois was not in his seat when he was apeaking. He cannot, and he shall not, cross this Hel

one of simself without the assistance of the other side."

It is due to myself to say that, although he may have been near me, I did not recognise the presence of the honorable member from Wisconsin, nor did I hear one word from his lips. Now, sir, am I peculiar or singular in falling to observe his presence? for, by reference to leading papers in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, all of which give separate and distinct accounts of the proceedings of that day, I find that no allusion is made to his presence, and not one word is he reported to have uttored. However, I find this language reported in the Globs, and I presume I must concede that he did appear, and that he did speak on that occasion. But, on recurring to the manuscript of the reporters, I find that he has interpolated the record of our proceedings, in a matter touching personal relations, affecting that record in a most material regard:

"We listened to them quietly, and heard them

before, but said that white he regarded quelining as a barrous code, he should not shrink from intering sentiments freely, here or elsewhere, and accept full responsibility.

Mr. DAVIS said: As the Senator has disclaimed any intention to give offence, that was sufficient.

No question was taken. Adjournall.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House passed the Senate bill to settle the title to lands along the boundary of Georgia and Florida.

The House passed the Senate bill to settle the title to lands along the boundary of Georgia and Florida.

The BYEAKER laid before the flowes an Executive communication, in compliance with a resolution, transmit in the results of making the far-length river particular to have made no response. The reporter heard practicability of making the far-length river particular to have made no response. The reporter heard no response, and accordingly reported none. The member from Wisconsin here interpelated in his own handwriting, "you are doing the same thing."

in the own manuscring, thing."

Again, following a remark made by Mr. John Cochrane, the member from Wisconsin is made by the reporter to asy:

"I do not believe that side of the House can say where a member shall speak it opport terminated; but the member from Wisconsin has added: "and they shall not say it." The greamble was rejected, and the resolution of the President reported the report of the Committee on the President protest, and the report of the Committee on the President protest, and the report of the Committee on the President protest, and the report of the Committee on the President protest, and the report of the Committee on the President protest, and the report of the Committee on the President protest, and the report of the Committee on the President protest, and the report of the Committee on the President protest, and the report of the Committee on the President protest, and the report of the Committee on the President protest, and the report of the Committee on the President protest, and the report of the Committee on the President protest, and the report of the Committee on the President protest, and the report of the Committee on the President protest, and the report of the Committee on the President protest, and the President protest, and the resolution in the public of the Committee of the Committee of the President protect of the President protect of the Committee of the President protect of the President shall not say it."

With this statement of facts, repeating that the

in. I did put in this remark, because I wanted the report to be correct. That was the only metive I had.

And now, Mr. Speaker, I will ask the member from Virginia whether he did not, of his own motion, orase that remark after it had been put in the report? I ask him what right he had, even after I had put in a remark, to erase it without consulting me? When I looked over the notes again, I saw what the gentleman from Virginia had done; and I now say that he had no right whatever to after a single word or a comma in those remarks. I would have done it.

But, sir that remark of mine, put in its proper place, as I uttored it, was entirely wiped out by the member from Virginia, (Mr. Pryor.) He erased it in such a way that neither the reporters, the printers, nor anybody else, could have told what were the words which had been written. It was taking a liberty, Mr. Speaker, which he had no right to take. It is the right of no porses, in looking over the notes of the reporter, to erase any remark there written, whether by the reporter, himself, or anybody else. If the manuscript has been submitted to a member, and he has corrected his remarks, as he has the right of the gentleman from Virginia has no business and no right whatever to amend, or alter, or strike out the remarks purporting to have been made by another member. It is a liberty which I did not take, which I had no right to take.

Mr. Pavon. One word, and then I am done with this matter. The gentleman from Wisconsin wants to know by what authority—for he lingespless the sot—I crassed matter which he had interplated there. I crassed matter which he had interplated there is cased an unwarrantable and impertinent interjection in the gentleman's own handwriting. He says before he would have deni

HRIBAS REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

LEAVENWORTH, (R.T.) April 12—The Republican Territorial Convention mot at Lawrence on the 11th inst.

Messrs. A. C. Wilder, John A. Martin, W. A. Phillips, W. W. Ross, C. W. Proctor, and John P. Haiterscheidt, were appointed delegates to the Chicago Convention.

A resolution was unanimously passed, declaring flow. W. H. Seward the first choice of the Republicans of Kansas for the Presidency The attendance was large, and the action harmonious.

THE CITY. Dr. Soudder's Second Lecture at Conor shared for passiff; Warrint for detendant.

W. Leipert we, like Rauel & Co. An action on a book account. On trial.

Rich vs. The City. Versitet for plaintiff for STLS.

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Rich vs. The City. cert Hall last Evening. Cert Hall last Evening.

Notwithstanding the lateness of the season for popular lectures, a large audience was assembled to Concert Hall, last evening, to listen to a lecture on the Late Metiny in India," by the Rev. Henry Marring Baudder, D. D. He will shortly return to resume his labors as a missionary in the East. During his soourn in this country, he has delivered a number of lectures upon various topics, hearing upon the area was

tures upon various topics, bearing upon the great sub-ject to which his life, in common with several othe members of his family, his been for years past faint fully devoted. He is one of the most chaquent livin orators, and his effort last evening, we may say, was u to the measure of his reputation in this respect.

Mr. Getty, in introducing him, said that he had mucl leasure in introducing Dr. "enduer to the audience and that this would be his last appearance before a Phi if so disposed. He would cak their attention first to the origin of the British Empire in the East. The colosed dominions of the East india Company were then sketched from their beginning; in which it was esit it at wherever the Angio-Saxon placed his foot it was difficult to remove him. It was so with our forefathers in this country. Against this was placed the foot it was difficult to remove him. It was so with our forefathers in this country. Against this was placed the sangupe imagination and the treachery of the Oriental. Excite his fancy, said the speaker, and he looked upon the work of whipping the universe as a triffing task! From this peculiarity, it was not hard to see that the Englishman must assert his supremacy unmistakely, or fix away from them. He could not, for his part, understand how, under the circumstances, the Angio-Saxon could have done anything than assume the sway of empire after once attempting to gain a foothold.

once attempting to gain a foothoid.

The barbarities of Indian rulers were graphically deploted; among whom, one was referred to whose dinner ammeement it had been to push an Englishmun into a room in his palace, coonpied by several hungry tigers. For various reasons, he said, it could not be said seith truth that India had suffered from having been subjected to a Western, voke, as he was sorry to know was frequently charged in this country. ..The government of their country was shown to have been greatly smeltorated for the good of the natives, by the imposition of this so-called yoke; and bands of pirates, and deeds of villiany unnumbered, had been put down by the English Government. In consequence, India had a settled Government now, just, equal, and equitable, insuring to every individual his personal rights. And was there no good to be seen in this? Was it no good that the funeral fives had been put out; where women stood cleaping their dead husbands while consuming on the funeral pile? or that a thousand superstitious barbarities of a like nature had been suppressed?

Speaking of the facilities of education there, the speaker said he was a physician. He did not study medicine in America; he went out a olergy man, but had subsequently studied sts first-class medical college, established by the flast India Company at Madrar, in connection with which he detailed several interesting particulars, bearing upon the subject of educational institutions. He gave a number of humorous instances of their domestic difficulties. It was a custom among the Hindoos, he said, to have the kitchen separated from the dwelling, and, speaking of the ill behavior of the native sorvants, he told us that an English gentleman had one morning walked to the kitchen, and found his large, larg Hindoo cook Iring out he flat of his back, with the bread for his master's breakfast stuck botween his toes, toating before the kitchen and found his large, larg Hindoo cook Iring out he flat of his passibly to hear under the heart of the ment of

between the same parties. McGrath for plaintiff; V. Guillon for defendant.
Knorr vs. Movris. An action to recover a sum claimed for medical attendance. Verdict for plaintiff for \$28.50.
W. Leibert vs. juine mane & Co. An action on a book security. (Not support account.)

THE WILL OF THE LATE MRS. BLISA HOW-THE WILL OF THE LATE MRS. BLIEA HOWARD BUND.—PROVISIONS FOR THE ENDOWMENT OF AN
ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The will of the late Mrs. Eliza
Howard Burd, widow of the late Esward Shippen Burd,
Eaq., has been fild with the Register of Wills. The
will names as the executors of the deceased Rev. H.
W. Duckchet, D. D., Eir K. Price. Joseph B. Townsend,
and Edward Shippen. The main body of the instrument
was executed on September 20, 1863, and has appended
to it two or three codiolis. In the will executed in 1883
there is an elaborate provision made for an asplum for
both male and female orphans. The introductory paragraphs to those detailing these provisions read as follows:

ontains a provision that in the even

o each of the domestics who might be in her service the time of her death, \$200, and a mourning dress

e husband.

will says: "My vault in the cometary of Sin's Church, situated on the north aide of the and in the control and of the sand immediately under the chapel, which can the monument to the memory of my three chill hereby positively direct to be closed forever, at interment therein, so that no corpse whateve exestire be placed therein, and so that it shall tors Ferry.—Some four or five years ago a company

MENTING OF COUNTY.—A Mailed meeting of both branching of Councils was held yesterday.

SELECT COWNERS OF COUNTY.

The following communications were received and appropriately referred? One flow Estibilization and Prail, asking to be released from an emeasurement of their property to defray the expense of constructing the Twen ty-fourth efrect collection. Twen ty-fourth efrect collection of public schools, asking an appropriation of grades consistently and appropriate and property soldiers of public schools, asking an appropriate of grades consistently and the second public schools, asking an appropriate of grades consistently and the second public schools, asking and property soldiers could be appropriately asking and property soldiers could be appropriately asking and property soldiers could be appropriately the second in recard to the grades of the diffusion was received from certain tenchers in the diffusion in spine for annual film for the diffusion in spine of yames in film for soldiers continued in recard to the grades of the property in the property of writing grammer, and shearing instern, respectively, and constitution; and mathematics. The teachers say, that province the short the shows the shows

teenth. Agreed to.

An ordinance, reported by the Committee on Poor, to make an agarogration to pay certain bills for fiver and corrises hire, previous to 1818, was agreed to.

Mr. Davis submitted a resolution authorising tha West Philadelphis Passenger Hanway Company to construct a double track along Market streat from their present terminus, at Third and Marriet to Third and Front streets. sent terminus, at Third and Mari et to Third and Front sizes.

As an amendment to the ordinance, Mr. Wetherill moved that, provided the Company would agree to pare the market spaces between Third and Front afreels at their own speems.

Mr. Bradford thought it was hardly proper to compel the company, to pave the centre of the street when they only made use of the sides.

After a brief arbate, Mr. Wetnerill withdraw his amendment. Mr. Brayton offered an amondment of a similar character, and said that he did so because he thought the city should be recompensed for granting tine cumpany this privilege. The railways were not constructed for the good of the public but for the purpose of adding to the dividends of the atochtoders. Air. Drayton withdraw his amendment, and offered, as a proceed that the property of the state of the stockholders. Air bright of the surface of the stockholders. Air bright of the stockholders

od r. Benton offered a resolution authorizing the ap-priation of \$500 for the repair of Puddebols lane in First ward; a sec. a resolution making for \$500 for purpose of planting trues and otherwise improving boulevards on South Broad street. Referred to the commissioner of the Commissioner and. Referred, dinance received from Common Council, pro-for the erection of a cuivert in the Twentieth researced to.

Nothernil called up the resolution confirming the the Chastmat-street bridge, which was agreed to, dinance authorizing the Controllers of Public, to draw a warrant for \$789.23 for the payment of s. was agreed to. An ordinance appropriating \$6.000 for the construc-tion of the state of the construction of the construction of the state of the state of the state of the state of the construction of t

of Shelvark and other streets with transvar.
An ordinance authorizing the construction of a culrert at Washington and Third streets through the First
and Second wards was concentrated in:
ordinance to pays Maillet street was called up and
conformation to pays Maillet streets, with instructions
of the street of the street was a street of the street. Adcontent. eommon council.

A large number of petitions for gas lamps, water item, paving, &c., were presented and appropriately

pipes, paving, &c., were presented and appropriately referred.

The Warren Hose Company politicined for a fire-plur in front of their heune. Meferred to Committee on Trusts and Fire Department. Mr. Backer presented a petition from merchants and property-owners on Market street, swing that the West Philadelphia Fassenger Railway Company he permitted to extend their road along Market street frong Third to Front street. Referred to the Committee on Railways. Patitions were presented asking for the grading of Bucknell, Hare, and fluxion streets, in the Fifteenth ward, and for the swing of Fourth street, from Nortis to Berks. Referred to Committee on Highway.

The ordinance reported by the Committee on Highways.

The ordinance reported by the Committee on Highways.

Hailway Company to senowe their related chassing Second and Green attents, and Thrie and Countries with the Second and Green attents, and Thrie are Countries with the Second and Third streets rule may, having obtained a perpecual injunction to prevent this, the curves are not how used, and are represented to obstruct the street. The resolution requires the rails to be removed within the days, or the city will do it, and obarge the expenses to the company.

Council concurred in the resolution from Select Council to authorize the Weat Philadelphia Peasenger Railway Company to continue their track on the senth side of the countries of the street of the south side of the street side o bree times, and passed.

Council concurred in the resolution from Select Counil, in relation to the paving of Lorains and Shellbark
treets with tramway.

The quarterly report of the Chief Engineer of Fire
bepartment was presented, showing the number of
tree, logs by free, insurance, and loss over insurance,
rom Lausery let to April 18, as follows:

THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.-Last evening