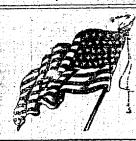
SUMMER RESORTS:

United States Hotel, Long Branch, N. J. mmer Boarding, Florence Heights, N. J. Holdzkom House, Brigantine Beach, N. J. Brigantine House, BRIGANTINE BEACH, N. J. Bedloe's Hotel, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Kittatiny House, Delaware Water Gap, Pa. "The Alhambes," Atlantic City, N. J. White Sulphur Springs, Carlisle, Pa. Schooley's Mountain Springs, New Jersey. White House, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Atlantic House, NEAR STONINGTON, CONN. Congress Hall, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Light House Cottage, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Sen-Side House, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. "The Clarendon," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Tammany House, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Ashlund House, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Washington House, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Kentucky House, Atlantic City, N. J. Central House, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Franklin House, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Constitutional House, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Columbia House, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Star Hotel, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Mansion House, Mount Carson, Pa. Madison House, Pottstown, PA. National Hall, CAPE ISLAND, N. J. United States Hotel, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Surf House, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JEESEY. Congress Hall, Cape Island, New Jeasey. Columbia House, Cape Island, New Jersey. Tontine Hotel. NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT. Oresson Springs, Cambria County, Pa. Howland's Hotel, Long Brance, New Jersey Ephrata Mountain Springs, Lancaster Co , Pa Bedford Springs, Pennsylvania. White Sulphur and Chalybeate Springs, a DOUBLING GAT, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA.

TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1861.



Perever float that standard sheet! With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming e'er un

Our Educational System. The publication of the list of the successful candidates for admission into the High School enables us to say a word in reference to the great good being done by this magnificent institution, and the state of education amongst us. the Federal invasion through Missouri. The system of free education, which is the General Lyon, however, with his accustomed origin of the High School, could have no more efficient representative. Popular education has passed argument. It is as much a part of legislative duty to provide the means of education as it is to build prisons for the unruly, and lay out highways for trade and travel. And yet within the memory of men who have barely reached their prime, this very question of education by the State was a theme

of animated argument and angry invective. ment still. We have many things to learn, to excite apprehensions in America, or the and many things to forget. That is to say, that invective of Mr. DISBABLE in the House of while we have the principle, and find it admira- Commons. It is a perfectly proper act, and ble in its operation, the plan of teaching pur- we are willing to accept the explanation of sued by our teachers is, in many cases, crude | Lord PALMERSTON. Because the English Goand imperfect. We have unnecessary studies vernment sends three regiments of troops to have already netted the suffering families of vol. and pronounced pelsoned by a physician called.

Our heavy and pronounced pelsoned by a physician called. He was conveyed to the Government Hospital. discipline repress the eager enthusiasm of the people of Canada. The force is so utterly and sensitive mind-and the labor of days is such an idea will be at once abandoned, and often blotted from the schedule of merit by an the people of Canada themselves too ardently little is left to the experience and judgment of of siding in any crusade upon them. the teacher. Those who legislate for our We are confident that it is in the power of schools, legislate general and impracticable our Republic to protect itself against any intheories. We can no more make an arbitrary vasion or menace which England or any other law to govern the tastes or habits of our scho- nation may choose to threaten. We sincerely lars, than we can make a law compelling them | trust than no such issue will be forced upon to be uniform in height, or directing the prin- | us; but if it must come, the Republic will | daily newspaper. cipal to see that every scholar dyed his hair draw the sword to resent invasion as rapidly as brown or black. Mathematics is an excellent | it did to repress treason. science, and yet an enthusiastic mathematician is very apt to make an indifferent teacher. He may revel in his equations and tractions, and see sublimity in cube root and in the American contest. It really makes but geometrical progression, but he cannot make little difference whether Spain has made up a poetical scholar appreciate Euclid, nor one her mind or not, and we notice her determi-

beauties of trigonometry and algebra. When our teachers are less governedwhen the dictates of common sense supersede perhaps we should rather appland the pro- may be regarded as opposed to the neutragress we have made than speculate upon that lity. which we have yet to make. We have advanced rapidly within the last half century. The birch which tortured our fathers has departed. Boys are no longer whipped around the school-room because Solomon thought " He that spareth his rod hateth his son : but he that loyeth him chasteneth him betimes." the American army in Virginia are evidently The school-desk is no longer a whipping-post. tending to a point which must result in the crisis The civilization of the age tells us that men may fight bravely, although flogging is abolished in the army, and boys will make as good scholars as they did under the terrorism

ings. We think this feeling is impressing scott's programme is being steadily carried out, itself more and more upon those who control is on the second and that his plan of surrounding the enemy he should train it in the most congenial vent his early capture but a disaster to those who

who assist him in the work of education.

cellent faculty, an intelligent class of students, and rare advantages for giving instruction, it and rare advantages for giving instruction, it would travel to the other side of the river, and bids fair to retain its high reputation as a Colthat a large city would grow up immediately at the lege of the People.

First Page, Physiology of Jobbing; Letter tion of such an improvement, certain propertyfrom Colonel Einstein's Regiment; From Wash. holders founded a city, which they baptized with is illustrious name, but which, owing no doubt to sive Properties of Kerosene; Governor Curtin in the failure of his scheme, has never exhibited any West Chester; Military Mismanagement; Eminent Men Deceased; Army Intelligence; The Southern Commissioners in Europe; Financial and Commercial; Philadelphia Markets; Philadelphia Union, and the troops of the United States have R Cattle Market, Fourth Page.—Fourth of July to be conveyed to her sacred sell, a substant at Sharon Springs, New York; Position of the Hon. John J.: Crittenden; Notes on the Re-bellion; The Capture of the St. Nicholas.

France and Italy. The Emperor Napoleon has at length recognized the Kingdom of Italy. Public opinion has anticipated the announcement of this fact, although the formal decree has only Emperor has been very tardy in his recognition of a Government which has been an esablished fact for the past year, nor do we think his conduct towards Italy has exhibited either gracefulness or magnanimity. He has trifled with a brilliant opportunity. Had he withdrawn his fleets from before Gaeta, and terminated the foolish and futile opposition of King Francis, and at the same time recogpized King VICTOR EMMANUEL as the lawful ruler, the world would have applauded the act as a proper concession to the spirit of liberty. The reorganization and consolidation of the Italian Kingdom would have been more

have gone to his grave with a prouder and

more satisfied heart. This act of the Emperor, however, removes one more obstacle out of the path of Italian progress. It will be necessary for the rulers venue system; to develop its internal resources; to reorganize its commerce; to traces of King Bomba's fearful despotism. this will demand the utmost energy and prudone, the French troops will be expected to spiritual world under the temporal protection of King VICTOR EMMANUEL, and Venetia will be united to her sister Italian States. War may come again, and blood may be shed gult will be his triumphant vindication when the before this is accomplished; but we believe facts are laid before the two houses. that the destiny of Italy will rise above every

temporary disaster and defeat. Terror prevails in Western Missouri. Go vernor Jackson, of that State, has made stand at a point called Sarcoxie, about seventy miles southeast of Fort Scott. He is probably in communication with the Arkansas troops, and expects reinforcements from BEN McCulloon, who, when last heard from, was in the northern part of Arkansas, evidently about to co-operate with Jackson. A session meet at Sarcoxie, and it is supposed, if a quorum can be obtained, a secession ordinance will be rushed through at the point of the bayonet. The Union men were flying for

safety to Fort Scott, and some of their leading men-had been hung. Arkansas will take a prominent part in this work of treason. She has called for ten thousand men to arm themselves and "repel energy, is rapidly preparing to meet the rehels. He commenced his march from Booneville on the morning of the 3d inst. commanding some two thousand men. His destination was the Southwest, and we may expect to hear from him accounts of decisive

Reinforcements in Canada. We do not see anything in the sending o Popular education is nevertheless an experi- troops to Canada by the British Government oursued, and necessary studies Qurbec it does not necessarily follow that sh ted or forgotten. Arbitrary rules of intends to menace our Republic, or distrusts uncongenial studies weary the quick inadequate for any offensive operation that

Spain and America. Spain has defined the position she will take who is apt in elecution or grammar see the nation as a mere-matter of history, and not tional difficulties? I blame not the Queen or her that we think it can have any practical effect people but her red tape ministers. But for cotton, whatever. Her Catholic Majesty declares that England would be with us heart and soul rand if Spain will preserve the strictest neutrality be- the directors of her affairs are determined to re the dicts of a school-board—when text-books | tween the belligerent parties. The regulations the dicta of a school-board—when text-books are selected for their excellence and simplicity instead of the pecuniary interests of those strict, and are similar to those announced by who publish them, we may expect a more im- France. Subjects of Spain are commanded proved system of education than we even now to abstain from taking service on either side, possess. We are improving every day, and and are prohibited from doing any acts which bought, let them ask tohere the article was made; consul for the State of Maryland.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. Letter from " Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.] WASHINGTON, July 8, 1861.

The movements of the several divisions

of a battle. The commander of the traitor force s the late Quartermaster General Johnson, of the United States army, an experienced soldier, accusmaintain himself from ignomiaious death. The those rebels who are persecuting the loyal mon by together with his overseer, nine negroes, et mmense body of troops thrown across the Potomac The art of teaching is the art of appre- to strengthen Gen. McDowell, and sent forward scholar before the scholar studies his teachciation. The teacher should study his within the last few days, viz Harrisburg and Carthe studies of our brothers and children. Who censured the course of the Lieu-WALTER SCOTT was a very dull boy, and the tenant General have abandoned complaint Scottish pedagogue lamented that he could not are now nervously waiting the issue. All coerce him into the tedious formula of the sides are confident that an action must take text-books; yet if young Walfer was in our place in a very short time. Johnson may High School he might hope to graduate with avoid the risk of a battle by an early a respectable average. A teacher cannot surrender. He is said to be blookaded by water make a mind; he cannot radically change it; as well as environed by land, and nothing can prehe should train it in the most congenial are gradually gathering the net around him. If paths. The rule is very simple. We don't the opposing armies should get to close quarters,

make a mind; he cannot radically change it; he should train it in the most congening paths. The rule is very simple. We don't teach dogs to chatter short phrases, nor part too hunt game and carry bundles in the mouth. Mathematical minds should have a mathematical minds should have a mathematical training; those fond of history should be gradually introduced to the wonders and examples of the past; and the eye which is quick to appreciate the harmony or colors, the lines, angles, and perspective, may belong to a future Rayzanz or Cloud. Or our High School, and proud, too, of our whole system of popular education. We show confidence in the teachers. They seem to be animated with a profusional feeling which leads the constant of the product of the next.

The schools, and proud, too, of our whole system of popular education. We show confidence in the teachers. They seem to be animated with a profusional feeling which leads, hiem constantly to look for new results, and five the particular of the next.

The advantage of our High School is like democrated character. It is dome care of the part of the particular of the next. The advantage of our High School is like democrated character. It is dome care in every profession, and in the like of the honored Alumini are men who are emissioned and forewards and contraction of the track character. It is dome contract that all the service of the part of the particular of the next. The advantage of our High School is like democrated character. It is dome contract that the particular of the next. The advantage of our High School is like democrated character. It is dome contract that the particular of the next is dome contract that the particular of the next is dome contract that the particular of the next is dome contraction of the particular of the next is dome contracting the particular of the next is dome contracting the particular of the n notwithstanding it is situated in one of the most uninviting and unattractive parts of the city, and is attended, as a general thing, by the children of those in an humble station, it has always ranked among the highest in point of scholarship. Nor should we omit to attribute this fact to the energy and care of its excellent masses of men and material could have been carry and to the country.

Article 57. Whose reshall be convicted of holding correspondence with, or giving intelligence to the enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered in nent, and the necessity of conveying the army the army and time to provide of holding correspondence with, or giving intelligence to the enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered and the necessity of conveying the army and its enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered and the necessity of conveying the army and to the enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered and the necessity of conveying the army the army and to the source produce with, or giving intelligence to the enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be conveying the army the army and to the enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered in point of the enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered in point of the enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be converged in point of the enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be converged in the new my to enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be converged in the new my to enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffe principal, Mr. J. G. BARNWELL, and those ried over safely. Many of the timbers have en-Our High School enters upon its new term once repaired, or accidents of a fearful character with many flattering auspices. With an ex- will ensue. General Jackson had a favorite idea

armed men at any moment. It is suggested if the practical recommendation of the Secretary of War is accepted by Congress, that a magnifi cent iron bridge should take the place of the old one; and it is urged that this can be done at a this fact, although the formal decree has only been issued within the past fortnight. The annual appropriation of, I think, \$10,000 has been made to keep the Long Bridge in good order, but it seems to have been shamefully squandered. Should Congress guaranty to any enterprising contractors the interest upon the money they might

expend in putting up an iron bridge, reserving t itself the right heresiter to take it off their hands I do not doubt that many will be found eager to undertake the enterprise, and thus the \$10,000 heretofore thrown away, with a slight addition, may be found sufficient to induce the speedy erection of such a bridge as would not only be an ornament, but would endure for hundreds of years While, on the subject of railroads let me say a word in justification of the Scoretary of War, who has lately been bitterly assailed because a number of the new regiments have been sent Southspeedily assured, and the great Cavour might ward over the Pennsylvania Central wa the of that nation to construct a permanent re- double that necessary to carry our troops over their route. Upon inquiry, I understand that General Cameron did not take the step resources; to reorganize its commerce; to ferred to without having good reasons for establish an efficient army, and remove the his action. Nearly all the troops transported through Philadelphia and to Harrisburg were This is the immediate work before Italy; and intended to reinforce General Patterson; but when some of the late regiments reached there dence on the part of her children. That they were ordered to Washington, and you will perceive that, within the last forty-eight hours abandon Rome; the Pope will reign in the mest of these regiments thus ordered from Harrisburg have been sent back to that place, whence they will move to strengthen the column under General Patterson. Should an attempt be made

OCCASIONAL Church Dedication at Germantown. One of the most beautiful church edifices recent erested, in the interest of the Old School Presby terian denomination, has just been completed a Germantown, and is under the pastoral charge o the Rev. Horace G. Hinsdale. The building is o Gothic architecture, and the material Penneylya nia granite, and its entire structure and design is once tasteful, symmetrical, and convenient The pews are spacious and comfortable, the organ very superior, and the entire effect pleasing. The building is surmounted by a graceful steeple. of the Missouri Legislature had been called to On Sunday morning, the 30th ult, the church was dedicated, the sermon on the occasion having been preached by the Rev. Charles W. Shields, D. D., pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in this city. By those who heard it, it is said to have been a chaste and highly-appropriate discourse worthy the reputation of its distinguished and talented author. The pulpit of the new church was occupied in the afternoon and evening in a very acceptable manner by the Rev. Drs. Wadsworth and Boardman. The attendance was large and the services of the day, as a whole, were deeply interesting. Considering the short period that has elapsed since the organization of this congregation, under circumstances said to have been far from

to consure the Secretary on this account, the re

ble to their zeal and liberality. Mr. John Bowers will superintend another o young leaders of the Madison Grammar School will sing some of the fine choruses which have been features of previous occasions, and Mr. W. J. Hill, Mesers. Benkert and Bachmann, Misses Shaw and Farrand, will render the solos. A number of in tensely patriotic pieces will be sung in chorus, concluding with the Star Spangled Banner. This concert promises to be the best of the excellent

WE HAVE received from Col. Irvin H. Torrence. the agent of the Pennsylvania Bible Society, a copy of a camp newspaper called the American Union, and published at Martinsburg, Virginia on July 4th. It is a neat folio sheet, with three act of thoughtless and innocent glee. Too sympathize with our Northern people to think columns to the page, and is filled with many arti-Wm. B. Sipes is the editor, with a number of privates as assistants. We are told that the paper before us is a night's labor, which proves that Captain Sipes, in assuming the sword, has not otten how to use the pen with the grace which characterized his effasions when the editor of a

A Suggestion. To the Editor of The Press-Sir : As a con stant reader of The Press-I should rather lose my supper any day than it-I beg leave to asl space for a reference to a matter which forces itsel upon me the more I read Cannot we avenge ourselves upon England for

the position she has assumed respecting our na cognise interest before principle, let us meet them make a vow not to purchase a solitary article o English manufacture, as long as the war lasts, or longer, if desirable. Whenever anything is to be let them always prefer the American; and if necessity compels the purchase of the English or one, lot them imitate the noble example of the old Boston tea-drinkers, and prefer to do without. This will strike at the very basis of English "neu- LAYNON, by a special train from Martinsburg with trality" and Southern presumption. It is a clear case that, if we won't buy from England, she won't the excitement to subside for the time. It is jone TIT-FOR-TAT. want Southern cotton.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., June 27, 1861. [For The Press.] PRILADELPHIA, July 8, 1861. While our Government is offering protection to all Union men as the army advances, should they Falls Church, yesterday morning, arrested capt not also threaten with the severest punishment Mason, brother of the late Senator from Virgnia driving them from their homes, hanging them, eight horses and mules, two or three wagen as &c. The United States will certainly soon have ticles of household furniture, &c., which were in the power to redress the wrongs the loyal men in charge of Capt. Mason. They were apparently so may have the effect of checking them in their murdarous course. I hope you will give the above

a notice in your valuable paper, and oblige a constant reader and SALE OF FURNITURE, MIRRORS, &c. - This morn ing, at ten o'clock, at No. 914 Chestnut street, will be sold a large assortment of household furniture, mirrors, piano, &c. T. Birch & Son, auctioneers.

- Official Orders. HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF PENNSYLVANIA, MARTINSBURG, Va., July 7, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 31.

LATEST NEWS By Telegraph to The Press.

FROM WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1861 Military Movements. Since Saturday evening our city has been in perpetual qui vive, and rumors of battles have not seen wanting to increase the general inquiry and excitement; but, so far, with the exception of the light at intervals throughout yesterday. advance of a number of regiments across the river, and others toward Harper's Ferry, there has been ne occurrence of importance to record. I informed you yesterday that a number of regiments had across the river. Among these were the German Rifles, Col. BLENKER; Thirty-eighth New York, Col. WARD; Third Maine, Col. Howard; the two Northern Central, instead of the Philadelphia and Rhode Island regiments, Cols. BURNSIDE and SLO-Baltimore route. The company having in charge | OUM; Second New Hampshire, Col. Managen; the latter intend, I hear, to make an appeal to and Seventy-first New York, Col. Martin. The Congress on the subject, alleging that the time order issued to the latter has been so far counterconsumed over the Pennsylvania Central is almost | manded as to cause a delay of one or two days in their march. There has also been a movement toward Harper's Ferry. Saturday the Nineteenth and Twenty-sixth New York regiments left in the cars for that destination. Vesterday the New York Twelfth Colonel Butterfield, and Fifth, Col. Schwarts. WALDER, left for the same destination.

Important Legal Decision.

Chief Judge Dunnor, of the circuit court of this district, has made an important patent decision in the case of Snowdon vs. PIERCH. In April, 1860, THOMAS SNOWDON, United States nspector at the port of Pittsburg, obtained a patent on a valuable improvement in heating the feed water of steam boilers by the direct agency of the live steam in the boiler. Subsequently, one EPHRAIM PIERCE and one WILLIAM MCCLURG made separate applications for patents for the Paine-invention. The Commissioner of Patents, according to the law of patents, declared an interference beween the patent of Snowpon and the said applications. At the hearing before the Patent Office, priority of invention over McClung was awarded to Snowbow, and priority of invention over both McClund and Snowbon was awarded to Pierce. From this decision Snownon appealed to his Honor Judge Dunlor, and the decision of the Patent Office has been re versed. The indge rules that an inventor, to entitle himself to the protection of the law, must be diligent in perfecting his invention and in obtaining his patent, otherwise he loses his rights ; and therefore, as Pience rested upon and secreted his ideas more than two years after he alleges to have perfected them, and in the meantime Snowbox independently of any knowledge of Prence's in vention, discovered and reduced to practice th same invention, and promptly applied for his patent, Pience must lose his claim, and Snowbon be regarded as the rightful claimant for the patent In this connection I will state, as a point of im rtance to inventors, that no appeal can be enter ained by the circuit judges until an appeal has

Patents, according to the law of March 2. 1861. auspicious, their present beautiful edifice, and Announcement of the Death of Senator flourishing condition in general, are highly credita-Douglas in Congress. The death of Senator DougLas will probably b nounced in both houses of Congress to morro those delightful school concerts, at the Academy Among the delegated speakers for the occasion is to night, in aid of the families of volunteers. The Mr. CRITTENDEN.

last Congress, and then to the Commiss

first been made to the new board created by the

Forts Corcoran, Runyon, and Elisworth are com pleted, guns mounted, and magazines supplied ready for defence or active duty. Poisoned. A soldier, named Robey, of the Mozart Regi

Forts Completed.

ment, was invited by two citizens, and partool series given under Mr. Bowers' direction. They yesterday of liquor, by which he was prostrated drink. Accident to a Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Hanlin, Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, in jumping a ditch at "double quick," fell forward, and thrust his sword through the flesby part of his thigh. The wound is a bad one, but he is doing well. The-New Comet.

The official report of this illustrious visitor Emperor CHARLES V; nor is it any known one. unless subsequent observations should require a change in the elements deduced from the results of these three evenings." Arrival of Troops.

The Twenty-third New York Volunteers, Colonel HUPPMAN, arrived yesterday morning in fine Among the arrivals due to-day are a detach ment of sappers and miners, and a large body of recruits for the Garibaldi Guard, who have been recruited in New York city within the past hundred and twenty horses, and a number of am

bulances for the Second Maine Regiment, now Vice Consul of Denmark. By the issue of letters patent the President re cognizes FREDRIK B. GRAF, of Baltimore, vice Generals Patterson and Johnson. Rumors were current yesterday that a sever engagement had taken place between the simies nder these two generals. The arrival of Coone reports from General Pattenson's column; caused

rally understood, however, that we may beprepared to hear of an engagement at any hour. Captain Mason Taken Prisoner A scouting party from Company D, First Con ectiont Regiment, when in the neighborhood of removing from one part of the State to anoher The immediate cause of the arrest is not statu.

Mrs. Blanchard. The concert given by this lady, at Willard's was in entire success. It was attended by the Hezi-lent and lady, members of Congress, and milary officers in large numbers. There is but one opinion in regard to here nent attainments, and in this her debut, inher native city, she has established a reputation will future labors, here and in other cities, will ally sustain.

Two remantic young ladies in New York, w

Skirmish near Washington. WASBINGTON, July 8.—There was a skirmis

last night between the pickets of the Eighth Dis-trict of Columbia Battalion, Major Gerhardt, and those of the Virginia forces on the other side of the Potomac, this side of the Great Falls, about en miles distant. The former lost one man. The enemy, concealed in the bushes, were fired at, but with what effect is not yet ascertained. Further intelligence from Captain Gerhardt's District of Columbia volunteers, at Great Falls, state that two of his men were killed and several wounded. The rebels suffered to a far greater extent. They had a party of cavalry. The parties were separated by the Potomas, but kept up the A company of the Texas cavalry went up this

norning from Washington. The latest report from Arlington is, that Major Taylor, of New Orleans, arrived at the camp of gone, while others were under orders to march the Eighth New York Regiment, Colonel Lyon, across the river. Among these were the German this afternoon, under a flag of truce, with despatches for President Lincoln. He was detained there, awaiting further orders. He was last from The steam transport Cambridge, which brought Col. Cast. Massachusetts regiment hither, has been purchased by the Government, and is being fitted up as a gunboat.

Twenty-one members of the New York First Jerman Rifle Regiment, refusing to take the arms allotted to them, but insisting upon having rifles instead, were this evening put under arrest, and committed to juil, where they now are. In the affair at Hainesville, Gen. Patterson comnanded in porson, and gave all orders.

Gen. Patterson's despatch to the Governmen was erroneously telegraphed. It should have read 2,000, instead of 10,000, as the extent of Jackson's

routed force. Arrest of the Pirates of the St. Nicholas. BALTIMORE, July 8.-Lieutenant Carmichael, of Provost Marshal Kenly's police, went down the river in a tug, and boarded the steamer Mary Washington, to arrest a man named Noill Green, who was charged with being engaged in the riot on the 19th of April, and who, it was thought, would come on board at the Patuxent. On coming up the river he ascertained that Captain Thomas, f St. Mary's county, who took command of the St. Nicholas and headed the pirates on the occasion of the capture, was also on board with seven of his confederates, their supposed object being to eize another steamer in the same manner Carmichael, on arriving abreast of Fort Mc-Henry, ordered the captain to stop at the wharf, where he made known the facts to Gen. Banks, who ordered a company of Massachusetts troops to arrest all on board. Seven of the pirates were found, but Capt. Thomas had concealed himself. After an hour's search he was found in a large

bureau drawer in the ladies' cabin. It will be emembered that he went aboard the St. Nicholas lisguised as a French lady. All these parties were detained at the fort, with

tween this point and Winchester, and 22 pieces of

In the affair of to day, General Cadwalader led in person, with the Scott Legion in the advance

From Western Virginia. FOUR COMPANIES OF THE OHIO RINETEENTH RE PORTED DESIEGED AT GLERVILLE. BUCKHANNON, July 8 .- A courier has arrived after three evenings' examination, is that "it is here from Webster, and reports that four com not the comet seen in 1556, during the reign of the panies of the Ohio Nineteenth are at Glenville, in Gilmer county, about forty miles distant to the southwest, and are besieged by a picked regiment of Virginians and 1,500 militia, under command of Colonel O. Jennings Wise, late of the Richmond Enquirer. Colonel Tyler, of the Seventh Ohio, who was at Weston, has marched to their relief, and the Tenth Onio, Colonel Lytle, has just gone forward from this place to their rescue.

From Alexandria. ALL QUIET-NO ADVANCE. ATERIADES IN A SPARCE.

ATERIADES IN A STATEMENT AND A SPARCE.

ATERIA Locomotive No. 160, which was sunk in the Po tomac some weeks ago, has been successfully raised

Additional by the Freat Eastern. Quebro, July 8.—The Great Eastern is commanded by Captain Kennedy, late of the Etna. The number of her officers has been reduced to one half. She was navigated across without the slightest difficulty, and lies at anchor opposite this city. She was exactly eight days out from the time the Liverpool pilot left her till the Canadian pilot boarded her, during which she had only thirty hours of clear weather. She made Cape Race in six days from Liverpool, but the weather was too thick to communicate with that point. She nearly ran into the Arabia in a fog on the 2d; and would have done so had she carried a howsprit. The same day she saw several loobergs. There were two births on board during the passage by the wives of the soldiers, several of whom were found concealed on board. The weather was moderate and the sea smooth throughout the passage.

The ship will not be ready for inspection for a week, and will probably remain here for is month. Additional by the Great Eastern.

Advance of Pennsylvania Troops to Cumberland.

HARRISBURG, July S.—At the request of Gen.
Scott, the two regiments of Pennsylvania Reserve
Voinnteers, under Col. Charles J. Biddle and Col.
Simmons, marched yesterday, from Bedford to
Cumberland, Md., where they are to join a portion
Cumberland, Md., where they are to join a portion
Taccilellan's army.

Mr. Cumber.

Railroad bill. Referred to a select committee or nine.

Mr. Aldrich, of Minnesota, presented a bill granting homesteads; and a bill establishing a general bankrupt law. The former was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, and the latter to the Judiciary Committee.

Gen. Johnson had been reinforced by 9,000 men from Manassas, and had taken a stand for a fight at Bunker Hill, seven miles distant, with 16,000 troops.

A large number of troops passed through Balti-more yesterday, and last night, to strengthen Pattersen's column. The regiments that passed through here yester-day morning expected to cross the Potomac, at Williamsport, this morning.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—A detachment of 300 men for the Maine regiments, and also 150 horses for baggage trains, reached here this morning.

It is the impression here that Representatives
Carlile and Van Winkle will be elected United Carlile and Van Winkle will be elected United States Senators from Virginia by the Legislature now in session at Wheeling.

One of the bills submitted by Secretary Chase, with his report on the finances, contains features similar to those in the bill reported during, the second session of the late Congress, by Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, and commonly known as the "Force Bill." It places in the hands of the President the military and naval power to collect revenue in cases where there are unlawful combinations against the laws of the United States; authorizes him to close disordiaval north by proglamation. him to close disloyal ports by proclamation; and provides for carrying on trade with any part of a State (as in the case of Western Virginia); in favor of which, the Secretary of the Treasury, as well as the Postmaster General—with respect to commerce and postal secommodations—have already acted The contract for supplying the War Department

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS. EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1861. Mr. Wade, of Ohie, offered a joint resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to remit all duties and imposts on all arms imported since the first of May last, which have not been actually paid, and all arms which may be imported prior to the first of Janhary, 1862, for the use of any State which is in goed faith aiding to suppress the rebellion now waged against the United States Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Habe, of New Hampshire, presented a petition for the relief of Roger Jones, who commanded at Harper's Ferry, and was obliged to destroy public and private property, to prevent its falling into the hands of the rebels.

The Vior President presented the memorial of SENATE. The VIOR PRESIDENT presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce, of New York, in rela-tion to historidefences. "Referred to the Military Committee Jommittee. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, from the Com

mittee on Military Affairs, reported back the joint resolution legalizing all the acts of the President Laid over.

Also, the bill authorizing the empleyment of volunteers and enforcing the laws and protecting public property. Laid over. Adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Messrs: Delaplaine, of New York, Nugent, of Ohio, and Dunn, of Indians, severally appeared for the first time this session, and took the usual oath.
Mr. Vandeven; of lows, presented the resolu-tions of the Legislature of lows, praying for the establishment of a national armory at Rook Island. Referred. Mr. Vandeven, of Iowa, presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Iowa praying for the establishment, of a national armory at Rook Island. Referred.

The Speaker announced the following standing committees of the House, the first named on each being the chairman thereof:

Committee on Elections—Messrs. Dawes, Campbell. Yoorhees MoLean, Loomis, Baxter, Kelly, Browne, and Manzies.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Stevens, Morrill of Vermont, Phelps, Spaulding, Appleten, Corning, Horton, McClernand; and Stratton.

Claims—Messrs. Fenton, Walton, Holman, Hutchins, Hale, Noell, Duell, Webster, and Wallace.

Commerce—Messrs. Washburge of Illinois, Elicit, Ward Niver Rebitt Great He capital and concluded by saying that, while we hold the sword of justice, and have the ability and disposition to uphold the President, processing the capital control of peace.

Ward, Nixon, Babbitt, Gurley, Rollins of Missouri, Leary, and Sheffield.
Public Lands—Messrs: Petter, Covode, Vallandigham, Julian, Trimble, Vandever, Kellogg of Michigan, Crisfield, and Woodruff.
Post Office—Messrs: Colfax, Alley, Wickliffe, Morrill of Maine, Windom, Blake, Vibbart, Trowhrldge, and Norton. Morrill of Maine; Windom; Blake, Vibbart; Trowbridge, and Norbon.
District of Columbia—Messrs. Conkling, Delano, Burnett, Ashley, Calvert, Franchot, Rollin of New Hampshire, Davis, and Upton.
Judiclary—Hickman, Bingham, Pendleton, Kellog of Illinois, Porter, Carlile, Thomas of Massachusetts, May, and Diven.
Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Duell, Edgarton, Cooper, Rice of Maine, Woll, Terry, Grider, Riddle, and Morrill of Maine.
Public Expenditures—Messrs. Covode, Edwards, Kerrigan, Train, Windom, Webster, Jullian, Hanchett, and Wise of Ohio.
Private Land Claims—Messrs. Blair of Pennsylvania, Edgarton, Noell, Hanchett, Van Horn; Shanks, Walton of Maine, Shellaberger, and Lazear zear. Manufactures Messrs Hutchins, Moorhead,

Affairs on the Upper Potomac.

Baltinson, July 8.—Letters received here from Marifaburg to-day, bearing Saturday's date, state there had been no movement as yet toward Winchester by General Patterson's column, and no hostile advance by the enemy. Firing was exchanged on Friday between the pickets of the Seventh Pennsylvania, Captain Glrard's company, and the Secession pickets, which resulted in the retreat of the rebels, and the belief that some of the Federal pickets were smoorning at the house of a man named Small, two

General Johnson is said to have 25,000 men be- Hale, Van Horn, Arnold, Nugent, Baker, Johnson, Revisal and Unfinished Rusiness-Messrs, Lo

Revisal and Unfinished Business—Mesars. Logan, Babbitt, Menzies, Fessenden, and Haight.
Accounts—Messrs. Buffington, Rollins of New Hampshire, Lehman, Worcester, and Dunlap.
Mileage—Messrs. Robinson of Illinois, Killinger, Frank, Grider, and Wood.
Library—Messrs. McPherson, Frank, and Law.
Printing—Messrs. Welton of Maine, Clark of New York, and Bailey of Pennsylvania.
Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Granger of Michigan, and Cobb. and Cobb.

Expenditures of the State Department—Messrs.
MoKear, Robinson, Nixon, Vandever, and Upton.
Expenditures of the Treasury Department—
Messrs_— Campbell, Bingham, Rice of Massachusetts, and Steele of New York.

Expenditures in the Navy Department—Messrs.
Dunlap, McPherson, Blake, Baxter, and Cooper.

Expenditures of the Post Office Department—
Messrs Killinger, Wickliffe, Trimbell, Kellogg of
Kichigan, and Smith of New York.

Expenditures on Public Puildings—Messrs. Lazear, Kelley, Chamberlain, Wall, and Perry.

Expenditures of the Interior Department—
Messrs Allen, Conway, Sherman, Shellaberger. Messrs Allen, Conway, Sherman, Shellaberger

mesers Alien, Conway, Sherman, Sheilaberger, and Conse with request, Mesers, Hickman was excused from serving on the Committee Columbia, and Curats on Military Affairs.

Og motion of Mr. McKingar, of Pennsylvania, a resolution was adopted that the members now proceed to draw for a choice of seats.

Mr. Keller, of Pennsylvania, was excussed from serving as a member of the Committee on Elections, for the reason, as he stated, that the seats of two Representatives from districts adjoining his reason. depresentatives from districts adjoining his are contested
Mr. Wickliffs, of Kentucky, was excused from service as a member of the Post Office Committee, on account of physical inability. on account of physical inability.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to divide Pennsylvania into three judicial districts, and that a court be held at Eric. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Stevens also introduced a bill to repeal all the laws creating ports of entry in the rebellious States. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, introduced a bill to repeal the tariff act of 1861, and restore that of 1857. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Monns.

Monns:
Monns:
Mr. Holman, of Indiana, presented a bill granting bounty lands to those who have been, or shall be, engaged in the military service of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Military

Late News from Gen. Patterson's Army.

Barrmonz, July 8—A letter to the 'American from Martineburg, dated Saturday, announces the arrival of Doubleday's and the Rhode Island batterles.

It also states that Patterson's entire army is encamped in and around Martineburg, awaiting reinforcements, and that no forward movement had taken place.

the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Euro, of Massachusetts, presented a bill for the general introduction of an international code of marine signals. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, presented a bill to increase the number of cadets at the West Point Academy. It gives three times the present number, and reduces the term at the academy from five years to four. four.

Mr. Walton, of Maine, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of fixing the number of Representatives, after this Coning the number of Representatives, after this Coning the number of Representatives, after this Coning the number of Representatives.

gress, at 239, being the present number.

Mr. Spaulding, of New York, presented the resolutions of the Legislature of New York, relative to the reciprocity treaty. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. F. A. CORKLING, of New York, presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, relative to the defences of that har. Mr. Holkan, of Indiana, presented a reselution

which was adopted, declaring that the House will, during the present extraordinary session, only consider bills and resolutions concerning the military and naval appropriations for the Government and the financial affairs connected therewith, and and the financial anairs connected therewith, and all bills and resolutions of a private character, and all other bills and resolutions not directly connected with the raising of revenue and in relation to the military and nayal affairs, shall be referred without debate to the appropriate committees, to be considered at the next regular session of Congress.

Mr. Hiorman moved a reconsideration of Mr Holman's resolution, his object being to include general questions of a judicial character.

Mr. Burnert, of Kentucky, desired a further extension, in order that propositions looking to a peaceful solution of the present political difficulties may be permitted. He was one of those who had not abandoned all hope on that subject.

The Spraker reminded the gentleman that debate was not in order.

The House reconsidered the vote by which Mr. Holman's resolution was adopted

Mr. Hickman moved an amendment as above indicated

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM raised the point of order, that the resolution changed the rule, which could ot be done without the required notice to that The SPEAKER, for reasons stated, overruled the Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, wanted the resolu-

name of his constituents, his country, and his God, that the legislation of this House should be left free and untrammelled. He moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negatived—yeas 52, nays Mr. Holman's resolution, as amended by Mr. Hickman's resolution, was again adopted.
Mr. Fours, of Illinois, offered a preamble, setting forth that a flerce and unnatural civil war ex-

brethren the olive branch of peace.
Mr. Lovelor, of Illinois, moved to lay the reso-Mr. Howner raised the point of order that resolutions on the table.

Mr. Hickman raised the point of order that resolutions were excluded under the proposition to day adopted prescribing business during the present session. ossion.
The Sybaker sustained the point as well taken.
Mr. Warnsurane, of Illinois, offered a series of
asolutions referring the various branches of the resident's message to the appropriate committees All the contested-election cases were referred to he Committee on Elections.

Mr. Curris, of Iowa, offered a joint resolution

proposing to strike from the pension rolls the names of all persons in rebellion against the United States, and all aiding or abetting secession, rebellion, etc.
This was ruled out under the resolution adopted This was ruled out under the resolution adopted to day.

Mr. VAN WYCK, of New Jersey, introduced a bill for increasing the pay of soldiers to fifteen dollars per month, commencing May 1. Also, a bill reducing the expenses of the Government, viz: That all officers, excepting postmasters and consuls having no stated salary, shall pay all fees collected by them into the treasury; that the salary of all other officers, civil, military, and naval, shall be reduced as follows: Over \$10,000, 30 per cent.; over \$7,500, 25 per cent.; over \$5,000, 20 per cent.; over \$3,000, 15 per cent.; ver \$5,000, 10 per cent.; and over \$1,000, 5 per cent.; repealing all laws granting miteage to members of Congress; restricting the franking privilege to one onnce in weight; and repealing all laws and resolutions appropriating money for newspapers and stationery for members of Congress.

On motion of Mr. Van Wyck, of New Jersey, On motion of Mr. VAN WYCK, of New Jersey, it was

Resolved, That a committee of five members be of the retreat of the rebels, and the belief that some of the mere wounded.

Two of the Federal pickets were captured this morning at the house of a man named Small, two and a half miles below here. They were surrounded by ten rebel cavalry. The capture was entirely owing to their imprudence in venturing beyond their posts.

Under a false report, the Eighth, Sixteenth, and Ninth Pennsylvania, Carlile, Potter, Davis of the new york, Granger, Law, and Stacle of New York, Granger, Law, and Garth. Royall's company of the Secend Cavalry, turned out and marched two miles southward, to day, at some scattered troopers, but no casualties.

General Johnson is said to have 25,000 men be
of Manne, Conkling, and Wadsworth.

Pablic Balldings and Grounds—Messrs. Train, Loveing for the Market contracts have been made by any of the Depointed by the Speaker, te ascertain and report the contracts have one made by any of the Depointed by the Speaker, te ascertain and report to folio.

Resolveid, That a committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker, te ascertain and report the paper of the Defect of New Legions, and Kennight, and Merris of Ohio.

Foreign Affairs—Messrs Crittenden, Gooch, Cox, White of Indians, McKnight, and Merris of Ohio.

Foreign Affairs—Messrs Crittenden, Gooch, Cox, White of Indians, McKnight, and Merris of Ohio.

Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Crittenden, Gooch, Cox, White of Indians, McKnight, and Merris of Ohio.

Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Crittenden, Gooch, Cox, White of Indians, McKnight, and Merris of Ohio.

Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Alleley, Van Wyck, Graper of Messrs. Alleley, Van Wyck, Graper of Maryland, Pomeroy, and Fisher.

Testifories—Messrs. Alleley, Van Wyck, Graper of Messrs. Van Wyck, Graper of Messrs. Alleley, Van Wyck, Graper of Messrs. Alleley of Massachusetts.

Resolutions of the sectorist have contracts were awarded to late, the lowest bidder; into the contracts were awarded to late, the lowest bidder; into the contracts were awarded to late, the lowest bidder; into the contracts were awarde

time.

On motion of Mr. Upron, it was

Resolved. That the Secretary of War be directed to instruct the efficers of the army of the United States taking prisoners and releasing them upon their cath of allegiance to the United States, to report their name and residence to him, and the same he recorded in his Department.

On motion of Mr. Carlie, of Virginia, it was Resolved. That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the appointment of the full number of cadets from such States as have not now in the naval service the number to which they are entitled by existing laws, and if from any States recommendations are not made, the number shall be taken from such States in the same section of the Union as shall apply for places in said school.

On motion of Mr. Delanc, of Massachusetts, it was Resolved. That the Committee on Military Af-

fairs be instructed to inquire and report as to the present capacity of the national armory at Spring-field, Massachusetts, for the manufacture of arms; also, what further expenditures, if any, are necessary for operating that armory to the utmost of its enacity. On motion of Mr Loomis, of Connecticut, it was Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be, and they are hereby, instructed to premarable and they are hereby, instructed to premarable and they are hereby instructed to premarable and they are hereby of all persons holding any office whatever, either civil or military, under the Government of any State or of the United States, or of the so-called Confederate States of America, who have taken marine or shell herefore the marine or the states of the so-called Confederate States of America, and the states of the so-called Confederate States of America, and the states of the so-called Confederate States of America, and the so-called Confederate States of America, or of the so-called Confederate States of America, and the so-called Confederate States of America, or of the so-called Confederate States of America, or who have taken up arms, or shall hereafter take up arms, against the Government of the United States On motion of Mr. Dusni, jof New York, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to report a bill granting a pension to the mother of the late Colonel Elmer E. Ellsworth. On motion of Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, it

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for a temporary increase of the navy, by authorizing the President to purchase or procure suitable vessels, and commission for a limited time, competent and skilful commanders, and officers, with leave to report by bill or a decent hat, but contrived to keep in hand too otherwise. otherwise.
On motion of Mr. Diver, of New York, it was Resolved, (if the Senate concur.) That the following address be signed by the Speaker of the Rouse and by the President of the Senate, and that House and by the President of the Senate, and that the President be requested to approve the same, and transmit a copy to the Governors of the respective States of this Republic.

The following sentence is a portion of the address: "We thus entreat you not in dread of your power, but because we had rather persuade you as friends than conquer you as enemies. We declare our determination, in case you persist in your rebellion, not in a spirit of menace, but that we may dissipate all idea of peace upon any terms, other than the supremacy of the Constitution, that our fing shall wave triumphant over this whole Republic, or it shall casse to be a astional emblem. This is our firm resolve. God and an enlightened world decide as to the rectitude of our course."

The papers were referred to the Committee on The papers were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. TROWBEIDGE, of Michigan, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be re-Resolved. That the Secretary of War be Included in the Secretary of Constructing similar works of defence on the northern side of this city, with estimates for the same, so as to reduce to a minimum the number of the capital.

On motion of Mr. Porrer, of Indiana, it was the secretary of War be appointed to the Secretary of War be appointed to the Secretary of the Secretary of War be appointed to the Secretary of War be appointed to the Secretary of War be appointed to Indiana, it was the Secretary of War be appointed to the Secretary of War be appointed to the Secretary of War be appointed to the Secretary of War be second as practically the Indiana of Secretary of War be Indiana, it was the Secretary of War be second as practically the Indiana. Second in the Indiana of Secretary of War be Indiana, it was the Indiana of Secretary of War be Indiana. Second in the Indiana of Secretary of War be Indiana. Second in the Indiana of Secretary of War be Indiana. Second in the Indiana of Secretary of War be Indiana. Second in the Indiana of Secretary of War be Indiana. Second in the Indiana of Secretary of War be Indiana. Second in the Indiana of Secretary of War be Indiana. Second in the Indiana of Secretary of War be Indiana. Second in the Indiana of Secretary of War be Indiana. Second in the Indiana of Secretary of War be Indiana. Second in the Indiana of Secretary of War be Indiana. Second in the Indiana of Secretary of War be Indiana. Second in the Indiana of Secretary of War be Indiana. Second in the Indiana of Secretary of War be Indiana. Second in the Indiana of Secretary of War be Indiana. Second in the Indiana of Secretary of War be Indiana. Second in the Indiana of Secretary of War be Indiana. Second in the Indiana of Secretary of Secretary of Indiana of Secretary of Secretar

FURTHER FROM CALIFORNIA.

[BY PONY EXPENS]

FOR KRARREY, July 7.—A storm last night without debate to, the appropriate committees, to be considered at the next regular session of Congress.

Mr. Loveror, of Illinols, offered the following resolutions:

Mr. Loveror, of That, in the judgment of this House, it is no part of the duty of the coldiers of the United States to capture or return fugitive slaves.

Second. Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law commonly called the fugitive-slave law.

Third. Whereas, Major Emory, of the Illinois.

Third. Whereas, Major Emory, of the Illinois of the States to commenced in all parts of Thew celled water and in relation in the to the ear.

[BY PONY EXPENS]

FOR KRARREY, July 7.—A storm last night two been barred, with his list for tune, or wafted, like the home of Aladdin, to sense the following is the conclusion:

San Francisco, June 26.—It is represented that the smoothed and down, in his splendid team, and modded and smile the sacceptance of Templeton's regiment, for the purpose of guarding the overland mail route.

A destructive fire coccurred at Cottonwood, Syckegan county, on Thursday, consuming the entire business portion of the town. The loss is about \$40,000.

Third. Whereas, Major Emory, of the Illinois, the State and the storm and shill upon the door.

The grain havest hes commenced in all parts of the sacceptance of the part of the sacceptance of the conclusion:

The grain havest hes commenced in all parts of the sacceptance of the story and the shoem are read, like the home of Aladdin, to set storied,

THE CITY The Funny Game of the Saving Fund, WITH AN EXPLANATION OF THE CARDS. Mr. Diokens, whose imagination sometime strays beyond the strict bounds of probity, la. mmitted frequent historical blunders. One of the greatest of these has been the prema ture cutting off of Mr. Tigg. That Mr Tigg wu

killed before his time, we think can be

proved by reference to the following sketch of hi To begin by supplying something omitted, Mr. Tigg. "of poor but honest parentage" a figure of speech which his own children cannot approof speech water and Dingle street, in the city of Penn Dingle street lies nobody knows where but be considered.

Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, briefly maintained that the Canatitution provides for that subject.

Mr. Bunnett again suggested an amendment so as to allow propositions looking to the peaceful solution of the present troubles to be introduced. Objections being made, Mr. Burnett said that gentlemen ought certainly not to be deprived of the right to offer such propositions.

Mr. Wickliff, of Kentucky, declared, in the name of his constituents, his country, and his God, name of his constituents, his country, and his God, Penn Dirgie street the about a now where but a reporter, though in a locality not famed for the placed in school, he was found to be lacking by placed in sonous, no was you but still contrived to both capacity and mountains, even the teacher owned his skill, and he had an uncommon fort for peeping under the desk, when the books were or peoping duties and constructing an ausser when his memory was at fault. In other words he was ready-witted, and so climbed to the hear of the clars, while wiser boys were fagged an flogged below. On his release from school, Mr. Tigg was en gaged in divers pecuniary schemes, where there ness of sense and flexibility of conscience were in greater request than breadth of brains or sy

We are not sure that he settled promptly for his clothes and board, and have a remote in pression that he enacted the "borer" and small politician, with an assurance which reflected credit upon the hardness of his cheek. Thus he went on, connected with various establishments; perhaps a legal office; perhaps a mercantile house; perhaps a newspaper; perhaps score of things But he turned up one day as the driver of a splendid team; the wearer of a costly suit, and s glistening chain, and the president of a gentlemanly board that published their display card in the newspapers, and sent a carrier around the

city twice a week to slip a circular in German and English under the dears of all people. The circular might not have read in this way: "Wanted-All the poor, the needy, and the hard-working, who toll in mills and offices, and dig and delve, and live dusty lives, to place thei earnings in the hands of the respectable person named below. "If the earnings be small, and depositors obscure, so much the better; if the number be great,

o greater the fortune for each. We will look them up and double bolt the safes, and give each depositer a certificate signed by some one of our respectable names. "The earnings shall thus be untouched, and, for the pleasure of keeping them so safe, we will pay, for every dollar so set by, six cents per year. "The poor man shall come at any time and demand his deposits, when they shall be straightway forthcoming. And for the great pleasure of so re-

ceiving and paying his money, we will build : huge building of gray stone, furnish a luxurious office, and pay princely salaries to a score of to

dom refused deposits, and the poor and needy went away gratified. It is hard, God knows, for the rich to save from their princely incomes, but how hard for the poor from their earnings! Let those who tess dollars eagle in their dinners, and invest a cool fifty in coal and pantalcons, mirror to their refined tastes a face and tremulous fingers when haggling in the omnibus for a penny, recall the scanty clothing

of his children, and the wan, attenuated virage his wife. For there are men and women who grind the bodies into nickels, and coin their blood and marrow into a dime. Mr. Tigg might not recollect a washerwoman with four children, who earned three dollars a week, and saved from her miserable pit tance fifty cents; a drayman, who, upon six dol-

All these, stitching, sewing, sweating, worked to the bone until the muscles were raw and full of pain, made weekly pilgrimages to the gray-stone ungrateful because a little doubtful.

Thus went the renowned saving bank of Tigg semi-weekly; the display advertisements were troops required for the protection and derence the capital.

On motion of Mr. Potter, of Indiana, it was Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Speaker to ascertain and report to the House the number of persons, with the names thereof, now employed in the several departments of the Government who are known to entertain sentiments of hostility to the Government of the United States, and those whe have refused to take this cent to support the Constitution of the United States; and that sai* committee be authorized to send for persons and papers.

bank became now The washerwoman seemed to many the washerwoman seemed to many the self-of the washerwoman seemed to many the washerwoman seemed to many the bush of the washerwoman seemed to many the sall best it more than her church, perhaps more

Has all additions, the same of the control of the c