The Press. opinion of the English bar was that the House of Lords, alleging that it had no ju-

is to be believed, the name of Queen V_{IC} .

TORIA will yet be added to the Royal Authors

nals. A few days since, the Government

organ trusted 'that her Majesty may mus-

ter courage to enter again into public life.

for the danger of long seclusion is not

slight. By slow but sure degrees the mind

becomes weaned from external objects, and

is not bracing, but exhausting.' "

of England.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1864.

-THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COM MITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA will meet at the P. M. A full attendance is requested, as business of im

portance is to be transacted. WAYNE MOVEACH, Chairman.

The Outbreak in Illinois.

The war does not allow pauses, and while the grand campaigns are preparing we are sure to hear of a raid or an outbreak, according to custom. These indications have their value, and fairly warn us that the work of the nation is not yet removed from perplexities which nothing but an iron hand and an iron faith can subdue. The outbreak in Illinois shows that the cause of Northern treason has some vitality yet. The numbers of the insurgents have increased with every report, and now from one thousand fifteen bundred men, tolerably armed, threaten the line of the Alton Railroad and the towns of Charleston and Mattoon, in Coles county, Illinois. By preconcert, no doubt, the disaffection has extended into one or two neighboring counties, and the plaguespot in Illinois breaks out at last in serious disorder. Of course, the rioters will be put down, and, if they are well taught, will never need a lesson again. Illinois has an able and earnest war Governor, and, perhaps, he will give us a Jacksonian example if this emeute should provoke him far enough. What is remarkable of this riot, and of all kindred outbreaks is, that it originated from no oppression, and is without cause. The malcontent spirit of depravity, the sullen, diseased, and inappeasable mob spirit which has so often played the part of brute tyranny against Christian progress, reveals itself in this instance as in a hundred others. Not one of the disloyal rioters has suffered in body or spirit the fiftieth part of the real sacrifice which every soldier has willingly and even enthusiastically undergone for his country. They have not toiled for their country ; they have not borne one burden for the cause, and have even resisted the equal operation of just laws; they have done nothing for the Union willingly or unwillingly; yet this class of men have been the first to shriek about tyranny. They have shot officers down in wanton murder and shameless cowardice; and, in the riots of New York, a multitude of savages, in which the worst and the best were little else than imbruted cowards, hung and mangled innocent and unoffending men. Mobs, as a rule, are cowardly; but none have been more wicked and causeless than the few disloyal outbreaks which have taken place in the North. We ask a reason for this depravity, and find it in the same element which has made the South one great mob at riot against civilization and the Gospel. The spirit of tyranny in the South reaches from the governing class of the slaveholders down to the masses. Here, if we are threatened with a similar spirit, it travels up from the dregs of our population, the commander-in-chief of the British army. and possesses the demagogue. This, in It was the opinion of the Duke, who him fact, has been the state of our politics under the rule of slavery, and the outbreak which we now witness is rather an expiring symtom of that giant curse under which a few ignorant men have been besotted and poisoned-hopelessly, we fear. There is but one way to treat it-treat it like rebellion. For many months past we have heard mors of an extended conspiracy in Illinois. bearing the old notorious name of "Knights of the Golden Circle," and there is some reason to believe that the outbreak at Charleston is only the key-note of a more extensive scheme. The principle of such set a squadron in the field." The demonstrations is cowardly, and there may | Prince felt, too, that he was respected be no cause for alarm. But it seems to be | rather than loved in England, and showed clearly shown that the outbreak was long his discretion by avoiding a position in deliberated, only taking pretext from a difficulty with a few soldiers. It is but just to say that those who shoot down our soldiers, either at the North or the South, are nothing more or less than rebels, and it follows that our soldiers should deal with them. The case of Illinois is important. Several other States have plague-spots, less dangerous, no doubt; but a good example of | which might be expected from such a perauthority will prove salutary, and perhaps decisive. upon such a subject. The rebellion, even with failing strength, has put forth an indefatigable spirit. It has endeavored to harass the North in every way at all practicable, whether by threatenings from Canada, by piracies at Halifax, by raids on the free borders, by conspiracies in the West, or by burning steamboats at St. Louis; and no agents or means are too base or insignificant to be used. One rebel paper boasts that "a million of dollars would lay in ashes New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cnicago, Pittsburg, Washington, and the men to do the business may be picked up by hundreds in the streets of those very cities." Those who have noted well the occurrences of the war about two years since. will know how much of this boast is worth consideration, and how much is worth contempt. But no such boast would be made if it were not upon the strength of just such developments as that in Illinois. Is the West safe from the rebels while insurrection takes place in its borders? If we are threatened with a repetition of last years' history, we should be prepared. At least, let us trust that one good example will be made.

risdiction in the case, would not arrive at any decision. So much for bungling law Licutenant General GEANT arrived in town from the Army of the Potomae, about noon to-day, acmaking in England.

Queen Victoria Writing a Book.

General Sheridan. One of the numerous publications of utenant General GRANT'S appointment of HORACE WALFOLE-only less known, in-Beneral SHEBIDAN to succeed PLEASONTON is said to give great satisfaction to the army. He is a dashdeed, than his Letters, "Historic Doubts as to the existence of RICHARD III.," and ing cavalry officer. Mr. Seward and Maximilian.

his extraordinary story, "The Castle of The foreign diplomats here affect to disbelieve the story, recently so current, to the effect that Mr. Scoretary SEWARD had promised to recognize the coming Emperor MAXIMILIAN, of Mexico, by send-Otranto "---is his "Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors." Of this a splendid edition was published, about eighteen years ago, by ing a minister to his Court. Mr. H. G. BOHN, of London, which is now The Cosmopolitan Diplomat. out of print. Some future ALLIBONE, per-

Mr. WM. CORNELL JEWETT has been notified by the State Department his national course is not ap haps, will continue it down to the present time, and thereby double its quantity, for proved, and he will not be allowed communicatio with the Government. Mr. JEWETT, it is under though Royalty has not published much stood, sent a memorial to Congress, claiming that Mr. Lincoln is constitutional President until a consti-tutional successor is elected and qualified, and that cannot be without a peace securing the co-operation since WALPOLE's time, the Nobility have made waste-paper, through the press, to a considerable extent. If the London Review

WASHINGTON.

General Grant in Washington.

mpanied by several members of his staff.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1864.

of all the States in an election. General Blair. The announcement that General BLAIR will a

to represent the First district in Missouri in Con-A few weeks ago, the Cobourg Gazette. which is the official journal of the petty tress is definitely settled, and not until then, will he principality of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha, of take the field as commander of the 17th Army Corps. which the late Prince ALBERT's brother is The Style of Living in the Army of the Potomac.

sovereign, announced that "Queen VIC-General GRANT does not seem to fancy the luxuri TORIA is engaged in writing the memoirs ous style of living prevalent in the Army of the Po of her life and times." The London Retomac. He says he can maintain his physical in-tegrity on pork and beans, as soldiers do out West, view, taking up this announcement, asks and believes it can be done by them here. Cateron "Who is to publish her Majesty's new to the delicate palates of our officers are in spasm at the report that the Lieutenant General is about book ?" and adds, "That her Majesty is engaged upon a literary undertaking conto banish their wares from the lines. nected with the history of her reign, has Sutlers Ordered to Leave the Army of the

certainly been stated in various continental All sutlers have been ordered to leave the Army of journals, which, upon all matters relative the Potomac by the 4th day of April. This order is anderstood by many persons here to mean that a to the proceedings of royalty in this country, appear to possess some secret sources orward mov ement will be made immediately, but ere is no ground for such a belief. of information not open to the home jour-

McClellan's Omitted Despatches. It is stated at the War Department that MOCLEL-LAN, in his report to the Secretary of War on his operations on the Peninsula, omitted nearly one ndred bombastic despatcher, including his great "Dush them to the wall " despatch. It is not at all nlikely that an amended and correct edition of hi eport will soon be published.

turns in upon itself with an eagerness that Mr. Lovejoy's Successor on Committee. Mr. Lovejoy's Successor on Common By common consent, the Hon. JOSIAH B. GRIN-NELL, of Iowa, a clergyman, an anti-slavery lec Queen VICTORIA is not a mere novice with urer, a shepherd, with a flock of six thousand finethe pen. Shortly after her husband's death. ooled merino sheep, and the owner of a village in MURRAY (son of and successor to Lord BYRON's old publisher and friend) brought which not one drop of intoxicating drink has ever been sold, has been indicated to Speaker ColFAX as out a volume professing to contain a collecthe fittest member of the House to take Owan Love tion of the various speeches and addresses oy's place in the Committee on Territories. The House of Representatives and George made by Prince ALBERT. They were pas-Thompson.

sively received as such, though the popular In the report of the House proceedings on Mon-day it was stated that a resolution, reported by Mr. AshLEY, of Ohio, granting the use of the hall of the House of Representatives to the Washington belief is that Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR had composed most of them for the Prince, who had committed the shorter ones to memory, and Lecture Association for the 6th of April, for the deread the others. It was notorious that, on livery of a lecture by GRORGE THOMPSON, late a member of the British Parliament, the proceeds, after paying expenses, to be distributed among the families of the District of Columbia soldiers, was public occasions, where the Prince had spoken only a few sentences, the next day's newspapers contained elaborate reports exon the motion of Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, laid on the table. This was an error, as the resolution of tending from half a column to one or two. To this volume was prefixed an introduc-Mr. ASHLEY was adopted by a vote of 63 to 40.

tion, sketching the Prince's character, quite Contested Election Case. en couleur de rose, and that this was sup-The Election Committee of the House has desided e contested election case of MOHENEY against plied by the Queen herself. Indeed, there YEAMAN in favor of Mr. YEAMAN, the sitting menwas internal evidence that her Majesty, and

nobody else, must have given the facts; Ordered to Washington. Captain M. J. ASCH, for some months past chief for it contains a minute and very interestof cavalry in the Department of the Northwest, has been ordered to Washington to serve in the Cavalry ing account, illustrated with the letters which passed between the Prince and the Bureau. Duke of WELLINGTON, on the subject of Our Force in Kansas.

It appears from an official communication of th coretary of War that the strength of our force in Kansas and the Indian Territory, subject to the self held that responsible command, that rders of General OURTIS, is 16,000 men.

one of the Royal Family invariably should Colouels Commanding Brigades. be at the head of the army in England-as, The are 162 colonels now commanding brigados without including those temporarily commanding in in the event of an attempt at revolution, the the absence of proper brigade commanders. They military force would then be likely to take are thus distributed : In the Army of the Potomac sides with its recognized head. The Queen 38; Department of Cumberland, 26; Department of the South, 7; of West Virginia, 11; of Tennessee, left the decision to Prince ALBERT himself. 23; of Arkansas, 12; of Kansas, 1; of the Gulf, 16; and the result was, the Prince declined the proposal. Wisely, too, for though he was North Carolins, 7. a field marshal, and also colonel-in-chief of The Health of Judge Taney. Rifle Brigade, and colonel of the Grenadier The health of Chief Justice TANEY is so far reco

DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Longstreet's Whole Force Under Marching Orders EAST TENNESSEE.

RETREAT OF THE REBELS FROM BULL'S GAP.

A Despatch from Parson Brownlow.

CINCINNATI, March 31 .- A special despatch fr Chattanooga to the Gazette says that Generals Sher man, Granger, McPherson, Sheridan, and Barry arrived at Chattanooga on the 23th, and were in council all day at General Thomas' headquarters. All was quiet at 'Ringgold. Generals Grauger and Sheridan went to Knoxville on the 29th.

KNOXVILLE

KNOXVILLE, March 28 - About sixty rebel deser ers came into our lines during the past week, making a total of over eleven hundred for the past three months. They state that all of Gen. Longstreet's baggage has been sent back towards Richmond, and that his whole force is under marching orders. Last night a party of forty guerillas captured Mr. H. Foster, of Blount county, and carried him off in the direction of Marysville. Col. Wolford left here on Saturday. He has been

summarily dismissed from the service by the Presi dent for expressing disloyal sentiments. KNOXVILLE, March 31.—The rebels, after destroy

ing the treatle work at Bull's Gap, fell back beyond Greenville, and tore up the wagon and railroad bridge across Pick creek, and carried off a portion of the rails and telegraph wire. Deserters continue to come in, and report that

large numbers are trying to make their way into the ion lines

Parson Brownlow telegraphs from Knoxyille as "General Sherman left this morning for Chatta-

nooga, after returning from the front. All is quiet at Massey creek. Knoxville is so fortified that we in hold it against all Lee's army. "Longstreet's forces are at Water Gap, more than

00 miles east of here. "A force of cavalry remains at Bull's Gap to pro-

tect the retreat. "I sm still of the opinion that the rebels are intending forthwith to make a raid into Kentucky." OUR ARMY IN ARKANSAS-POSITION OF

THE REBEL TROOPS. FORT SMITH, Arkansas, March 30 - About ten thousand effective troops have gone South from this district. The whole number in the department un-der General Steele, now moving southward, is from thirty to thirty five thousand, sufficient to overpower

any rebel force opposed to them. A scout from General Price's rebel army reports that General Cabell's rebel force is composed of seven or eight regiments, and is fifteen miles this side of Washington, Missouri. The rebel troops were being moved towards Camden. The rebel Jeneral Gano has some seven thousand Texans a Cennersport. Generals Marmaduke and Shelby are are at Camden. The rebels are well supplied with elothing, and an importation of horses from England has just reached them at Oamden. A large number of negroes were being concentrated at Camder Quantrell is south of the Red river.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. EDWARDS TO .THE OHOCTAWS. FORT SMITH, Ark., Match 30 -Gov. Edwards, of

the Ohoctaw Nation, has issued a proclamation urging the Indians of that tribe to return to their llegiance to the Government, and repossess them selves of what they have lost during the past three years, by associating themselves with the most ac-cursed foes that ever polluted their country. CAIRO.

CAIRO, March 30 .- The steamer Von Phul, twentyfive hours from Memphis, has arrived, with 279 bales of cotton for St. Louis. The Memphis cotton market has relaysed into inactivity, with few offers and no inquiry; rates unchanged; receipts only by wagon, and limited.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS AT NATCHITOCHES.

Capture of Four Guns and 200 Prisoners.

ST. LOUIS, March 31 .- The New Orleans Delto ST. LOUIS, MARCH 41.—I'BE HEW Officials Detter of the 23d says that official information was received this morning that a feconnoissance was made under Gen. Mower to Natchitoches, seventy five miles above Alexandria, on the 21st. The enemy were met in some force, and a fight ensued, in which we turned the rebels' flat k, and captured four pieces of artillery, with their caissons, and 200 prisoners,

KENTUCKY.

NEW MAXICO DENVER CITY, March 31 .- Santa Fe papers o

nothing in the law which compelled men to deal with them. Be would regard the voice on this annadment as is the DetNNR aff control to the same and the could be an additional to the state of the same and the could be additional to the state of the same additional to the state state the legal rates without authority of this fill. The success of this scheme depanded on driving Shit has hank a out of existence. He proposed a compro-mise, providing the interest shall be at the state set addition of country, and for twenty years the New England States have charged sty per centum, and there had never been such a plethors of money as there was to-day seeking investment. If seven per centum and there had never been such a plethors of money as there was to-day seeking investment. If seven per centum and the state set than a size per centum, and there is a never been such a plethors of money as there was to-day seeking investment. If seven per centum should be adopted it would add one-sizth more than was ever before paid, failing on meebanics and men of enterprise. Mr. HOLMAN, of indiana, said the common indigment of the country was againsts higher rate of interest than all per centum. Seven per centum was higher than was the seven by a charge of the solutile dearth is be obstructed by State legislation. The action here pro-posed was designed to make the currency nulform, and the resulation of interest was instified under the control of Congress. Mr. HIGBT, of California, was in favor of an amend-ment that the rate of interest shall not exceed the rate-established, and argued that the question of an amend-ment that the size of the scirible the bark is established, and argued that the question of an amend-ment that the rate of interest shall not exceed the rate-ment of a bark is the size for which the bark is established, and argued that the question of an amend-ment that the rate of interest shall not exceed the rate-ment of a bark is the size for which the bark is established, by the advertion the operarment, bu Sumner. Some of them have large flocks, but a ma

Mr. Pikk, of Maine, said they were seeking to tak labor, not in behalf of the Government, but for the be-nefit of banking capital. Mr. ALLEY. of Missgachusetts. did not believe in tinkering the bill sait came from the able, inteiligent, careful, and wise Committee of Ways and Means, but by way of compromise he offered au amendment, pro-viding that any State shall have the right to reduce the rate of interest below seven per centum, as applied to any institution under this act within its limit, and pro-viding further the rate of interest so established shall not be less than the legal rate of interest in said State Mr. Alley's amendment, together with others, was re-

Mr. STEVENS appealed to the committee to take 'the

question on his substitute, and determine whether in-terest shall be uniform or not, and not attempt to mar the proportions of the bill, and the stempt to mar the proportions of the bill, and change it from the purpose it was intended to accomplish. Mr DRIGOR, of Michigan, expressed his views in favor of interest heing regulated by State law. Mr. PIKE, of Maine, said the country could not have a more uniform currercy than greenbacks, but this bill proposed to drive them out of circulation, by the substi-intion of three hundred millions of notes issued by the banks. fast for Alexandria, with a cargo of bricks and hay,

The brig Nahant, ashore at Scituate, drove up last

bottom is completely out, and she will be a total loss. Her cargo under deck will be mostly saved. NEW YORK, March 31.-The steamer Admiral

Steering south, and did not need any assistance. Arrived, steemer John Rice, Port Royal; ship

Disasters to the Fishing Fleet.

the 28d inst. About one hundred and sixty sail were

and Mr. FRANK, of New York, moved Buffalo, both of which smandments were agreed to. Mr. WILSON, of lows, moved to make New York the puly pleas of redemption A Steamer in Distress.

hy place of redemption Messre HOURER and STEVENS opposed the motion. Mr. BROOKS regarded this as a business like and Mesers HOOPSK and STEVENS opposed the mutual Mr. BROOKS regarded this as a business like and practicable proposition. New York being the only mone-iary can be obtained. Mr ALLET. of Marsachusetts, and Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, opposed the amendment, the latter viewing it as an attempt to strike down the inancial interests of other eities, including Philadelphia. He hoped the Bouss would give it a quieta. Mr. WILSON defined his amendment, showing the lay by her all night with safety, but did so until the Fulton was nearly swamped. The propeller was a large two-masted vessel, and had both engines broken and wished to he towed into some port.

Mr. Wilson's desined the Mess. International action of the time of the second s [This ship was probably the Thomas A. Scott.] Opening of Lake Navigation. Dar. He was opposed to constanting towners and abgle city. Mr MORRILL, of Maine, said if Mr Stavens' mend-ment was adopted there was an end of the system, and he hoped when the Howe capted there would be amend-ment the somaided as places of redemphilin. While this gestime the sum of the system of 54 OswEGO, March 31 .- The bark Gibraltar sailed to day for Port Dalhousie, being the first vessel of

the season. Arrival of the North American.

against 55. The amendment of Mr. Wilson, making New York the only place of redemption, was further discussed, Mr. Davis, of New York, speaking in favor, and Mr. Blow, PORTLAND, March 31 .- The steamer North Ameican arrived this afternoon. Davis, or New Terr, spearing in avor, and of Miscouri, against it. Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, repeated his object was to se-ture a lower rate of exchange and uniform system of

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph. BALTNORE, March 31.—Flour quiet; Howard-street \$6 50@6 62½. No Grain in market, owing to the storm. Whisky dull; Ohio \$1 03@1.04. Groce-ries very firm, and tending upwards. Sr. Lours, March 31.—Cotton dull at 62c. for low middling; receipits. 115 bales. Flour active, with an upward tendency; single extra, \$6 25@6.50; double extra, \$7@7.75. Wheat buoyant at \$1 40@ 1.4325; prime, \$1.45, to \$1.48 for choice. Corn dull, ranging from 92c. to \$1.03. Oats slow at 88@90c.

After farther debate, Mr. Wilson's amendment was re-jeeled, by 75 graphes 63. Mr. ELDEIDGE, of Wisconsin, moved an amendment, proposing the noise shall be redeemed in gold. He knew this was out of fashion, but deaired some gentle-man on their side to, inform him when the noise were so be redeemed, and in what article. Mr. ELANNON. of California, would answer the gen-tleman if he would tell him when he (Mr. Eldridge) and his finads would cease their crosking and efforts to an-dermine the confidence of the people in their Govern-ment, thereby adding and comforting Jeff Davis, and further, if the gentleman would tell the hones when he and bis finads would cose the war. The Pacific coast would help noise the other side when those in forwer would give them the oth carrency of the father. would restore the Constitution which they had wrested away, and when they would unite in the restoration of the function was taken on the bull. SHIPWEBCK OF A PHILADELPHIA VESSEL.—The bark L. H. Hansell, formerly of Philadelphia, but now sailing under English colors, wont ashore in the gale on Saturday last, at 4 o'clock A. M. about three miles above Fort Clark, on Hatteras banks. She was from Nassau, and bound to Philadelphia, loaded with sugar and honey. The master sup-posed that the vessel was past Diamond Shoals. and the wind blowing southwest freely. The orew were saved. The pilot, named Gasking, of Hatteras, was drowned...She has since, it is thought, broken up, as her cargo is strewed all along the shore.—Neubern (N. C.) Times, March 26,

[FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE FOURTH PAGE.] WASHINGTON, March 31, 1984. Rev. Mr. Beecher's Lecture Last Eve-

SENATE. SENATE: Mr. SHERMAN presented the memorial of the Circin-nati Horticultural Society, declaring that important and beneficial results from the establishment of a Depart-ment of Agriculture had already become apparent, taking away all apology for further timid legislation ra-sardibert, and therefore praying Congress to sustain it with liberal appropriations from the public treasury. "Power. and the Law of its Distribution."

Last evening, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered, before a large and intelligent audience, at the Aca. demy of Music, his new lecture on " Power, and its large as on the two previous occasions on which he addressed Philadelphians this season, but was, nevertheless, by the number and character of the Con motion of Mr. POWELL, it was resolved that Secretary of War be directed to transmit to the Se, at DICCET a that have been issued from his Department, or generals of the army of the United States, authout auditory, quite complimentary to the distinguished orator. Mr. Beecher was received with much aprenerals of the army of the United States, authorizin by period of persons to take possession of any church of churches, of house dedicated to the workship of Go. we concurred, or nouse dedicated to the worship of Go-or houses or property belonging to any denomination Christia, sin the United States: and that he inform it Senate how many oblurches, and how much property and what kind and description, has been taken posses sion of, in pursuance of said orders, and where the sam is situated, and to what denomination of Christians th property so taken belonged lause. He spoke as follows :

Alter inriber debate. Mr. Wilson's amendment was re-

be Union. No further action was taken on the bill. The committee rose at five o'clock, and the House

THE CITY.

ning.

come quicker to the top of the meaning in the morning than the bottom? By what inclusion could you hinder it from leaving the bottom of the mona-tain fret? Down in the brait of day hatsens, you must be on the top of the monalain. Arisioorary, include the top of the monalain. Arisioorary, include the top of the physics, way that a greater real as the dogmas of the physics, way that a greater real as the dogmas of the physics, way that a greater is a size recording the the top of the set of the top of the set of the top of the set of the top of the top of the set of the set of the top of the set of me quicker to the top of the monntain in the morning an the bottom? By what legislation could you

which could not be taitan. Dut, as the response bytes the elements of knowledge, as books are being politable and as the sense of the community is developed to the formed (for taste is but common sense applied to the du-ments of beauty), and the great mass of the community ibough they have not got so high as to be able to jud artists are comins up to that point, and now art itself about to mass before the great tribunal of the common

Boolt to pass bench use a star people. It is the same of law. It is complained that the cour is not so exalted and reverend as it used to be. I tel you that the national development of democracy take away such reverence; you cannot make common peopl of intelligence believe that they have a god in their pre-vident or an angel in their judge. They know he ha

of intelligence believe that tray have a god in their pre-rident, or an angel in their judge. They know he ha like passions with themselves; and as the knowledge (law increases among them, the distance between th people and the aristocracy of the profession decreases and wholesomely decreases. I must confess, too, that the same thing is true with rearrest to the multi and the durch and that is the high

will take a benefit this evening, ap number of vigorous characters. Th cludes their engagement. CONJUBATION,-MIT. SIMMODS, L will appear on Monday evening, at The "Japanese Butterfly Trick," a Calculations," are among the newey which he announces exhibition, A COMPLIMENTABY CONCERT WIL Saturday evening, for the benefit of the old soldier, at Franklin Hall, Sixth ; Arch. The object is charitable and the 99th Regiment are respectful

character.

attend. MRS. CECILE RUSH, & Well-known who has given, from time to time, may readings to our public, will appear on ternoon at the Chestnut street Taca; remion of the delightful story of "Fanchon : or. The Oricket."

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.-

ing, a young lady was dragged and Third streets passenger of pearly ten yards, in consecution fast to some obstac

was about to alight from th builing the bell before her dr

RESCURD FROM DROWNING, named George Brown, fell labo he Spruce-street wharf, last evening, but from a watery grave by Officer Han harbor police.

THE BENEFIT OF MISS LAURA K

attended. She will spreak in two ver characters—Widow Cheerly, in the scale "I he Soldier's Daughter," and as key, a part of excellent pathos in a dramag

ARCH-STREET THEATRE -Mr. and

putation of this bady as an actress

intelligence is thoroughly establi no doubt that her benefit this eve

attended. She will appear in

Public Entertainm

the horses started ; hence ady was severely injured.

THE HAIRDBESSERS' UNION,-The ball of this highly beneficial associat ball of this nighty beneficial association and the hall of the National () street, on Monday evening next. Any tions have been made for the fraternity will, no doubt, be a very profitable suc

CITY ITEM

Millinery Opening Day The inclemency of the weather yester vorable to the interests of shopk kinds, more especially to those who had their "Spring opening" to take place c day, March Sist." Among the latter, of various Millinery establishments occupi ments occupi prominent place. Most of them had arrangements to render their "Spring" 1864" their master stroke in the Way of to their patrons elegant, varied, and desir nd we are glad to find that, notwithet seather, their efforts to attract the ladies weather, their errors to astract the ladles we main a success. This is particularly that and we may say, leading Millinery Hoy city, Messis. Wood & Oary's, No. 73 street. Passing their elegantly fitted up ment yesterday at about high noon, at 'change, we found their spacious sales co crowded with the beauty and fashion and on entering we had presented to us ray of beautiful and fashionable head-go

to have satisfied the most cultivaled an taste. For the information of our fair readen state that in colors the bonnets and bon mirgs, for the season now opening, with more largely of the celebrated cuiv, or law in its various shades, than any other, g aummer the indications are that like, or ple, will be more exclusively "the agong, and size there are certain alterations to r atrikes us as in good taste. The front aspiring; in other words, while they as that could be desired in that direction, t that could be desired in that direction, less loftily beavenward, being more flatte top, more closely-fitting at the side, and, whole, smaller than were worn last seal

· One of the first specimens that arrested tion in Mesars. Wood & Cary's establish an exquisite tan, or cuir colored straw, to the crown with a ribbon of the same may ing from the cais across and around there astened at the top, so as to form a grant the side centre of which, being filled with pink buds and grasses, the whole preservice and elegant effect. The face trimmin hat consists of a rosette of lace, filled in ; with cuir-colored flowers and grasses, a side, relieved by a small bunch of piak b cape is a plain circular. We may state

tan Cactus (a species of hair or sea-gran that appeared to be a great favorite, and

terday more esseriv sold and ordered

Oary's than any other. The material is -more so than hair or straw-and the

A new style of Bonnet, admirably sti

travelling purposes, also received nuch comment. Those which we examined war-light purple or lilac silk, shirred, with also

The trimming was of ribbon to match, w

bunch loops at the top mixed with line w

will, we think, take the lead this season to

termed "second best," and for traveling, The face trimming is exceedingly tastef

of a knot of loops of the same color as t

fastening a bunch of tea roses and delicate The styles of these hats are materially value

the taste of purchasers. Some of them a

with a hood crown, the effect of which is

graceful and unique. Prominent among the collection, we of

magnificent white English straw bonnet. but exquisitely trimmed. Almost the enter

but exquisitely trimmed. Almost the end the bonnet is naked. A band of cuir-colored

running to a point on the edge of the tip, far

which cover the entire crown, constitute

with a diamond of cuir silk, edged with is

in vogue, in trimmin

centre of the back. The face trimming it of

Drooping or hanging flowers are this seat

a straw ornament, and holding a full butch

ming, with the exception of the white in

These Bonnets are offered in a variety of

them are medium.

ttracted our n

a people and the aristorney of the profession decreases. and wholesomely decreases. I must confess, too, that the same thing is true with respect to the pullst and the church, and that is the high-est complement which can be paid to the pull and the church. If is to easy that the pull that as so educated the neople that they are becoming their own priests-that they are eapable of indging of the things which pertain to salvation. In the community, the sober common-sense of the coef christian mer enables them to pray to Him that revealed God to them, thus setting the great mass of the common people free from the necessity of leadership, advancing them more and more to an inde-pendency of thought, and giving them more and more the feeling that they have the right to indge distance between the unplit and the poople will be dree there is a static to the constant of the setting the general the distance of the community. The the setting the setting the the priptic has been which the great huffic of the Gorgel may of, he will be come the feeling that they have the right to indge and less, just as the priptic has been which the great huffic of the Gorgel may of, he will be come the set huffic of the Gorgel may of, he will be come of any questions of the conscience of the common the of the community than of my own brethren. In the task on any well understood moral topics are snuch awarer the concide to professional religion; and I woldd rather tabe community than of my own brethren. In the great question of the bedorgen are some great in and by the side of the Dileas of then some streat the average declines of the dileas of man, who are concide room these great presents for adjudication within the last twenty-five years, the decisions of the conscide co of the side of the Dileas are some great in a unobetructel course. Whence came of the some great huffic the bedovens to consider. And first, the power of a State is in the individual citizen. Go stand by the side of the Dileas are some great in this unobetructel cou appendage of the bonnet is rather smaller been worn; that most of them are finisher though many are circular and ruffled The next type wi

heard a gre

THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1864.

The very line of the same is a same is a same is the set of the say that is on the night of the lath one wing of the capitol building was destroyed by firs. Yelu-able papers in very important law cases were de-stroyed. The Gazette says that letters speak encouragingly Another fight was reported to have taken place in Southwestern New Mexico between our troops and the Apsches. Of the latter 45 were killed. Major McFerrin, chief of General Carleton's staff, had arrived. He reports the unconditional surrender of the entire Navajo nation, numbering nearly 6,000 Indians, who are being collected at For

jority are destitute. To feed them Gen. Oarleton has been obliged to put his troops on half rations. jority are destit Col. Carson is to have charge of the Indians until they are turned over to the Indian bureau. Marine Disasters.

PROVINGETOWN, Mass., March 31.-The ship Staffordshire, from Kennebunk for St. John's, N. Stenfortening, from this bay for several days and then disappeared, was to day seen off this place with

her mass all gone, probably cut away. A vessel has gone out to her assistance. A large vessel was seen about four miles south-

The weather is very thick, with a brisk northeast The brig Lydia Staver, Capt. Whitney, from Bel-

went ashore at the first oliff at Scituate, at 4 o'clock this morning. The crew were saved. The vessel is full of water, and her keel is gone.

proposed to drive them out of circulation, by the substi-tition of three hundred millions of notes issued by the barks. Mr. COLK. of Galifornia, remarked that there was no reason why the States should not have control of the itercet Theonolee cash be made uniform by the persons establishing these banks. Mr. MiLLER. of New York, opposed the regulation of interest by the States. It should be left to Congress, in order to have a stable and uniform system of banking. Mr. Stayens' substitute was agreed to in effect re-string the original litiritist section, which provides that every association may receive, charge, or ratain on any loan of discont made, or upon any note, bill of ex-change, or other evidence of dobt, interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum. The knowing! taking, receiving, reserving, or charging a greater rate of in-terest, is to be held and adinged a foreiture of the entire interest. Those paying it may recover back. In action of debt, twice the amount of interest thus paid. The section designating places of redemption was amended so as to include Si Louis. Louisville, Chicago, New Orlears, Cincinnati, Saltimore, Philadelphis, Bos-ton, New York, Gan Francisco, Beiroilt, Pittaburg, Al-bany, Cinyaland, Milwankee. Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, moved to insert Portland, and Mr. FRANK, of Mean York, moved Buffalo, both of night during the gale to near high-water mark. Her

Dupont, from Alexandria, reports on the 28th, 10 miles south of Absecum, snoke ship Wizard King. hence for San Francisco, with loss of fore and main. topmasts, mainmast head, and mizen-topmast ; was

Chancellor, Liverpool.

BOSTON, March 31.—Accounts from the fishing leet on George's Banks describe the severe gale of

on the backs. One schoner was dismissed and one man lost. Several other vessels were badly damaged.

NEW YORK, March 31 .- The steamer Fulton reports falling in with a propeller in distress on Tuesday night, which wanted assistance, but owing to the terrible gale which was raging, was unable to

Imperial Mexico.

The impression among English politicians appears to be, that, if the United States shall recognize the imperial Govern ment of Mexico, the Emperor MAXIMI-LIAN will certainly not do anything which can be taken as a recognition of the South. It is even alleged that the Emperor NAPO-LEON has strongly urged the necessity of decided neutrality—so much so as to have made it a sine quâ non. If so, a great disappointment awaits the so-called "Confederate States," for the Richmond newspapers have bragged largely of the alliance the rebels would make with Mexico, as soon as MAXIMILIAN commenced his rule, and of the substantial assistance they would receive from such alliance.

The reported monetary arrangement between France and Mexico, which includes the old debt, and the whole expenses of the French occupation, since the winter of 1861, is understood to fix the whole sum at \$70,000,000, to be paid in fourteen annual instalments, of \$5,000,000 each. It is evident that this arrangement will probably absorb all the revenue, perhaps more than all, which Mexico can spare to pay off her debts, and will therefore postpone, for fourteep years, the liquidation of the Mexican debt to England and to Spain NAPO-LEON. therefore, has made a good thing of it, if he has obtained an agreement to have with this city, will detect the jobbing the French claims upon Mexico preferentially liquidated. MAXIMILIAN, in the present financial condition of Mexico, cannot commence his rule as Emperor without a get up petitions to the Senate and memorials good round sum in the treasury. NAPO-LEON. it is declared, will obtain a sufficient loan for him from the ROTHSCHILDS and the BARINGS.

to the Governor against the bill.

The Alexandra. The appeal in the Alexandra case, on the part of the Crown, against the verdict, under the confessedly improper charge to the jury, by Chief Baron Pollock, has been fully argued before the House of Lords, (sitting as the ultimate appellate tribunal of England,) and nothing remains but judgment to be given. The Lord Chancellor (WESTBURY) has announced that this would be pronounced soon after the end of the Eas. Guards, he knew even less of military vered that he would have presided in court on Mon-day had the weather been pleasant. He will prematters than did Cassio, who "never side next Monday, if the weather should prove fair A decision will then probably be given in the noted Quicksilver Mining case. Consul General Giddings.

It is stated that Consul General GIDDINGS will which, as a foreigner, he might fail to give | leave here to-day for his post at Montreal. Pay of Resigned Officers. satisfaction to the army and to the public.

An order just issued by the War Department, de-signates the pay of officers resigning or dismissed as follows: Officer on leave, who resigns, will be paid The introduction to his "Speeches and Addresses," giving all these details, which possess a sort of historical value, must have to the date given to his acceptance of his resignation ; officer on duty, who resigns, will be paid to date at which he received notice of the acceptance of been written by Queen VICTORIA. Very well written it is, too-plain and direct, his resignation, provided he continued on duty till that time, otherwise to the date when he was rethough not without a certain grave dignity, lieved from duty. An officer on leave, when he is dropped or dismissed from the military service, will son's writings, with her loss very recent, be paid to the date, inclusive of the order dropping

or dismissing him, provided no other time be speci-fied in the orders as the date when his pay should It the London Review be correctly informed, and we know that there was a cease, or when he ceased to be an officer; and in such case to date so specified. An officer on duty or in hospital, when he is dropped or dismissed from rumor, among literary people across the water, that the first gentlewoman in the an intrary service, will be paid to the date at which the order dropping or dismissing him was received at his post or hospital, if no other time be specified empire was one of the author's "gentle craft," her Majesty put her thoughts into in the order as the date when he ceased to be officer, and, in such case, to the date so specified. An officer print many years ago. It is said that the first publication from the royal pen was dismissed by sentence of court martial will be paid issued in 1834, when the Princess ALEX- to date when the order approving the sentence was ANDRINA VICTORIA was in her sixteenth received at the post where the officer was, if no other time be specified in the sentence, or year. It was a small volume of poetry-a in the der promulgating it, as the termination of his sermere pamphlet-and was only distributed vice and pay. amongst the immediate members of the The Scarcity of Sailors.

Royal circle. A copy was sold at the sale The Secretary of the Navy, in response to a Senate resolution of inquiry, says no transfers of sea-men from the army to the navy have been effected of the library of the Princess ELIZABETH

under the recent law of Congress, and thirty five vessels are now awaiting their complements of men. Not only are these vessels awaiting crews, but the Queen VICTORIA'S prolonged absence from any thing like public display, which terms of many seamen now in the service have ex-pired, and the men detained to man our ships, though justly entitled to their discharge. Were they has given rise to considerable comment and some blame, across the water, may be explained, perhaps, by the circumstance-if not detained, many of the vessels now on blockade duty would go out of service. This state of things true-of her being engaged in writing meis to be deploted, and is in a great measure, if not entirely, attributable to unfortunate legislation, moirs of her life and times. Such a work could not fail to meet with an immense sale. the enrolment act of last Congress having so utter It is to be hoped that it will not be so ignored the naval service that enlistments in that service were not permitted to be credited to those mythical as NAPOLEON'S much-talked-of communities from which they were drawn when the draft came to be enforced. In addition to these Life of Julius Cæsar, which is the very Mrs. Harris of biographies, and probably circumstances the distinction of extraordinary bounties for simy enlistments, while not a dollar was paid to the sailor, operated to disoredit the

has had no existence beyond its title. The "Union Railroad" Job. naval service, and held out strong inducements for the military service. The fact that a rigid enforcement of the law would The monstrous scheme, the Union Railroad, which is to cover twenty-four miles of

be disastrous in its effects upon the navy, was so obvicus that attempts were at once made to prosure streets in Philadelphia, has passed the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, by 71 to such a modification of the draft, or the manner o 22 votes, on Wednesday. The bill was its execution, as should prevent the withdrawal o mariners from the profession, and the incorporation called up by Mr. BARGER, who seems amand absorption of them in the army, thereby weakbitious of being considered a railway king. ening and orippling the navy. But the military au-thorities objected, as the strict letter of the law per-Amendments offered by Mr. COCHRAN and mitted no exemption of mariners from the draft, no Mr. COLEMAN were pooh-poohed. Out of credit to any place for naval enlistments, nor in the the seventeen Representatives sent to the House by Philadelphia, only *four* voted execution of the law was there any relaxation of, the enrolment, whereby the navy could be against the bill. These upright gentlemen strengthened.

deserve to be named. They are Messrs. Earnest appeals were made by the executives of maritime States, many of the municipal authoritie WEST, COCHRAN, SCHOFIELD, and MILon the subject claiming that naval recruits ought just. ly to be credited on their quotas under the draft, but LER. It is to be hoped that the influences which were brought to bear it was not allowed, and consequently the local influences became adverse to naval enlistments, and the navy itself soon began to feel the effects of the upon a large majority of members in the policy. Vessels which were intended for foreign service, to protect our commerce, some of which should have sailed last autumn, are yet without House of Representatives, may not suffice to induce the Senate to pass a measure which is not only unnecessary, seeing how largely their complements of men. A complement for our whole force is required for the blockade. Philadelphia is gridironed with street rail-

roads, but will actually be a decided nui-The Secretary says there is undoubtedly a relucsance if even it be carried into execution. tance on the part of military officers to part with any portion of their commands, but the true inte-rests of the country is the paramount consideration, If, contrary to the wish and the expectation of the citizens of Philadelphia, the measure and should govern in that question, would receive the sanction of the Senate,

The Secretary recommends, in order to supply the existing deficiency in the navy, that marines of not less than two years' service should be transferred the last, but a very strong, hope will be that Governor CURTIN, who is well acquainted from the army to the navy, without having any re from the prize-money to which they may b which has created the monstrous scheme, come entitled; that so much of the amendatory en-lolment act as withholds bounty from sailors transand put his veto upon it. There ought to erred to the army be repealed. If legislation, as be public meetings, in the various wards, to he believes to be the case, has carried marines into the military service, they should be taken out by the most summary process and transferred to the navy, where their nautical education makes them

TATTLE DRLAWARE COMING TO THE HAID ensable, but which education renders them n Governor Cannon's address to the loya: citizens of more valuable than landsmen for the duties of Delaware, on behalf of the Sanitary Fair, will be soldier. found in our advertising columns this morning. He has appointed committees for that State in this

Important Order. HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, STH ARMY UOEPS, BALTIMORE, March 29, 1854. SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 79.

city, and announces the general arrangements for raising the fund to be contributed by Delaware. Delawarians are invited to make their donations to 6. Col. Wolley, provost marshal 8th Army Corps, is hereby directed to issue instructions to his sub-ordinates to arrest any person instrumental in kidthe Delaware fund, wherever they may reside, and we have no doubt that this invitation will be heartily and liberally responded to by those who renapping or enticing rescuits from the limits of this department. Those persons arrested will be held side in Philadelphia. Many of our prominent and useful citizens are natives of that State, and they ject to the action of the Governor of the State. have a right to feel proud of the noble efforts of Governor Cannon and his friends to sustain the Go-By command of Maj. Gen. Wallace. SAML. B. LAWRENCE, vernment in all its measures for the suppression of

Assistant Adjutant General.

elerred to the Committee on Agriculture Resolutions

nd eligibility to office with The amendment was ado

Clark, Collamer, Conness, Dixon, Fessenden, Foot,

YEAS.

YE Foster, Grimes, Hale. Barlan, Harris, Boward, Howe,

NAYS. Johnson, Lane (.nd.), Mesmith, Powell, Biddle,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Mr. 584 ANNON. of California, from the Gommittee on Indian affairs, reported a Senate bill providing for the better organization of Indian affair in California. He explained that it consolicated the two Superintendencies into one, provided for selling the present reservations, and locating the Indians on more appropriate reserva-tions, to each of which is to be assigned an agent-the General Superintendent to receive a salary of \$3000. He Government and benefit to the Indians. The bill was passed.

The Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad

LOUISVILLE, March 31,-The Lexington Observer says Camp Nelson, owing to a change of base for upplies, has been evacuated, and the military stores emoved to Nashville. Rumors prevailed at Lex on, on Tuesday, that many buil ogs at Camp Nel on had been destroyed by fire, but this assertion is

discredited. LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 31.-The military authoritie here state that of the rebels who cro ville recently several have been captured and since given themselves up under the annesty proclama-tion. The remainder are scattered. No further apprehensions are felt from the attack of Forrest's orces.

Two or three hundred mounted rebels have appeared in Kentucky this side of Pound Gan. It is supposed that they were covering the advance of

Our troops are ready for them in whatever num bers they present themselves.

FORTRESS MONBOE.

FORTRESS MONBOE, March 29.-Captain Slicer, of the revenue cutter Philip Allen, has raised \$350 by subscription for the relief of the crew of the schooner Alabama.

An easterly rain storm commenced this afternoon, with high wind.

CALIFORNIA AND THE SAND WICH ISLANDS.

Buckalew. Cowan, Carlile, SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.-Yesterday's despatches from Oregon say that cold rains and snow prevailed over most of that State during the past five days. Reports from the Upper Columbia will be five days. Reports from the Upper Columbia will be very encouraging for miners. There will be plenty of snow on the mountains to supply water for spring mining along the streams having mountain sources. Sandwich Islands dates of the 12th/of March have een received. They contain nothing important. On the 7th inst., a meeting was held at Honolulu of parties interested in the cultivation of sugar, cotta rice, tobacco, &c., for the purpose of organizing a anter's society.

OREGON, AND IDAHO.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30 .- The steamer Golden Gate arrived last night from Panama. Oregon de-spatches received to-day contain lato news from spatches received to-uay contain late news from Idaho Territory, relating principally to the extra measures made for the suppression of crime. The Grand Jury of Boise county had returned twelve indictments for murders, sixteen for assaults with intent to kill, and one for manslaughter. A vigiance committee, numbering 1,000 men, was making a clean sweep of the villains infesting Beaver Head They hung eleven men at Virginia City, five at Big Hole, one at Deer Lodge, and seven at Briar Root. The Indians on Snake river are comitticg great ravages. They are armed with rifles d shotguns. The rush of emigrants from Oregon d California to Idaho is immense. The Dutch and shr abip Amelia sailed on the 28th for Hong Kong, with 5350,000 in treasure. The late rains have been of nealculable benefit to the agricultural and mining

CANADA.

The New Ministry. MONTRBAL, March 31.-The Canadian Ministry

as been formed. Sir E. B. Tache is Premier Receiver General and

Minister of Militia. Mr. Cartler, Attorney General for Canada East.

Mr. Galt, Finance Minister. Mr. Galt, Finance Minister. Mr. Chapsis, Commissioner of Public Works. Mr. McGeer, Minister of Agriculture. Mr. Langevin, Solicitor General for Canada East. Mr. John A. McDonald, Attorney General for Canada West. Mr. Campbell. Crown Lands.

Mr. Foley, Postmaster General.

Mir. Foley, Fostmaster General. Mir. Simpson, Provincial Secretary: Mr. Cockburn, Solicitor General for Canada West. The ministerial policy is stated to be the defence of the country and the rendering effective of the military force ; every effort to be made to maintain and extend the reciprocity treaty; the readjustment of the canal tolls; the removal of the Government to Ottawa City; measures for the development of the Northwest and the improvement of the seaboard communications. The general policy of the Administration is to be governed by those great con-stitutional principles which have so long guided the

mother country. The House is to adjourn till the 3d of May,

The Illinois Rebels Dispersed.

MATTOON, Ill., March 21. - Everything seems to have resumed its usual quiet, and the rebels are believed to have dispersed. The 47th Indiana Regi-ment had left, and the 41st Illinois Volunteer Regiment will remain until the return of Colonel Oakes from Charleston, Illinois.

Destructive Fire at New Liberty, Ky. CINCINNATI, March 31 .- The Enquirer has particulars of the burning of the entire business portion of New Liberty, Ky. Eighteen families were ren-dered houseless by the calamity. The loss amounted to about \$150,000.

ST. LOUIS, March 31 .- The Provost Marshal General has ordered the science of Pollard's South-ern History of the War, the Confederate Offisial Reports, the Life of Stonewall Jackson, the Life of Morgan, and all publications based upon rebei in-formation and prohibited their structure on, and prohibited their circulation or sale

formation, and prohibited their circulation or sale in this department. The steamer Florence was sunk on the Missouri river on Monday. She was valued at \$50,000, on which there is an insurance of \$25,000, on She was welled at \$50,000, on this decomments that the means of communication be-

is situated, and to what denomination of Christians the property so taken belonged On motion of Mr. POWELL. It was *Resolved.* That the Secretary of the Treatury be di-rected to transmit to the Senate the amount of money ex-pended, and the number of officers appointed, and salz-ries paid the same, to carry out the act of Congress en-titled an "act for collection of direct taxes in insurree-tionary districts within the United States, and for other purposes." approved June 7th, 1852; and that be inform the Senaury from direct taxes in said insurrectionary dis-tricts, under the provisions of said act, and the quantity of land soid for taxes in these districts. The Territory of Montana The Territory of Monatana The House bill to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Monatana was taken up, fon motion of Mr. WADE, the pending question being on the ameni-ment of Mr. Wilkinson, to strike out the word "white in the fifth section, defining the qualification of vote and eligibility to office within the territory. The amendment was adouted Pomeroy, Morgan, Morrill, Ramsey, Sumner, Wade, Wilson. Sherman. Ten Eyck. Trumbuil, Van Winkle, Willey,

PARABE. Inde spinster as constructions. The provide set of an analysis of the set of a state of an analysis of a state of an analysis of a state of an analysis of a state of

a disgrace to the hand, and a libel to the law. but not a disgrace to the Supreme Court Langukter.) The bill was thes passed by a vote of 29 to 5. The Prohibition of Slavery. Mr. SAULSBULX addressed the Senate on the joint resolution to amend the Constitution to prohibit size in the argued that it was the intention of the framers of the Constitution "to protect alaryery as a domestic institu-tion as it extited at the time of the formation of the Federal compact." He denied that it this amendment received the senction of three fourths of the Sintes it would affect those States which should protest against it. The Constitution was a contract between sovereign and qual States. to be construed just as any other con-tract was, according to its urme meaning and purpose, and was not designed to regulate the tilt of property in the States, bat for great common purpose, which could be left ther arbserved by states in the aggregate than separately. We could not now propose the camendments to all the Union, and we did not pretend to exercise control over them. As for the border loyal States, Maryland agreed to the policy of emancipation as a man would agreed to deliver them. As for the border loyal States, maryland agreed to the policy of emancipation as a man would agreed to deliver in border approxer way that emancipation and bill and and the Sanator say that emacipation in Loosin and a may succeed in Maryland agreed to deliver and Missari in may succeed in Maryland agreed you. Dut makes how wore proposed the states because and marker in the same than a to compatible for the your and Missari in the same the act of the constitution in e-cause, if the elave is used as a solder, on submers but mader your yoke, your with bring all the secied States mader your yoke, your shall be acceed a States mader your yoke, your shall be acceed and an on the eramed that slavery to the same and marker the for-ther were room things we were prohibited for doing arrow that slavery were dis gint growth to the Con-stitution, though not c

tion, as now proposed, could rost it out, so that the fear-ful desiruction of our some on so many fields could be iscensed with. The results of the present war are the growth from the results of the present war are the growth from situation. Calaves be warned into life under the Con-situation. Calaves and the base patholic founders of the Government for blame the patholic founders of the Government for blame the patholic founders out. Washington become that did as well as they-could. Washington become that did as well as they-end. Washington become that did as well as they-first to be the theatre of war for therm. State was the first to be the theatre of war for therm. State was the first to be the theatre of war for the arms cannot to overthrow it: and, sad to say, his owned its pre-ent could was all as they be the state of a rative under the Constitution to such an alawing of a rative under the Constitution to such an alawing of a rative under the Constitution to such an alawing and the constitution, had endeavored to smile its guardian-ship. Be believed that, like Pharash, when he would not let the people of God go, curses would come upon us if we did not in this propitious hour abolish slavery. Mr. DAVIS moved the following amendment as a sub-stitute: That no negro, or person whose mother or prandmother is or was a negro, shall be a citizen of the United States, or be eligible to any civil or military office, or to any place of the signation and mass. No quo-rum voted, and the Senate adjourned.

ith you; but you will find in ages where

febbe are neglested and despised, where man are depriv-ed of their justright, later is a most incluse supersition in regard to the Gonstitution. For we have head a great which is the beak, the law, or the citra my method. Which is the beak, the law, or the citra my method. The benefied by the law? What are laws might perish: their loads? In any State, the source of State power is the individual citzen, and your laws might perish: yes if the or blaze are litted. You and a month who preduced that wealth little loss is and freed. Burn warehouses and ships, and laws the makers of them uniconched, and you have not lost much. It is meat that makes the State powerful. In this regard there is notified by the source of state power of informerst in a community is the way in which a meat hat makes the State powerful. In this regard there is nothing so sacred as manhood. The measure of informerst in a community is the way in which a meat in a State is the way in which are irreshed the poor and feable-those who cannot defend thems. irres-thow me the State where the weak are solitically strong, and i will show you state approaching politi-cil prospecity; show me one where the poor are down it redeen and is some to form and them at the state way in which to make a man strong is to idevide there way in which to make a man strong is to idevide there way in which to make a man strong is to idevide it as sold that there is in society a law of gradation, based on the effecte of devidement of mer's minds. The true way in which to make a man strong is to idevide it has con with A wengesher. (Latighter, 1 a portion of the state state in prostend with any in the second which frowidence gave, which so porplexed the meri-let a vasi a mont of conversation as do what we shall do with them. Surely there never was a present which earlies the state is ported who as it has con which frowidence gave, which so porplexed the second is a state in the state is a state is secret pients. at this procent of four millions of Aritans to us the stat A very pretty novelty for Summer We sented in the collection, was a white craft broidered in diamonds, in black, each corat diamonds being fastened with a jet bead. ning was of black real lace, and adorned of with a bunch of morning glories and black summer hat nothing could be more ex beautiful. We have seldom heard so much discrim praise lavished upon any Millinery display resterday elicited at this popular old establish the taste and falent exhibited in the va face trimmings was marvellous, and add new to the fame of this firm. But we must not conclude our notice w passing allusion to a superb imitation la trimmed with straw-colored ribbon, to make ening at the side a bunch of straw color." The face trimming of this bonnet is also a novelty, consisting of a bunch of hyacintla n the centre and falling over the face, cor entire top. In walking hats the various styles present also much admired, and indeed we have self more tasts evinced than in this department Cary's great exhibition yesterday. We tice among these a cuir-colored English Walking Hat, made very narrow in front, back to a deep point, and trimmed in front will loops of the same colored ribbon, fastened

andsome shell. This is an exquisite at isses and young ladies. The same this inted in a variety of different styles. Some are richly trimmed with scarlet and black and straw ornaments in various styles const the most striking features in the new bi of the season, and in nothing are these molt fully applied than in the walking hats in 9 We also observed a number of hats trim velvet, sprinkled with tiny shells, and fast large ones. These hats, for early springfound unrivalled. But we have not spise tinue this description. Suffice it to say, th

rything pertaining to the millinery line, the here referred to yesterday fairly won addition relay, which the ladies of our city will not in making their purchases. BUY THE "FLORENCE" SEWING MACH eference to all others, because it is the b

ost easily managed, the best adapted for of family sewing, possesses a wider range rating power, is more simple in constructi nce less liable to get out of repair, can be

with less labor, and hence less detriment to and, upon the whole, cheaper than any of ing machine in use; and, purchaser perfect satisfaction, or the money PERHAPS you have never worn a suit of made Olothing from the establishment Stokes & Co., under the Continental. If fou

d cailon, let ns see where they stand: if they note on have it eys for up here, if they are down there they are down if they. If up dreft and applane.] It is a question of fast, and not of theory. So far as I am conserved, f am willing to take my chance. [Applantse and haughter.] There are a great many that are not. With my an-cestors, educated for five hundred years, I coght is here a great many that are not. With my an-ections, educated for five hundred years, I coght is here a start which will comble me to keep re special existation make for them inclusuring of they have to they a start which will comble me to keep re special existation make for them inclusuring of they they was about to bring upon them men who are to sur-pass them in skill and in third; until they themasives would be downtrodeen in servitude. All I have to asy is that, when any while man shall find himself in a they proper Christian instruction and education and then let them take their to and chance with mail they let them take their to and chance with and they let them take their to and chance with and they let them take their to and chance with and they let them take they are black, my superiors nor my lifetions. Color has colking to do with the mat-tis the way they must stand among us is mnot in favor of making them because they are black, my superiors nor my lifetions. Color has colking to do with the mat-tis the way they mat stand aton is to make a man so big that the light to stand, by the operation of God's area in the let is natural force. I would have them stand is the way they must stand stands who is ignorant dictory terms, and if the mations at a me to seely to-let means of deliverance; but, after all, the inter mode of emancipation is to make a man so big that the lights harmed won't fit him. The more a many the start and the work is priors and a start and the series won't fit him. The more a many descriptions and they will find their vetrong to make a mannet of the mather as food mare, intenting them and they will find

NATTY AND STYLIEH .-- Great difficulty rienced by gentlemen of taste in obtain cons that are properly cut. To overcome only necessary to give your orders to Ros Wilson, Nos., 803 and 605 Ghestnut street Sixth. Their outters are entire adepts at i and the same may be said of all the arti

have engaged in the varicus branches of 1 mense establishment,

mmediately at some inacces

CONGHS SOLDS No.

Florence" machine sold is warranted to f

ot, the next purchase of clothing you

hint, thus given.

t there, and you will be very thankful to us A

ALL FOOL'S DAY will no doubt be appropri-observed by mischievous urchins to the appl

of the incautious. As becomes us, as faith

ors and advisers, we recommend our reade

city ; to beware of mysterious parcels plac

ingly on sidewalks, and to make their pur clothing only at the fashionable emporium

VILLE STORES, No. 609 Obestaut street.

eive cautiously all notices requiring their P

bly distant poi

Denderson. (Rankbury, 1 The question being then on the final passage of the bill. Mr. POWELL inquired how many inhabitants were in the proposed new Territory? Mr. WADE repeated that there were twelve thousand inhabitants on this side of the mountains and twelve on the other, and that the population was being rapidly in-cressed on account of the new discoveries of gold. Mr. SUMMENE would inquire what suggested the name of the new Territory, Montana? Mr. WADE could on the sever this counties. MI. SUMARS. Would inquire wink suggested the name of the new Territory, Montana?
Mr. HOW ABD. by Tersience to his tails dictionary, found that the word referred to a mountainous country, found that the word referred to a mountainous country.
Mr. HOW ABD. bash of the object of Mr. Wilkinson's amendment was to declare that the African should have equal political rights under this bill, he would suggest in the form in which it hard that do captes at that a purpose. Mr. Wilkinson bills the form in which it had that the sufficient of the sufficiency of the suffi petent to It terpret the meaning of the word "citized" as any other body. Mr. JOHNSON had a high respect for the Senator from Massachusetts ; but notwithstanding his transendant abilities he was of the opinion and he had the support of many learned judges, that the question of the rights of many learned indges, that the question of the rights one. and due to by the Constitution. He referred to the detision in the Drd koott case, and sale if the opinion of the Senate was held in one hand and the decision of the courts in the other, it was barely possible that the weight of anthority woold be in the latter. Mr. Ha K said the decision of the supreme Court was a disgrace to the land, and a libel to the law. but not e disgrace to the Sance of Clayerer. The Prohibition of Slayerry.